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Agrahayana 25, 1903 (Saka).

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 16, 1981/ Agrahayana 25, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Escape of Convicts from Tihar Jail, Delhi

*352. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of reports that there has been jail jumping on the part of some convicts with forged documents from Tihar Jail in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Delhi Administration have reported that eight cases of securing release/attempting to secure release on the basis of forged court orders/other documents have come to their notice since December, 1979. These cases involve 11 persons. Of these, only 5 persons succeeded in getting released. Attempts of the remaining 6 were foiled by timely detection. Four of the five persons who secured their release have since been apprehended. After investigation into these incidents certain charges have been made in the assignment of duties in the warrant office of the Jail as well as in the duties of the Head Warders/Warders. The Delhi High Court and the District & Sessions Judge, Delhi have also issued suitable instructions to the Courts functioning under them with a view to preventing caes of release on the basis of forged documents.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have gone through the statement. This is a sixteen-line statement which the Minister could have read for the information of the entire House. But, perhaps, he has made a careful exercise to minimise the seriousness of the whole episode.

After going through the entire statement, one thing comes out. When there are such attemps of jumping the jail by using forged documents and other methods, Government should take all precautionary measures. From this statement a question arises. This thing came to the notice of the Government in December, 1979. Prior to this date, a number of people could have escaped from the jail by using various methods. Look at the types of crimes involved. This is also very important. Who were the persons who escaped from jail already or who have tried to escape from the jail and what are the types of criminals involved? This is also a very important point.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. The statement says that investigation was made. By whom was this investigation made? And what were the findings or recommendations made? Which of these were accepted by Government? The while incident happend by using the High Court seal.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask your question.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I am asking my questions. (a), (b), (c) as part of my qnestion. (*Interruptions*) I know that this concerns the Union Territory and I also come from the Union Territory. My point is that the forged document was used with the seal of High Court.

So, the question arises that without the connivance of some of the officers of the High Court it is not possible to use thtse seal. Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that Delhi High Court has issued instuctions to the subordinate courts to take cetrain precautions. I would like to know what instructions have been issued so that te seals of the court are not misused.

SHRI YOGENDR MAKWANA: Sir, I think the reply will cover the entire Question Hour the way in which the questions have been framed. However, I will try to satisfy the hon. Member by giving as much inormation as possible. Sir, five convicts have so far escaped and four have been re-arrested. One is still not re-arrested. Sir, the hon. Member wanted to have the particulars.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, let the hon. Minister give only the names and the nature of crimes.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Yes, Sir, I will do that.

Name	Offence for which convicted	Details
1. Naimullah Khan	302 IPC	Escaped on 1-11-80 and rearrested on 4-1-1980.
2. Harbir Singh.	302 IPC	Escaped on 21-1-1981 and not yet re-arrested.
3. Rajinder *alia* Vijay s/o Pooran Chand		Forged release order was not effected by the Jail Authority (Central Jail Tihar)
4. Jai Singh s/o Budh Singh		Foreged release order was not effected by the Jail Authority (Central Jail, Tihar)
5. Shakil s/o Rashid	417/380, 454/380 380/417, 25 Arms Act	He made an attempt to escape.
6. Davinder s/o Sada Ram	302/120-B	Escaped on 19-12-80 and re-arrested on 2-2-81.
7. Sohan Lal s/o Madan Lal.	454/380/457 & Arms Act.	Escaped on 10-9-81 and re-arrested on the same day.
8. Noor Mohd. s/o Abdul Hassan	394/406	Attempted escape.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very long reply. You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There are three others.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, let the hon. Minister tell as to who investigated?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The investigation was done by the Delhi Police.

He wanted to know what steps the Delhi Administration has taken. The statement of release orders received in the Tihar Jail are sent the following day to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate for cross-checking by the Court, so that, if it is false, it can be contradicted.

Previously release orders were sent by different Number to Courts themselves. Number two release orders are collected now by the Jail Staff from the Court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, for the Tis Hazari Courts. They are collected by the Police Escort of the Jail Van from the Courts of the Addl. Chief Metropolitan Magistrate in respect of Shahdra and New Delhi Courts.

Number three: No convict is given clerical duties in the Warrant Room. Previously the convicts were working in the warrant room as clerks; they used to manipulate forms and other things and put the false documents with the valid documents and try to escape. Now no convict is given clerical duties in the Warrant Room.

Number four: When a convict is transferred to another Jail, and no information about his arrival there is rceived within 8 days, a wireless message is sent to that Jail. Sometimes it so happens that the convict is in between, and we do not get the information from the Jail. Now, we sent a wireless message to get information within 3 days.

Number five: The duties of Head Warders and Warders are changed frequently so that they do not get mixed up with the convicts and under trials and do not develop vested interest. Previously, because they were deployed for a longer time at one place, they used to mix up with convicts and do all sorts of things. Now we are frequently changing the duties of these Wardens and Head Wardens. So, these are the steps which have been taken by the Jail Authorities.

Then he asked, what instructions the Delhi High Court has given. Sir, that also is a very lengthy one. I have to read because he has asked for it. (*Interruptions*) That is why I told you in the beginning that if I reply in the way he has asked the Question, I will have to take the entire Question Hour for replying to him! Sir, regarding the suggestion circulated by the Delhi High Court and the District and Sessions Judge, Delhi,..

MR. SPEAKER: Better you lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: All right, Sir; I will lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, my second supplementary is this...

DR. KARAN SINGH: I want to ask a question, arising out of this.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: My second supplementary is a pointed question. May I know whether the Home Minister visited the Tihar Jail and he found liquor, the consumption of liquor, in that place. If so, what are the steps which have been taken by the Government in this regard?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In fact, this question is not directly related to the Main Question. However I would like to inform the hon Member through you, Sir, that we have taken action against the officers who are responsible. And, so far as liquor is concerned there was no liquor. But it was alleged like that. Ultimately after investigation it was found out that some drug was taken by a convict.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The situation in the Tihar Jail only highlights the fact that the conditions of jails in this country are particularly unsatisfactory. The first question (in respect of which the questioners were absent) deals with

child criminals and women criminals. There is no satisfactory arrangements for them at all.

Now, will the hon Minister be pleased to tell the House, what is the progress of the High Power Commission or Committee that is taking a comprehensive view of jail reforms?

When is their report expected to be received? Will the Government thereafter move expeditiously to really bring about some basic changes in regard to the entire Jail System in this country? Sir, every day, newspapers are full of the most horrifying types of stories with regard to Jails, particularly, the treatment of women and children. So what is the Government's reaction to these?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, the Jail Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Justice Mullah. So far as Tihar Jail is concerned, they have submitted a report. We are taking action. We are constructing new jails so that the under-trials can be kept separately.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Tihar Jail or the whole country?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: One report has been received and that is regarding Tihar Jail. With regard to the entire country, the Committee has not submitted its report. As and when the Report is received, necessary action will be taken after examining the Report.

Palekar Award

*355. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that many newspapers in the country have not yet implemented the Palekar Award for Journalists and non-journalists;

(b) if so, names of such newspapers; and

(c) action taken against these newspapers and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) According to information received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, some newspaper establishments have not implemented the Govt's. order on the Palekar Tribunals recommendations for Working Journalists and non-journalist newspaper employees.

(b) A statement giving the available information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3120/81*].

(c) State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are the appropriate Governments for securing implementation of the order on the Tribunals' recommendations. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been requested to initiate proceedings under the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 against newspaper establishments who fail to implement the order.

एक माननीय सदस्य : नेशनल हैरल्ड का क्या हुआ ?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That is why he admitted it.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The statement mentions that in 10 States in the country there is no newspaper industry. In one State this law is not applicable. From two States—Jammu and Kashmir and Andaman & Nicobar Islands—information is not available. As far as Tripura is concerned, the statement mentions that the law is not at all implemented there and out of 17 States, it it stated in the statement that 224 establishments have so far not taken any steps to implement this particular award. The maximum number is in Karnataka which has

57, followed by U. P. which has 44. The statement does not mention, probably for reasons best known to the hon. Minister, how many newspapers have partially implemented the award. If that number is given, it may work out, I think to more than 600 or 700. It is stated in the answer that implementing authorities are the States. As far as Delhi is concerned, the statement mentions that there are 17 newspapers which have so far not implemented the award. I would like to know therefore (a) what action Government proposes to take with reference to the newspapers which are about 17 in number in Delhi which have not implemented this particular recommendation of the Committee? What action was taken? If no action was taken, why and what action do Government propose to take?

Part (b) of my question is this. I would like to know whether it is a fact that the implementation of Working Journalists Act which caused further retrenchment on the grounds of implementation of Palekar Award has proved to be a useless weapon because most of the retrenchments were made before August 1980 instead of February 1980, which was the demand of various Unions and what steps Government proposes to take with reference to those persons who were so retrenched?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: Sir, the Central Government have already requested the State Governments.....

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Delhi?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: About National Herald? I can say that the National Herald has implemented it and about others if particular complaints are brought to my notice, I would request the State Governments and union territories concerned to get them implemented through their own machinery. I think they can order the Collector to recover the dues and arrears from the newspaper concerned. The State Government can refer the matter to the State Industrial Tribunal. Or the State Government can initiate penal action against the establishments which have not implemented the Palekar Award.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: What about part (b) of my question regarding the retrenched employees on that particular date? That was my specific question.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: If you put one supplementary, it can be fully answered. If you just put a catelogue, the Minister will get lost. Now, put the second supplementary.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: All the newspapers have raised their advertisement and subscription rates since the date the award was passed. In some of the newspapers, it has become a practice to dispense with the services of regular newspapermen and appoint professors, lecturers and others as part timers. There are some such newspapers. To quote an example, the Nav Bharat at Nagpur has only one full time reporter on its staff at the headquarters of the English daily. The editor has been given an honorary status and the entire newspaper is run with the help of part timers. I would therefore like to know whether the Government in order to check this practice would refuse to give the status of a newspaper to a daily and also refuse newsprint to such newspapers which are run without the adequate complement of the reporters, sub editors etc., so that the award can be implemented properly.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: Now that it has been brought to the notice of the Government, I will enquire into the matter and will write to the State Government to deal with it.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: There is a weekly magazine in Tamil Nadu....**

MR. SPEAKER: No; this does not come out of the question. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, his remarks should not go on record.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, you can take my remarks as off the record.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, off the record.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the Minister, she is the Labour Minister too—whether she is aware that the Indian Express has implemented the Palekar Award, and having implemented the Palekar Award, the Indian Express, Bombay, is being subjected to gangsterism in the name of trade unionism. Will she as Labour Minister give protection to those newspapers which have implemented the Palekar Award and see that this paper is not subjected to closure by the use of gangsterism and trade unionism.... (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why am I a Member of Parliament, if I have to go to her office?..... (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why am I a Member of Parliament, if I have to go to her office?.....(Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: A definite question has been put and we want a definite reply. We are not expected to go to her office....(*Interrupttons*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, they are resorting to gangsterism to see that a respected newspaper like the Indian Express closes down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: Sir, the Government is for giving protection to all its workers, but it depends upon merits and demerits of the cases.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, where is the Cabinet Minister for Labour?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know from the Hon. Minister as she replied that most of the implementations depend on the State Government's Order, whether the State Governments are serious in implementing the Palekar Award; whether the Central Goevrnment has written to the State Governments reminding that most of the State Governments are not helping in the implementation of the Palekar Award in their respective States? And if so, we would like to know whether the State Governments have responded to the reminders of the Central Government in respect of the implementation of the Palekar Award?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: Yes, Sir. The Labour Minister has written to the Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories and it was written from our Department also. And a Committee of Ministers has been set up here under my Chairmanship to deal with this question and all the State Governments were requested on 15-9-1981 to initiate proceedings under the Act against the establishments which have not implemented the order so far. And most of the State Governments have responded to it and I have got a list about the steps taken by some of the State Governments regarding this.

Proposed Closure of Victoria Works of Burn Braithwaite Jessops Construction Company

*356. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to close the Victoria Works of the

**Not recorded.

Burn-Braithwaite Jessops Construction Company;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the interests of the employees of the concern?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). In view of mounting losses incurred by BBJ Construction Co., proposal to restructure its operations, including closing down its uneconomic Victoria Works, is under consideration.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is clear from the reply of the Hon. Minister that the Government is considering the closure of the Victoria unit of the BBJ. May I know from the Minister whether they have taken into consideration the fact that a large number of workers will be rendered unemployed because of this proposed closure and in that case what steps does the Governmtnt propose to take in order to provide them with alternative job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Sir, first of all the Hon. Member has rightly said that the total issue is under consideration and that includes the mounting losses which this particular unit has been incurring for over a period of few years. From 1968 when the losses were 20.83 lakhs the losses as on 31-3-1981 mounted to 4.53 crores. In the year 1978-79 the losses were 44.33 lakhs; in 1979-80 the losses were 45.00 lakhs; in 198.-81, the losses were 83,000 lakhs. The Hon. Member would appreciate that this process of revitalising the whole unit has been continued in the interest of protecting the workers. That was the main issue. But the Hon. Member would also appreciate that we must discriminate between the sick unit and a dead unit and the workers' interests would always be kept under consideration once the fate of a particular unit is decided.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, may I know whether it is also a fact that the Chief Minister of the Government of West Bengal recently had a discussion with the Minister of Industries and requested him to devise ways and means to protect the job interests of the workers. May I know in this connection what has been the specific response of the Government of India in regard to that particular proposal made by the Government of West Bengal?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Yes, the Chief Minister of West Bengal had a regular meeting on this particular issue with the Minister of Industry on 11th November, 1981.

And from October 1980 whenever this issue was raised by the Chief Minister, the first thing I had, in fact, to suggest was this: if they thought that it was a viable unit, the West Bengal Government could take it over. Once again in the 11th November meeting, the Minister of Industry again suggested to the Chief Minister of West Bengal to take over the unit. But the Chief Minister wanted time and he wanted to examine the whole issue once again. But what has been decided now is that a Working Group has been set up, consisting of the Financial Adviser-cum-Additional Secretary, Ministry of Industry, Chairman of Braithwaite and Co. and Secretary, sick Industries Department of West Bengal. Government. So, the West Bengal Government is very much in the picture, and is going throught the whole case and examining it, as to whether the whole unit can be revitalized or not; or if it has to be closed down, what would be the implications, and how to reduce the impact of the same on the workers.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: In certain States, especially in West Bengal, it has been made one of the duties of trade unions, especially CPI (M)-led unions to make an industry sick and then demand that the Government should nationalize it. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister how much cooperation—after the taking over of the industries in West Bengal by the Central Government—has been received from the

State Government and the unions in West Bengal? If no cooperation has been received, why so?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The question has to be referred to the West Bengal Government as to why they are not doing it.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Is it the policy of the Government to run these institutions and concerns under the Government only profitably; and if it is not possible, to close them down?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: It is part of the industrial policy of the Government. It is the effort and the duty of the Government to see that the sick units are cured. There is a treatment for the sick units. But it is also a policy of the Government not to allow dead units to remain or to survive—because survival is not possible; a dead unit is a dead unit—under the caption of sick units.

Demand for Jharkhand State ..

*357. SHRI A. K. ROY:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the demostration demanding Jharkhand State at Ranchi (Bihar) on 31 October, 1981;

(b) if so, facts in detail;

(c) whether a memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister and to the Commissioner, South Chotanagpur;

(d) if so, main points of the memorandum and the reaction of Government thereto;

(e) whether he is aware of the genuine grievances of the people of Chotanagpur in general and Adivasis in particular symbolised in the demand of Jharkhand; and

(f) if so, steps taken to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The Jharkhand Party (Horo Group) is reported to have observed 'Jharkhand Mang Diwas' —an annual feature at Ranchi on 31st October, 1981 by taking out a procession and holding a public meeting at which that party's demand for a separate Jharkhand State comprising the tribal districts of Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa was reiterated.

(c) A five-member delegation reportedly submitted to the Commissioner, Souh Chotanagpur Division at Ranchi a memorandum addressed to the Prime Minister demanding a separate Jharkhand State. This memorandum has not been received in the P. M.'s office.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The removal of economic imbalances in a particular State or region is essentially a matter to be tackled through the mechanism of planning and the creation of a separate State is no answer to the problem. The Government of India and the State Governments concerned have been endeavouring to step up the socio-economic development of the tribal people in Chotanagpur area. The startegy of Tribal sub-plan which has been adopted, ensures flow of funds from the State Plan. Central Sector-plan and Centrally sponsored Schemes to the identified areas where the Schedule Tribes are in majority, generally known as Tribal Sub-Plan area. Development schemes are formulated with a focus on the tribal communities and with special stress on development of the critical areas of infrastructural development such as education, health etc.

SHRI A. K. ROY: It is good that at least Jharkhand is on the Table of the House. The issue concerns the aspirations of the tribal people of Central India connected with so many provinces like Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and some parts of Andhra. Central India contains the largest number of tribal people. Cases of tribal unrest often come to Parliament. And this demand for Jharkhand State is also not a new one like Khalistan. Before the Simon Commision, the tribals demanded Jharkhand. Also, in 1954 they raised the issue. To-day also they are raising the issue. (*Interruptions*) Don't be impatient.

There are two ways of tackling the tribal problem. One way is the capitalist way of assimilation. Another is the way of self-determination and affirmation.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want elaboration; I want a simple question.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to know which way the present Government wants to follow: the way of assimilation which means extinction of tribal people, or giving the right of self-determination and autonomy, so that they can emanicipate themselves.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: This issue was decided by the States Reorganization Commission, and there is no question of re-opening it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Even after the States Reorganisation Commission, several tribal States have appeared in the North East. I would like to know why there is a difference, one standard for the tribal people of the North East and another standard for the people of Central India. In view of that, I would like to know, as the Government is discussing with the members of all other Parties on issues like Khalistan and Assam, similarly whether the Government proposes to have a discussion with the tribal Members of Parliament of the House, to contain and to find a solution to the simmering discontent of the tribal people of the Central India.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Consultation with tribals is certainly taking place about their development. Creation of a new State is not a solution to the problem. The real solution is more allocation in the Plan schemes for their development and consultation with the tribal Members of Parliament is about their development aspects.

For the benefit of the hon. Member and the entire House, I may mention that an amount of Rs. 917 crores was allocated in the Fifth Plan for the development of tribal areas and during the Sixth Plan period it is expected to be between Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 5,000 crores. Now this is the quantum which we have raised from Rs. 900 crores to Rs. 5,000 crores. What is the real step which we have taken for the development of the tribals. So, creation of a new State according to the Government is not a solution.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Rakesh.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): May I add something? The hon'ble Member has tried to show that there is some discrimination against tribals who are living in Bihar. This is not at all so. We are deeply concerned about the walfare of the tribals. The formation of the States in the North-East is an enirely different problem. They were not formed because the people are tribals. There were certain other problems which had to be solved. It just happened that most of them were tribals. The two matters are not connected.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rakesh.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : अध्यक्ष जी, आजादी के अब तक के इतिहास में हमने यह देखा है कि जमींदारों की जमींदारी गई, तो उन को बींड दिये गये और राजा-महाराजाओं के राज्य गये, तो उन को प्रिवी-

पर्स दिये गये लेकिन इन आदिवासियों के जंगल ले लिए गये, तो उन को कुछ भी नहीं मिला । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जनवरी 1980 से ले कर मार्च, 1981 तक सरकार ने उन लोगों के लिए, जिन्होंने 31 अक्तूबर को झारखण्ड स्टेट की मांग करने के लिए सम्मेलन किया था, क्या किया है और उन ट्राइबल्स के बीच में कितना खर्च सरकार ने किया है । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि औसतन प्रति व्यक्ति सरकार ने उन के विकास के लिए और उन के सामाजिक उत्थान के लिए कितना खर्च किया है ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : मैं ने पूरे प्लान का एमाऊण्ट बताया है और उसका ब्रेक-अप अभी मेरे पास नहीं है । सवाल झारखण्ड स्टेट के बारे में था और जो फीगर मेरे पास थी, वह मैंने दे दी है ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : अध्यक्ष जी, अभी बताया गया कि छोटा नागपुर के ट्राइबल एरियाज के विकास पर प्लान में कितनी राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान प्रश्न के (ङ) भाग की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं और जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या छोटा नागपुर के आदिवासियों की सही समस्याओं की जानकारी उन को है ? किस तरह से उन का शोषण होता है । बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं वहां चलती हैं और बिहार तो क्या सारे भारत की मिनरल वैल्थ वहां है और बहुत ज्यादा मिनरल वैल्थ वहां है । फिर भी वहां के आदिवासियों की जो हालत हो रही है, क्या उसकी जानकारी आप को है ? इतने बड़े खर्च का प्रावधान तो आपने किया लेकिन उस में उन आदिवासियों को कितना लाभ मिलता है । वहां का एक उदाहरण मैं आप को देता हूं । वहां जो उन लोगों की जमीन ली जाती है और उस जमीन के बदले जो मुआवजा उन को मिलता है, वह मुआवजा पुरानी दर के आधार पर दिया जाता है । होना तो यह चाहिए था कि जो उनकी जमीन लीजिएगा या उनके साधनों का उपयोग कीजिएगा, उनकी जगह पर उन्हें जीविका के आल्टरनेटिव साधन उपलब्ध कराएं । क्या आप ये उपलब्ध करायेंगे ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : इस मामले में गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी बहुत क्लीयर है । प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने खुद एक प्रोजेक्ट का शिलान्यास करते हुए कहा था कि जहां जहां ट्राइबल लोगों की जमीन किसी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए ली जाती है वहां वहां के ट्राइबल लोगों को सही जगह देनी चाहिए और उन्हें अच्छी तरह से बसाया जाना चाहिए । इस से आगे जा कर भी उन्होंने कहा है कि जो इस प्रकार के प्रोजेक्ट बनते हैं उन में ट्राइबल लोगों को नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए ।

जहां तक छोटा नागपुर की समस्याओं के बारे में पूछा गया कि उनकी मेन प्राब्लम्स क्या है, उनकी मुझे जानकारी है ।

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे बीच में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी और गृह राज्य मंत्री श्री मकवाना साहब ने जवाब दिये कि दिन-प्रति-दिन हमारी लायक सरकार आदिवासियों पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दे रही है और उनके विकास के लिए बराबर धन ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च कर रही है इस से बड़ी खुशी हुई । मैं सिर्फ यही जानना चाहता हूं कि जो रुपया आप वहां के विकास के लिए खर्च करने के लिए देते हैं, लेकिन वह रुपया वहां के अधिकारीगण सही ढंग से खर्च नहीं करते हैं उसके बारे में सरकार क्या उपाय करने जा रही है ?

दूसरी चीज मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपके पास इतना रुपया खर्च करने के

बावजूद रांची जिले के छोटानागपुर क्षेत्र के लोग वहां से भाग रहे हैं, अगर उनका विकास होता तो उनके वहां से भागने की नौबत नहीं आती, इसलिए क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि जो रुपया वहां के विकास के लिए खर्च किया जाए वह ठीक ढंग से खर्च हो ?

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : यह सवाल तो नहीं उठता है कि ट्राइबल लोगों के लिए जो अलोटमेंट होता है उसका सही ढंग से और सही जगह पर उपयोग सही किया जाता । यह इसलिए नहीं उठता कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने इसके लिए एक मोनेटरिंग सेल बनाया है जो इस बात को देखता है और यहां से मोनेटरिंग करता है । हम ने राज्य सरकारों को भी कहा है कि स्टेट लेवल पर और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर भी मोनेटरिंग मे बनाये जाएं । इस के अलावा ट्राइबल एरियाज में आफिसस नियुक्त करने के लिए हमने परसोनल पोलिसी भी तय की है ।

जहां तक माइग्रेशन का सवाल है, हमें उसकी पूरी चिंता है । अभी अभी हमने ट्राइबल माइग्रेशन पर सेमिनार किया था जिसमें सभी पार्टियों के, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के, वोलेण्ट्री एजेन्सीज के लोगों ने भाग लिया था । उसमें इस पर डिस्कशन हुआ था और डिस्कशन के बाद जो जो सजेशन सामने आये वे हमने लेबर मिनिस्ट्री और अपने दूसरे सम्बन्धित डिपार्टमेंट्स को भेजे । हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को भी वे भेजे हैं ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो मामला झारखण्ड राज्य का है, वह इसलिए है कि आप बिहार, उत्तर-प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों को देखिए कि वे कितने बड़े बड़े राज्य हैं । इतने बड़े राज्य होने से झारखंड जैसी मांग हमेशा होती रहेगी और इतने बड़े बड़े राज्यों में आदिवासियों की उपेक्षा होती रहेगी । इसलिए हमारी मान्यता है कि छोटे-छोटे राज्य होने चाहिएं । क्या सरकार की बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश जैसे बड़े बड़े राज्यों को छोटे-छोटे राज्यों में बांटने की कोई योजना है ? अगर है तो क्या है ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We have taken note of the suggestion of the hon. member. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the suggestion?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Government has no intention to reorganise the States.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no such proposal before us, nor are we considering this matter.

SHRI B. N. SINGH: Has the Government's attention been drawn to a news item which appeared in 'The Statesman' on the front page about a week ago, saying that in Kolhan in Singhbhum District they want to carve a separate nation and some hon. Members of Parliament are trying to incite the Adivasis into a rebellion. What steps is the Government taking to contain that movement? Otherwise, I am afraid, it will be another Assam issue in Chota Nagpur.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Name the MPs.

SHRI B. N. SINGH: If you want I can name the MPs.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The reference to Assam should be deleted from the records because there is no separatist movement in Assam.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The hon. Member is right...

(*Interruptions*)

Second Asian Conference on Religion and Peace

*358. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the deliberations and resolutions of the Second Asian Conference on Religion and Peace held at Delhi in November, 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes Sir. Govt. are aware that such a Conference was held at Delhi.

(b) Since the Conference was not officially sponsored details of its deliberations & resolutions are not available with Government.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि जो प्रस्ताव पास हुए, उनकी जानकारी नहीं है। न्यूज़-ग्रायटम्स की जानकारी है। क्या इस बारे में इंटेलीजेंस ने कोई रिपोर्ट दी है या नहीं ?

श्री योगन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने कहा है कि यह प्राइवेट कान्फ्रेंस थी और इंटेलीजेंस की रिपोर्ट वहां पर आती है जहां पर एंटी नेशनल बातें डिसकस की जाती हैं और जहां पर एक्शन लेना होता है

श्री मोहम्मद असरार अहमद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह पूछा है कि इंटेलीजेंस ने कोई रिपोर्ट दी है या नहीं दी है और वे कौन सी गाइड लाइंस हैं, जिनमें इंटेलीजेंस रिपोर्ट देती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बता दिया है।

श्री योगन्द्र मकवाना : मैंने बताया है कि हर मामले में रिपोर्ट नहीं दी जाती है।

Regulation for Registration of Contractors in Mining Area

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*326. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the hue and cry over the plight of tribal and contract labour; most States have not accepted the Union Government (Home Ministry's) draft regulation providing for registration of Contractors in industrial and Mining area and improvement of labour conditions; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). It is not a fact that the draft Regulation proposed by the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding regulation of industrial and related activities in the Scheduled Areas of States to be promulgated under the provision of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution has not been accepted by the States.

The States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have informed that they were placing the draft Regulation before the Tribes' Advisory Council.

Other States, excepting Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh, are still considering the draft Regulation.

The Government of Karnataka do not find it necessary to adopt the Regulation as they have no Scheduled Area. The Government of Himachal Pradesh have taken the view that since there is hardly any problem of exploitation of labour in the State, specially in Scheduled Areas there is no necessity to adopt the regulation.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: It is a small statement and it should have been read out in the House. However, I would like to know when this draft regulation was sent to various State Governments. Are they considering it for acceptance? Have they intimated any time limit by which they will convey their decision?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: We have requested the States to convey their decision as early as possible. But no time-limit has been fixed.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: After this draft regulation of the Home Ministry, how many contractors, who are working in industrial and mining areas and are exploiting the poor Adivasi labourers have been registered? Please give Statewise figures.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: This information is not available because it pertains to the Labour Ministry.

श्री अजित कुमार मेहता : उत्तर को सुन कर एक शर याद आता है :

बहुत शोर सुनते थे पहलू में दिल के
जो काटा तो कतराय खून निकला ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चीरा ।

प्रो० मधु दंडवते : सवाल पूछते शेर किस का है ।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : जवाब में कहा गया है कि यह सच नहीं है कि प्रारूप को राज्यों द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है । लेकिन जवाब में यह नहीं बताया गया है कि किस किस राज्य ने इसको स्वीकार किया है और किस किस राज्य ने इसको अस्वीकार किया है । अभी तक इस पर विचार ही हो रहा है । बहुत शोर हुआ था कि बंधुआ मजदूरों की प्रथा भारत में समाप्त होगी —

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : ये सब बंधुआ मजदूर तो हैं आपके सामने बैठे हुए .....

(व्यवधान)

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : जिन राज्यों पर जन संख्या का भार अधिक है वहां के मजदूर उन राज्यों में पलायन करते हैं जहां बड़ी बड़ी परियोजनायें चल रही होती हैं, जहां काम धंधों के अवसर अधिक होते हैं । हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू काश्मीर, हरियाणा आदि राज्यों में ये लोग जाते हैं । आपने अपने उत्तर में कहा है :

> "हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार का विचार है कि क्योंकि राज्य में विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों में श्रमिकों के शोषण की कोई समस्या नहीं है इसलिए विनिमय को अपनाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

हिमाचल जैसे राज्यों ने जिन्होंने इसकी आवश्यकपा नहीं समझी है और जहां पर बाहर से काफी बड़ी संख्या में मजदूर मजदूरी करने जाते हैं ताकि उनको कुछ मजदूरी मिल जाए और जिन का कभी कर्ज नहीं पटता है और जिन को जबर्दस्ती बांध कर रखा जाता है, उन्हें छुड़ा लाने का कोई उपाय किया जाएगा और इन राज्यों को क्या इस प्रकार के निर्देश दिए जाएंगे कि वे इसको स्वीकार करें ?

श्री योगन्द्र मकवाना : यह रेजोल्यूशन बेसिकली शैड्यूल्ड एरियाज के लिए है । जो शैड्यूल्ड एरियाज नहीं है वहां पर इस रेजोल्यूशन से कुछ फायदा नहीं होगा क्योंकि वे इसे एडाप्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं । यह जरूर हो सकता है कि जो वहां मजदूर आते हैं, उनकी मजदूरी आदि को रेग्युलेट करने के लिए कुछ नियम बनाए जाएं और वह लेबर मिनिस्ट्री का काम है । इस सम्बन्ध में लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को लिखूंगा कि जो शैड्यूल्ड एरियाज नहीं हैं वहीं भी इसको रेग्युलेट करने के लिए कुछ नियम बनाए जाएं ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Much of the discontent that prevails in the tribal areas is due to the vagaries and mischief played by the contractors. For a very long time there has been the demand to control the vagaries of these contractors and, at long last this has taken the shape of a Draft Regulation. Therefore, may I request the Government to see that the acceptance of this Regulation, the implementation of it, is not left entirely to the States at their sweet will and pleasure? Some definite active steps should be taken by the Central Government itself by having some special machinery for supervision and monitoring in order to see that these contractors are controlled, that their activities are properly regulated and that these tribal people are adequately protected from their mischief.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is the Inter-State Workmen's Act which regulates the conditions of work of the migrant workers. But, so far as this Resolution is concerned, as I have said, it pertains to the tribal areas. So far as the other States where there is no Scheduled Area are concerned, I will write to the Labour Ministry, so that they can regulate the working conditions of these contract labourers in those States where there is no tribal area.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of the mines, i.e., coal and other mines are in the nationalised sector and the Scheduled Castes and tribals are also a Central subject. The Prime Minister is here. May I know from the honourable Prime Minister whether in respect of the mines in public sector the Government is going to bring a comprehensive Bill to abolish the contract system in the coal mines areas where tribals and Scheduled Castes labourers are exploited? I want to know this from the Government.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, the question pertains to the Labour Ministry. I have taken note of the suggestion of the hon. Member and I will look into it.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, at the moment there is no such proposal. I agree with the hon. Member that there is exploitation by Some contractors, but one must see that whatever alternative comes up will work well.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, we are happy that the Prime Minister has said that there is exploitation of the tribal people by these contractors. For the last many years the Indian National Trade Union Congress and the Indian National Labour Federation have asked the Government that at least the contractors' exploitation of these tribal people and the rural workers should stop, and we are glad to know that inter-State migration of labour regulations are framed to regulate the labour among the States. But as far as our experience goes, so far as the working class is concerned and so far as the rural labour is concerned, these regulations are not being implemented by the State Governments and therefore, the Home Ministry has joined hands with the Labour Ministry and said that the Union Government is anvious to stop all exploitation, but the regulations are not being implemented by the State Governments, Therefore, what steps is the Home Minister is going to take, in view of

what the Prime Minister said, to see that no exploitation of these tribal people is allowed?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is a machinery to check and it is our duty, and the Labour Ministry is also monitoring it.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 363—Mr. Samar Mukherjee. Not present. Question No. 365—Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Question No. 364 about Bangladesh entrants?

MR. SPEAKER: Postponed to 23rd.

Special centres to assist Small Scale Industries

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*365. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken decision to set up special centres to give assistance to small scale industries to update its technology;

(b) if so, what are the different types of small scale industries which will be given first preference in granting assistance from the special centres;

(c) whether such special centres will be set up in each State with branches at the district level; and

(d) the details about the expected time in implementing the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. However, some proposals are under consideration.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, about part (a) of my question the hon. Minister has said that there is no such decision to set up special centres to give assistance to small scale industries to update its technology. However, some proposals are under consideraion. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has constituted any study group to set up special centres for small scale industries to update the technology specially in the industrially backward States like Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Sir, the office of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, has already initiated a survey to go into the causes of sickness with special reference to updating of technology throughout the country. Orissa is included in that. It is only after that we will examine the proposal of setting up special centres for updating the technology.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: What is the norm or the eligibility criterion for such assistance from the special centres?

SHHI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, it will be decided after the proposals come, after the studies are conducted and the proposals are finalised.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Borstal Schools for Child Criminals in States

*351. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDRA JAIN:

Will he Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it takes too long to try teen aged criminals booked for begging on the streets and they remain stranded in jails many times in the

company of hardened criminals for periods longer than they would be after they are convicted;

(b) whether these child criminals are sent to jails and not to borstal schools for reformation;

(c) the number of borstal schools located in each State;

(d) whether they are adequate to the number of child criminals in the country; and

(e) whether Government propose to augment their number substantially and ensure that child criminals are only sent to reformation schools in majority of cases and not made to live and work with hardened criminals in jails and if so, Government's policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). There are 10 Borstal Schools in the country—two in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu- for detention, custody and treatment of young offenders of the age group between 15 to 21 years (between 16 to 21 years where the Children Acts are in force). The delinquent children upto the age of 16 years in the case of males and 18 years in the case of females are kept in Observation Homes till the pendency of inquiry against them and thereafter in Special Schools, but not in a prison as envisaged in the Children Acts. Offenders other than those required to be sent to borstal schools, observation homes or special schools go to prisons where they are required to be kept separate from adults. However, for want of separate prison services like kitchens, bath-rooms, there may be inter-mixing of children with adults in some prisons.

2. "Prisons" is a State subject and, therefore, administration and maintenance of prisons are the responsibility of State Governments. Government of India give advice and assistance to States to achieve the objective of reformation of offenders. They have advised to make effective segregation arrangements for children in prisons and also to augment the borstal school facility so that these offenders are not sent to prisons for want of this facility.

3. As regards delay in trials, the measures suggested to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations include setting up of review committees at District and State level to review cases of undertrials, appointment of part-time or whole-time law officers to provide legal aid to poor and indigent prisoners, establishment of additional civil and criminal courts with the Central assistance, etc.

BHEL'S Unit in West Bengal

*353. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by Government to set up BHEL's unit in West Bengal on West Bengal Government request; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is no proposal for BHEL setting up any unit in West Bengal during the current Five Year Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Kaikadi Caste in Scheduled Tribes

*354. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have received any representation for the inclusion of Kaikadi caste of the Western region of Maharashtra State in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). Representations have been received for the inclusion of Kaikadi Community in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Maharashtra, Kaikadi community is at present scheduled as a Scheduled Caste in the Akola, Amravati, Bhandara. Buldana, Nagpur, Wardha and Yavatmal districts and Chandrapur district, other than Rajura tahsil, of Maharashtra, State. Representations have also been received for the removal of area restriction so that persons belonging to Kaikadi community may get benefits as a Scheduled Caste throughout the State of Maharashtra.

Amendments in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes require legislation by Parliament. The above representation as well as many other recommendations, suggestions and representations in respect of all the States/Union Territories are being duly considered in the context of the proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in consultation with the concerned State Governments including that of Maharashtra and with the Registrar General of India.

Overdrafts by States

*361. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission had series of discussions during November, 1981 with different State Government representative to the quesion of overdrafts by State Governments and the deteriorating financial resource position of the States;

(b) if so, the names of the States with whom such discussions were held; and

(c) whether as a result of this discussion, any way out could be found which will reduce overdrafts without jeopardising the resource position of the State?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During November, 1981, discussions were held with the Governor of Kerala, Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Orissa, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Finance Ministers of Jammu & Kashmir and Nagaland, which were having gaps in their resources for the Annual Plan 1981-82. The concerned State Governments have been advised to take effective steps to keep the Plan expenditure within the available resources in the current year so as to avoid any recourse to overdraft with the Reserve Bank of India at the end of the year.

(c) It is too early to indicate the results of the measures agreed to be undertaken by the States during the remaining part of the current year.

Representation from Minister of Cottage and Small Scale Industries of West Bengal

*363. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication and representation dated 31 August, 1981 and 10 August, 1981 from Minister of Cottage & Small Scale Industries, Government of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken on those communications;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Government have received teleprinter message dated the 31st August, 1981 and letter dated the 10th September,

1981 from Miniser of Cottage & Small Scale Industries, Government of West Bengal.

(b) to (d). Detailed replies have been sent to both the communications.

पहाड़ी आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित किया जाना

*366. **श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी:** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को आर्थिक एवं औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित करने का है जिनमें आदिवासी रहते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मेलघाट क्षेत्र में काफी अधिक आदिवासी जनसंख्या को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार महाराष्ट्र के अमरावती जिले को औद्योगिक तथा आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करने का है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त क्षेत्रों को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करते समय इस तथ्य को भी ध्यान में रखा जायेगा कि वहां पर अभी तक किसी उद्योग की स्थापना नहीं की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) से (घ). पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों और जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम पहले से मौजूद हैं। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास से सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रीय समिति की औद्योगिक प्रकीर्णन सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट पर सरकार के राय कायम कर लेने के बाद ही नए क्षेत्रों/जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्र घोषित करने के मामले में विचार किया जा सकता है । इस रिपोर्ट पर इस समय सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

Reprocessing of Spent Fuel

*367. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal to build a chain of reprocessing plants to extract reusable fuel from the spent fuel of nuclear power reactors stands at present; and

(b) the details of the scheme?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The first commercial scale plant to reprocess the spent fuel from power reactors in Tarapur and Rajasthan has already been installed in Tarapur. Another plant is proposed to be set up at Kalpakkam near Madras. Further plants will be considered taking into account the location, size and phasing of the construction of proposed and future nuclear power stations.

Production and supply of cement

*368. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity for the manufacture of cement in the country;

(b) the actual production and requirement of cement in the country; and

(c) the quantity demanded by Kerala State and quantity supplied to Kerala State during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). It is expected that by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan the total installed

capacity in Cement industry would be of the order of 45.7 million tonnes yielding a production of over 37 million tonnes of cement. The demand for cement at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan as assessed by the Working Group on Cement Industry is of the order of 38 million tonnes.

(c) States/Union Territories do not send their demand on a regular basis. They are given allocation of cement every quarter on the basis of past consumption and the overall availability of cement. During 1980, Kerala was allocated 9,83,700 tonnes of cement against which 9,41,000 tonnes of cement was despatched.

S.T.C. Planning for reviving Sick Units

*369. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Trading Corporation is planning to revive some of the sick units having the basic export capabilities to consolidate and expand the supply base for exports; and

(b) if so, the names of the sick units and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation of India Limited has decided to provide assistance for revival of National Tannery Company, Calcutta, which has the necessary capabilities of manufacturing export quality goods. It is also considering proposals to reactivate a meat plant at Tundla owned by the Department of Defence Production for production and export of buffalo meat.

Setting up of a Steel Plant in Kasargod

*370. SHRI M. RAMANA RAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he will consider the proposal to set up a steel plant in Kasargod to meet demand for steel in Southern States; and

(b) whether he is aware that the availability of electric power in Kerala and the iron ore at Kudremukh is economically viable in establishing a steel plant in Kasargod?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Sixth Five Year Plan does not include any provision for the establishment of a steel plant at Kasargod. The inclusion of new projects in the Plan is considered in the Planning Commission only on the basis of well worked out proposals received from the Administrave Ministries. The Commission has received no such proposal for a steel plant in Kasargod.

Population of Nepali Speaking People

3955. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the pupulation of Nepali Speaking people in India; and

(b) whether the Nepali language is recognised by Sahitya Academy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Data collected at the 1981 Census are being tabulated by stages. This information will be available after this tabulation which will take some time. However, according to the 1971 Census the population of Gorakhali/Nepali speaking people in India was 1,419,835.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Demonstration by Commission for Additional Sources of Energy to New Techniques

3956. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commission for Additional Sources of

Energy (CASE) is giving special emphasis to demonstration and commercialisation of technologies already developed leading to wider utilisation of renewable energy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

1. The development of appropriate technologies for harnessing New and Renewable Sources of Energy for wide range of applications has been accorded high priority by Government. The New and Renewable Energy Sources Programme covers research, design, development and demonstration activities pertaining to the utilisation of new energy sources such as solar energy, blomass, wind energy, etc. The broad-based integrated programme involves the participation of research institutions, industry, user and extension agencies. Considerable expertise has already been generated; and various systems, devices and products have been developed. Goevrnment has set up a Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE) on the lines of the Atomic Energy Commission to expedite these programmes, and for a well-coordinated approach in the area of new and renewable sources of energy.

2. During the last two years Government have taken further initiatives in this programme and have significantly accelerated the pace of development and field installation.

3. In the area of solar thermal technologies, activities cover applications such as water and space heating, refrigeration and airconditioning, crop drying, desalination, pumping, decentralised power generation etc. Demonstration water heating systems have been installed at a hotel, bakery, brewery, industrial canteen, hospital, textile mills, dairy, etc. Demonstration cash crop dryers have been installed at various locations and dryers for tobacco curing, Veneer drying of plywood, grain drying and cash crop drying are currently under installation. The installation of solar timber kilns is being expanded. A large solar cold storage is under construction; and, solar power plants to meet a part of the energy requirements of a village are under installation. Solar desalination plants are under construction at a few locations. A Solar Thermal Energy Centre (STEC) is being set up with a view towards large-scale prototype development, demonstration and commercialisation.

4. In the area of solar photovoltaic technologies, emphasis is being placed on increasing the level of fabrication, and improvement in process technologies and efficiencies of solar cells; and the development and indigenous production of low cost solar grade silicon material. A pre-commercial pilot plant (NASPED) project for upscaling the operations to 1 MW level by 1985 and wide-spread field level demonstration has been initiated. Demonstration photovoltaic pumps have been installed at several locations for micro-irrigation and drinking water supply. The use of photovoltaic modules is also being demonstrated in projects relating to community lighting, community Radios and Television in villages; radio beacon instruments for ship navigation and for communication equipment in remote areas.

5. In the area of bio-mass production, conversion and utilisation, emphasis is being placed on the installation of demonstration community-size biogas plants, and the use of other types of solid wastes/material like water hyacinth, kachara, vegetable wastes and agricultural residues in addition to animal dung as input. Demonstration community plants are under construction at various locations in the country, and will provide

motive power and electricity apart from gas for cooking and lighting, and organic manure. Two Biomass Research Centres have been set up in the country. The construction of large sewage gas plants in some medium and large cities is also being taken up.

6. A widespread field demonstration programme for different types of windmils has been initiated to get experience for large scale utilisation. Prototypes of sail-type windmills and metal vane windmills are being installed at several locations in the country. A Wind Energy Centre has been set up to act as the focal point for various tasks connected with wind energy technology, and for implementation of programmes and policies in this area. Another Wind Energy Centre is being set up at NAL, Bangalore. A vertical Axis Wind Generator has been developed and is undergoing testing and evaluation.

7. The programme is also being expanded in respect of energy conservation, energy storage and to cover other renewable energies such as geothermal energy, hydrogen energy, ocean thermal energy, small hydrotechnologies etc. A Small Hydro Technologies Centre is proposed to be set up at Roorkee University.

8. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, Government are giving particular emphasis to demonstration and commercialisation of technologies already developed, leading to wider utilisation of renewable energies in the country. It is proposed to cover every district of the country with at least one pilot demonstration unit with based on renewable energy devices and systems during this Plan.

9. Fiscal and promotional incentives are being introduced so that barriers to rapid commercialisation of renewable energy equipment can be overcome. Among the incentives already announced are an enhanced depreciation allowance on machinery or plant installed for manufacturing or using remewable energy equipment in business or profession; exemption from excise duty; and subsidies to users particularly in rural areas on biogas plants, solar cookers, water pumping devices, etc. Financial institutions have agreed to treat institutional credit on the same terms and conditions applicable to the priority sector. so that loans will be provided on suitable terms both for manufacturers and users. State Governments have been asked to provide exemption from such levies as sales tax, octroi, etc. Several States have already announced these exemptions.

10. An Advisory Committee exists to advise on all matters relating to new and renewable sources of energy, and there are other committees/panels comprised of experts, users and industry representatives to assist in specific areas.

Minor boys/girls prisoners in Jails

3957. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the State-wise figures of the last three years of the minor boys and girls prisoners in the country;

(b) whether Government's attenton has been drawn towards the news item published in the 22nd of November, 1981 issue of Times of India on page 12 captioned 'Child convicts in jails worry Chief Justice'; and;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The requisite information is awaited from State Governments and Union territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of India are of the view that confinement of child convicts in jails alongwith adults is undesirable and effective segregation is needed. The State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations have been advised accordingly.

Manufacture of electronic typewriters in collaboration with Oivetti of Italy

3958. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., for the manufacture of electronic typewriters in collaboration with Olivetti of Italy;

(b) what will be the capital outlay of the teleprinter project and how the entire amount is proposed to be met;

(c) whether Government have so far received any bids from any foreign companies for the purchase of technology for the production of electronic teleprinters for its plant; and

(d) if so, what are the names of such companies and the details of their bids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TCHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Rupees Five Crores for the electronic teleprinter project to be met partly by World Bank grant and rest by Ministry of Communications.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Names of companies who have made offers are:

(i) M|s SIEMENS of West Germany.

(ii) M|s OLIVETTI of Italy

(iii) M|s SAGEM of France

(iv) M|s EXTEL of USA

(v) M|s PHILIPS of Swedan

The offers are under evaluation

Cost of Solar Energy

3959. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Wll the Mnister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether on experiment it has been noted that solar energy is more expensive than the conventional energy;

(b) if so, the extent to which solar energy is presently being used in our country and whether experiments are being achieved to satisfactory stage; and

(c) the prospects and potentialities for use of this source to meet our energy requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). The initial cost of most of the solar devices today is higher than that of devices based on conventional fuels. However, the operating costs are negligible in the solar devices and considerable in the conventional devices. The overall economic comparision shows some solar devices to be reaching on the threshold of, economic competitiveness with conventional alternatives in different regions of the country. These are being taken up for large scale demonstration and field trials. Such devices include Solar Water Heaters, Solar Dryers/Wood Seasoning Plants, Solar Stille, Solar Cold Storage Plants, Solar Photovoltaic Pumps etc. The results so far achieved are satisfactory. These demonstration schemes have shown that solar devices are capable of supplementing the existing sources of energy in domstic, industrial and agri-

culture sectors. More than two dozen manufacturers have already started manufacturing Solar Thermal devices. It is expected that with technology improvements and increase in volume of production, costs will reduce and solar energy could provide an increaseing suppliment to the conventional sources of energy.

बिहार काटन मिल्स फुलवारी शरीफ बिहार में तालाबंदी

3960. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में पटना के निकट फुलवारी शरीफ में बिहार काटन मिल्स लिमिटेड में 24 जुलाई, 1981 से तालाबन्दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस तालाबन्दी के परिणामस्वरूप 6000 श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मिल को चालू करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई है और उसकी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

सरकारी गैर सरकारी और संयुक्त क्षेत्र में बड़े मध्यम और छोटे उद्योगों की संख्या

3961. **श्री सुन्दर शर्मा** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : देश में इस समय पंजकृित बड़े, मध्यम और छोटे उद्योगों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने-कितने उद्योग सरकारी, गर-सरकारी और संयुक्त क्षेत्रों में हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : देश में आज तक स्थापित किए गए लघु, मझौले और बड़े उद्योगों के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । किन्तु, केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन द्वारा किये जाने वाले वार्षिक उद्योग सर्वेक्षण में वार्षिक उद्योग सर्वेक्षण की परिसीमा के अन्तर्गत आने वाले उद्योगों के आंकड़े दिए होते हैं । यह एक प्रकाशित प्रलेख है ।

Reduction of Cement Quota to Kerala

3962. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have reduced the cement quota to the State of Kerala during the current year 1981; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The basic allocation of Kerala State for cement has not been reduced during 1981.

(b) Does not arise.

Representation regarding smokeless Samadhan Chull

3963. SHRI CHATURBHUJ:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received representations dated 6 January, 1981 and 21 August, 1981 from Shri P. B. More,

Kolhapur (Maharashtra) regarding his invention "Smokeless Samadhan Chull".

(b) if so, the details of his invention; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). The information regarding the invention claim is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Number of skilled/unskilled Tribal labour

3964. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has asked the States to furnish the data regarding the different categories of skilled and unskilled tribal labourers at present so far estimated;

(b) if so, State-wise and category-wise tribal labourers;

(c) the Acts Regulations and Laws State-wise enacted to protect the interest of the tribal labourers so far and the Central laws applicable for the protection and welfare of tribal labourers therein;

(d) the implementing agencies at Centre and the concerned States for the State and Central laws at present existing in the country; and

(e) the achievements made and amendments for the State and Central Acts under the consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Police personnel killed

3965. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of Home AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of police personnel killed in encounter during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise, and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The required information is being collected and wil be laid on the Table of the House.

Dowary Deaths

3966. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of dowry deaths that took place during 1981 till date; and

(b) the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences. No data in regard to the total number of dowry deaths is compiled on all India basis as it is a State subject.

Development of hill areas in Assam

3967. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of modern road system in hill districts

of Assam has led to the slow growth of economy; and

(b) if so, whether any schemes are under consideration of Government of India for the development of hill areas in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The modern road system in the Hill Districts of Assam namely Karbi Anglong and North Cachar Hills is not adequate for a fast growth of the economy of these districts. This factor has been recognised in the Sixth Five Year Plan and priority has been given to this factor while allocating outlays under the State Sector. Special Central assistance has also been provided for the development of these two districts in the Sixth Plan, Under this programme also priority has been given for development of roads in two districts of hill areas. In addition roads of economic importance have been included under North Eastern Council Plan.

Issue of Licences to Birlas, Thapars and Singhanias

3968. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of letters of intent and industrial licences issued to the houses of Birlas, Thapars and Singhanias for expansion of their existing units and setting up of new units during current year from 1 April, 1981 to 31 October, 1981;

(b) the capital out-lay involved and foreign collaboration and knowhow, if any, to be imported; and

(c) the reasons for concentrating further economic power in the hands of the private business tycoons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The following number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences were issued from 1st April, 1981 to 31st October, 1981 to undertakings registered under the MRTP Act and belonging to Birlas, Thapars and J. K. Singhanias.

Name of the House	No. of Letters of Intent issued	No. of Industrial Licences issued
Birla	6	7
Thapar	3	3
J. K. Singhania	6	3

(b) Since it generally takes 3 to 4 years for an Industrial Approval to fructify, the actual capital out-lay Involved will be known only when the projects get implemented. Foreign Collaboration and know-how is permitted in accordance with the existing National Policy in this behalf and keeping in view, the requirement of each industrial project.

(c) All applications for Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences received from MRTP Companies are considered within the framework of the existing industrial Policy. All such applications are specifically cleared from MRTP angle before the Letters of Intent/ Industrial Licences are issued.

Cost of Tyres

3969. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of each tyre of heavy light vehicles (truck) and car, separately in 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) the rate of increase on each tyre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A statement based on the whole-sale price indices of tyres and tubes for the period 1977 to 1981 has already been furnished in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2891 answered on 9-12-1981.

Study group to study sixth plan finance for private sector

3970. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission propose to constitute a study group to study the Sixth Plan finance of private sector;

(b) if so, the composition of the group; and

(c) the detailed objective of the proposed group?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Planning Commission has constituted a Study Group to study the financing of the private sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c). A copy of the notification giving the composition and the terms of reference of the Study Group is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3121/81].

Production Capacity of Cement Plants

3971. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cement plants functioning in public sector;

(b) what is their production capacity annually;

(c) what is the actual production annually in each cement plant;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up more cement plants in public sector in near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Statement-I indicating the existing cement plants in the public sector with their licensed capacity and production achieved in 1980 is attached.

(d) and (e). Statement-II indicating details of the cement plants in the public sector which have been granted letters of intent/industrial licences, is attached.

Statement—I

The Existing cement Plants in Public sector with their licensed capacity and Production achieved in 1980

S.No.	Name of the plant		Licensed Capacity	Production in 1980
			(in lakh tonnes)	
1.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Bokajan Assam.	2·00	1·29
2.	Do.	Kurkunta, Karnataka	2·00	2·10
3.	Do.	Mandhar (M.P.)	3·80	2·87

1	2	3	4
4. Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Rajban (H.P.)	2·00	1·14
5. Do.	Akaltara (M.P.)	4·00	0·14
6. Do.	Neemuch (M.P.)	4·00	0·22
7. Hira Cement, Bargarh	Orissa	4·00	4·00
8. Mamlucherra Cement	Meghalaya	2·84	0·61
9. Tamil Nadu Cement, Alangulam. . . .	Tamil Nadu	4·00	3·09
10. Tamil Nadu Cement Ariyalyur. . . .	Tamil Nadu	5·00	2·18
11. U. P. State Cement Corpn., Churk . . .	U.P.	4·75	2·67
12. Do.	Dalla U.P.	4·32	2·18
13. Visvasveraya Iron & Steel Ltd. Bhadravati .	Karnataka	1·00	0·75

Statement—II

Details of the cement Plants in public sector which have been granted letters of Intent/Industrial Licences

S.No.	Name of the Party	Location	State	Annual Capacity (in lakh tonnes)
1.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd., . .	Adilabad	A.P.	4·00IL
2.	Do.	Tandur	A.P.	10·00LI
3.	Do.	Delhi Bhatinda	Delhi Punjab	5·00 5·00 } LI
4.	Do.	Rajban (SE)	H.P.	2·00LI
5.	Do.	Akaltara (SE)	M.P.	5·00LI
6.	Do.	Yerraguntla (SE)	A. P.	11·20LI
7.	Do.	Kurkunta (SE)	Karnataka	6·50LI
8.	M/s. J&K Minerals Ltd. . .	Basholi	J&K	2·00LI
9.	Do.	Khrew	J&K	2·00IL
10.	U. P. State Cement Corpn. . .	Dalla	U. P.	8·00IL*
11.	Do.	Chunar	U. P.	8·40IL
12.	Do.	Baruwala Dt. Dehradun	U. P.	4·00LI
13.	Do.	Dehra	U. P.	0·66LI

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Meghalaya Ind. Dev. Corpn.	Garo Hills	Meghalaya	4·00IL
15.	Do.	Lumshong	Do.	2·00LI
16.	Kerala Ind. Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Palghat	Kerala	4·20IL
17.	Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd., Calcutta	Madhukunda	W. B.	2·60IL**
18.	Rajasthan State Ind. & Min. Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	Kotputli	Raj.	0·66LI
19.	Do.	Alrod Akhra	Do.	0·66LI
20.	Do.	Bilara	Do.	0·66LI
21.	Do.	Jaitaran	Do.	0·66LI
22.	Do.	Nim-ka-Thana	Do.	0·66LI
23.	Do.	Gotan	Do.	0·66LI***
24.	Ind. Dev. Corpn. of Orissa Ltd.	Bargarh	Orissa	1·30LI (SE)
25.	Ind. Dev. Corpn. of Orissa Ltd.	Kutra-Kuingsera	Orissa	0·65LI
26.	Karnataka State I. D. C.	Chitapur	Karnataka	4·00LI
27.	Hindustan Steel Ltd.	Chilhati	M. P.	21·40LI
28.	Gujarat I. D. C. Ltd.	Veraval	Guj.	10·00LI
29.	Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam	Purkulgaon Dt. Dehradun	U. P.	0·60LI
30.	Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd.	Bhadravati	Karnataka	3·80LI (Expn)
31.	Haryana State IDC	Sherla	Haryana	0·66LI
			Total:	124·93

* Clinker only, Capacity not to be added.

** Joint Sector Co.

*** White Cement

Demands of Aurangabad Cantonment Board and People of that Area

3972. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Aurangabad Cantonment Board (Maharashtra) and the people from that Cantonment area have made demands regarding water supply transformer (1000/ 440) Renovation of drains, construction of roads, Harijans Quarters etc. to the various levels of authorities in his Ministry;

(b) if so, since when the demands are pending;

(c) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken in that regard; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons for delay thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. Some proposals in this regard have been received from Aurangabad Cantonment Board.

(b) The proposal for water supply scheme was received in May, 1980, for transformer in April, 1980 and for repairs and improvement of drains, constuction of roads and furniture and quarters in February, 1979.

(c) and (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Cantonment Board, Aurangabad has been given special grant-in-aid for the following schemes :

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Year of Sanction	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Improvement of Water Supply	Sept. 1970	8·41
2.	Do.	March 1979	2·00
3.	Independent Water Supply Scheme	March 1981	7·60
4.	Do.	June 1981	0·54
5.	Improvement to drains	Aug., 1979	0·54
6.	Construction of roads	Jan., 1980	0·50
7.	Construction of Harijan Quarters	October, 1980	0·50

The installation of a transformer has not been possible owing to the lack of funds for this purpose and the competing claims of other Cantonment Boards.

Foreigners who visited India

3973. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Mnister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners who visited India during the last two years and during the current year upto July, 1981, country-wise; and

(b) the number of such foreigners who were asked to leave the country during the same period, year-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The number of foreigners who visited India during 1979 was furnished in answer to unstarred Question No. 5254 on 23rd July, 1980. The information pertaining to the years 1980 and 1981 (upto 30-6-1981) is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3122/81].

(b) The informaton is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase of Cement Quota to Tamilnadu

3974. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the total allotment of cement for Tamil Nadu for the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): The total allotment of cement for

Tamil Nadu for the last three financial years is as follows:

Year	Quantity Allotted ('000 tonnes)
1978-79	1385·1
1979-80	1516·2
1980-81	1586·3

Decline in agricultural and industrial production

3975. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in production in the agricultural and industrial sectors, separately;

(b) whether there has been decline in gross national production on account of shortage of power, coal and inadequacy of rail transport during last two years; and

(c) if so, to what extent, and the steps taken by Government with a view to checking the same and for supplying adequate quantity of coal and power for these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) It is too early to make a firm estimate of the likely agricultural production in the current year. Industrial production During April-September, 1981 has recorded a growth of 10.1 per cent over the level in the corresponding period last year.

(b) and (c). The gross national product declined by 4.5 per cent in 1979-80 but is estimated to have increased by about 7 per cent in 1980-81. The constraints of power, coal and rail transport were among the factors responsible for the decline in GNP in 1979-80. These improved considerably in 1980-81.

The important measures taken by the Goevrnment to improve infrastructural facilities include substantial stepping up of the Plan outlays for the energy and transport sectors, concerted efforts at overcoming critical bottlenecks and improved operational efficiency and greater capacity utilisation in these sectors.

Central assistance to Orissa to implement minimum needs programmes

3976. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Mnister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any special pattern of Central assistance to States, particularly the State of Oriss to implement the Minimum Needs Programme during current financial year;

(b) whether Government have also given consideration to implement the Minimum Needs Programme regarding pattern of Central assistance during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the views of the State Government have been ascertained in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Minimum Needs Programme is in integral but distinct part of the plans of the States|Unon Territories. The outlays provded for the programme are fully funded within the plans of the respective States| Union Territories. No special Central assistance is provided for this purpose.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Development of Women Enterpreneurship

3977. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evolve a policy to develop and en-

courage entreprenurship and remove credit constraints faced by women entrepreneurs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). While there is no proposal to evolve any separate policy to develop and encourage women entreprneurship, it is always the policy of the Government to encourage all kinds of entrepreneurship including those if women entrepreneurs and also to remove whatever constaints are faced by them.

Offer to Latest Technology by Hungary to manufacture Heavy Vehicles

3978. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hungary has offered this country the latest technology for manufacturing heavy vehicles and axles; and

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction of Government on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Ms. Kirloskar Cummins Ltd. have submitted an application to Government for grant of an industrial licence for the manufacture of heavy vehicles with the technical assistance of M/s. RABA of Hungry.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

Setting up of Industrial Units in Himachal Pradesh during 3 years

3979. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new licences have been given for setting up industrial units/factories in Himachal Pradesh during the last 3 years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the units/factories which have been set up since then?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

The Details of Industrial Liceæces Issned to Himachal Pradesh during 1978 to 1981 (upto Oct. 81)

S.No.	Name of Party and Location	Item of manufacture and Capacity	Remarks
1	M/s. Himachal Wool Processors Ltd., Simla (Solan—Himachal Pradesh)	Woollen Yarn=2,800 woollen spindles	..
2	M/s. Gabriel India Ltd., Bombay. (Parwanoo—Himachal Pradesh)	Bimetal Strips=800 tonnes. Bimetal bearings=6 million Nos.	Implemented
3	M/s. Vitroc Electroniks Ltd., N. Delhi. (Solan—Himachal Pradesh)	Metal Film Resistors=20 mill. Nos.	Implemented
4	M/s. Purolator India Ltd., New Delhi. (Solan—Himachal Pradesh)	Battery Separators (Paper type) =10 million Pcs.	
5	United Diamonds Ltd., Chardigarh. (Tehsil Kasuali, Distt. Solan, Himachal Pradesh)	Watch jewels (such as oil recess jewels, ring jewels, end stone/bombee jewels, balance staff jewels, roller jewels and pallettle jewels)	

S. No.	Name of party and Location	Item of manufacture and Capacity	Remarks
6	Vardhaman Plyboard Industries Ltd., Bombay (Paonta Saheb, Sirmur, Himachal Pradesh)	Fibre hard board=45,00 tonnes	
7	The Associated Cement Co. Ltd., Bombay (Gogal, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh)	Portland Cement=400,000 tonnes existing)=560,000 tonnes (after expn.)	
8	Paper Machine Wire Industries Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta. (Solan Himachal Pradesh)	Speciality papers such as: (i) Capacitor/Condenser Tissues= 1,000 tonnes etc.	

Foreign fishing trawlers captured since 1980.

3980. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign fishing trawlers are operating in India's territorial water;

(b) if so, the number and details of such trawlers captured during 1980 and upto October, 1981; and

(c) the action taken by Government of India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). A total of 10 foreign fishing trawlers from Thailand and Taiwan have been captured in our territorial waters from January, 1980 to October, 1981.

(c) of these, 3 trawlers apprehended in 1980 were relased after administering severe warning to the crew members, as per the then existing procedure. The remaining 7 trawlers apprehended during 1981 have been prosecuted in accordance with law. In one case, the trawler has been confiscated as per court orders. The remaining six cases are pending judicial proceedings.

मैसस टाटा कैमिकल्स मीठापुर, गुजरात की ओर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

3981. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स टाटा कैमिकल्स मीठापुर, गुजरात में मासिक तथा दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर कुल कितने कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इस कम्पनी की ओर गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की कितनी कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा इसे वसूल करने हेतु सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इस प्रतिष्ठान में 6718 कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं। मासिक और दैनिक मजदूरी पर नियोजित कर्मचारियों का रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जा रहा है।

(ख) इस प्रतिष्ठान की कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधि-

नियम, 1952 की धारा 17 (1) (क) के अधीन छूट प्राप्त है। इसने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अपने न्यासी बोर्ड को 155.39 लाख रुपये की राशि हस्तांतरित की है और कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है। कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया राशि के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Minimum wages for Bidi workers in Maharashtra

3982. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra State Government has prescribed four different minimum rates for the bidi workers from Marathwada, Western Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Bombay region;

(b) has this policy given rise to discontent among workers as well as manufacturers;

(c) how many workers will be rendered jobless because of the closure announced by manufacturers; and

(d) what steps Government will take to execute uniform wage policy and prevent closure of factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The State Government has intimated that in the draft proposals regarding revision of minimum wages in the bidi industry notified in August, 1981, the State was divided into four Zones. The State Advisory Board which considered the proposals has recommended only two zones. The revised minimum wages have not yet been finally notified by the State Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Denial of Provident Fund Contributions benefit to Sweepers-cum-Messengers in Gramin Banks, Madhya Pradesh

3984. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh units of Gramin Banks' Sweeper-cum-messengers are denied the benefit of Provident Fund contributions;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a discrimination;

(c) whether the said benefit is going to be extended to Madhya Pradesh region; and

(d) if so, when and the details is thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Concessions to Handicapped Persons

3985. SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to the manufacturers or shops to give some concessions to handicapped persons for purchase of instruments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Industry has not issued any instructions of this nature.

Sick Units and amount invested in them

3986. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick units in the country, State-wise as on 31st October, 1981;

(b) the amount advanced by Nationalised Banks and other financial institutions locked up in these units;

(c) the reasons for this industrial sickness and the amount needed for their recovery; and

(d) the name of the State where sickness is rampant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a), (b) and (d). Data on sick units are collected by Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. Latest State-wise data are available for 31-3-1980, in respect of units enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crore or above. The number of such sick units as on 31-3-1980 in different States together with the outstanding advances from the scheduled commercial banks against them are as follows:—

State	No. of units	Amount outstanding (crores)
West Bengal	96	307·32
Maharashtra	77	267·28
Karnataka	16	70·49
Gujarat	36	94·09
Tamil Nadu	32	164·74
Andhra Pradesh	15	36·27
Bihar	12	37·37
Haryana	6	9·72
Rajasthan	4	17·45
Madhya Pradesh	16	25·05
Orissa	3	20·18
Uttar Pradesh	49	116·02
Kerala	12	33·88
Assam	2	2·41
Delhi	2	10·64
Pondicherry	1	1·99
Goa	3	6·03
TOTAL	382	1220·93

(c) According to the perception of the banks, management deficiencies (including mis-management, diversion of funds, etc.) faulty initial planning, technical drawbacks, labour trouble, market recession, power cut and shortage of raw materials are some of the major causes of sickness in industry.

Number of Indians working in Kenya

3987. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians working in Kenya as technicians, artisans and labourers; whether it is a fact that the Indian national, working in Kenya are being exploited and they are forced to work on Sundays, Public holidays and even on Saturday afternoons without compensation;

(b) what steps Government of India propose to take regarding inhuman conditions and exploitation faced by Indian employees;

(c) whether the Kenyan Government had offered cooperations in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) According to registration with the Indian Mission in Nairobi, the number of Technicians and Artisans working in Kenya is 637 and 126 respectively. No labourers are employed in Kenya. Some cases of exploitation and ill-treatment of India workers have come to the notice of the Indian Mission.

(b) The complaints of exploitation and ill-treatment of Indian workers are looked into by the Indian Mission who make afforts to have the grievances redressed amicably.

(c) and (d). Kenyan Authorities have been generally helpful and Cooperative in this regard. Kenyan regulations provide for mediation, arbitration and appeal to Industrial courts. Kenyan Labour Ministry and Management Staff Association and other similar organisations also assist in arriving at amicable settlement.

Arrest of Director/Officer of M/s. Emmer Enterprises, Bombay

3988. SHRI SHIBU SUREN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Emmer Enterprises, Bombay or/any of its Directors or officers were arrested for receiving Rs. 15,000/- in Indian currency instead of Rs. 15,000/- in foreign currency from the Foreign Employer of Indian labour; and

(b) if so, the reasons, if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will laid on the Table of the House.

Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour

3989. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what is the minimum wage fixed for agricultural labourers and the state of its implementation, State-wise for the whole country and district-wise for Bihar; and

(b) what specific steps are being undertaken to ensure freedom of choice for work and payment of minimum wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) A statement showing the rates of minimum wage for employments in agriculture fixed by the various State Governments/Union Territories according to the latest information available is given in annexure-1, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT—3123/81]

A survey to assess the implementation of minimum wages in agriculture has been undertaken; the result of the

survy are awaited.

(b) A statement showing the steps taken for effective enforcement of minimum wages for agricultural workers as intimated by the Governments concerned is given in annexure—II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library, *See* No. LT-3123/81.]

Reduction of Probation Period of officers in E.P.F. Organisation

3990. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ordered reduction of 6 months to 1 year in the probationary period based on the length of *ad-hoc* service has been denied in the case of some Superintendents of the Central O.ce of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the case of 2 Superintendents, the benefit of *ad-hoc* service for the purpose of counting towards probationary period in accordance with the existing guidelines, was not allowed as the D.P.C. did not recommend the same in view of the service record of th officials.

Entry Passes to Non-Officials in Government Offices

3991. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system for issuing permanent entry passes in Government offices to non-officials where entries are governed by passes;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) particulars of non-officials to whom permanent entry passes have been issued during 1981;

(d) how many such persons applied for it; and

(e) reasons for issue of these passes to them and reasons for denial to others?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Question does not arise.

Supply of cement to Hydro-electric Projects in Kerala

3992. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is erratic supply of cement for the execution of Hydro-electric projects in Kerala during last two working reasons affecting the pace of construction; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to supply cemnt to Kerala Hydro-electric projects on priority basis to avoid time and cost over run?r

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). In spite of a general scrcity of cement in the country a system of pre-reservation of cement for the priority sectors of Irrigation and Power is in force. Requirement of cemenl for power projects is assessed by the Central Electricity Authority and the full quantity as recommended by this Authority is allocated within the parameters of total quantity earmarked for irrigation and power Sectors every quarter. Further, instructions have been issued to the cement factories to make supplies to the irrigation and power projects on priority.

Huge Stock of Refrigerators

3993. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the present total stock of domestic refrigerators lying with various manufacturers in their factories and also with distributors and traders in the country to the extent of 80,000 numbers and whether a situation like this has ever arisen in the past;

(b) whether the stocks are quite huge; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to give immediate relief to the refrigerator industry to help clear the present stock of refrigerators and to develop the industry to the expected level of growth in the interes of anional growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes, Refrigeraor Manufacturers have reported accumulation of stocks to the extent of about 60,000 to 65,000 Nos., which is higher than the stocks reported during the same period last year.

(c) The marketing strategy for the disposal of the accumulated stocks is entirely for the industry to decide. Government is always receptive to the suggestions made by the industry for its growth.

Deputation of IPS to BSF

3994. SHRI VISHWA NATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts held by IPS officers on deputation to BSF at present;

(b) the number of posts of DIGs and Commandants in BSF; how many of these are held by IPS officers and how many by the BSF cadre officers;

(c) whether there is any proposal to do away with deputationists from Army/IPS in the BSF; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) 29 posts.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Keeping in view the nature of work of B.S.F. and its charter of duties, a mixture of IPS officers, BSF officers and Army officers is considered essential to man senior positions in the Force.

Statement

S. No.	Designation	Total number of posts.	Posts held by	
			IPS Officers	BSF Officers
1	DIG	28	17	3
2	Commandant	127	3	113

Death of a Labourer at Badarpur Mine

3995. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "yet another death in mine collapse" appearing in the Indian Express dated 3-12-81;

(b) if so, the details of reaction of Government thereto with regard to continued negligence, non-implementation of the assurances given; and

(c) action taken, with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). According to the enquiries made by the Directorate General of Mines Safety, while extracting stone, side measuring about 2 meters in length, 3.6 metres in height and 0.5 metre in thickness collapsed at Mandi Stone Quarry of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation on 29-11-1981 resulting in the death of one worker. This quarry is not a mine as per section 3 of the Mines Act, 1952.

As regards enforcement of safety provisions of the Mines Act, 1952, in the mines of Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation, Directorate General of Mines Safety has issued prohibitory orders stopping work in the mine, under Section 22 of the Act. They have also instituted cases in Courts of law against the management for various accidents in their mines and for employing persons in violation of prohibitory orders. Besides this, warning letters to the Corporation have been issued by Directorate General of Mines Safety from time to time. The matter has also been brought to the notice of the Delhi Administration.

Electric Connoctions on Wrong Addresses in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.

3996. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that electric connections have been given by MES on wrong addresses without making proper verifications in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt; and

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Tericot Uniform to Punjab Haryana, H.P. and Delhi Police

3997. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many terricot uniforms were issued to the police in each of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal and how many to Delhi police during the last four months;

(b) whether there is any differentiation between the Delhi Police and the Police in other States;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and when the periodicity for uniform will be made similar;

(d) when was the terricot uniform issued last to the Delhi Police under Home Ministry's letter to Delhi Administration dated May 25, 1981; and

(e) if not issued, reasons of delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Collaboration of Tata and Ashok Leyland

3999. SHRI R. MUTHUKUMARAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when and with whom thet Tata and Ashok Leyland have entered into agreement with foreign collaboration for production of heavy vehicles and details of investment thereof;

(b) profits earned during the past five years;

(c) whether Government are aware that the price hike in the cost of the above chassis is about a lakh of rupees for each within a span of five years;

(d) is there any proposal before the Government to restrict the indiscriminate price hike of the chassis and also their component parts; and

(e) is there any proposal to restrict the price of tyres and other like products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) M/s. TELCO initially obtained technical collaboration from M/s. Daimler Benz of the Federal Republic of Germany who have also invested in the equity of TELCO to the extent of about 13.5 per cent of the total paid up capital of Rs. 31,50,88,700 as on 31st March, 1981.

M/s. Ashok Leyland obtained technical collaboration from their principals in U. K. who have invested to the extent of about 50.61 per cent of the total paid up capital of Rs. 16.51 crores.

(b) The details of profit earned before taxes as furnished by the companies are given below:—

Telco	(Rs. inlakhs)
1975-76	855
1976-77	1056
1977-78	1044
1978-79	1514
1979-80	1762
1980-81	2437
Ashok Leyland	(Rupees in lakhs)
1975-76 (15 months)	1396
1977	1277
1978	1528
1979	1334
1980	1265

(c) to (e). The manufacturers have reported that the price of commercial vehicles has been increased from time to time in relation to increase in the cost of inputs and cost of education. Government have impressed upon the manufacturers in the automotive sector the need to contain the prices at reasonable leaves. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been asked to look into the cost structure of certain automotive items including commercial vehicles.

Review of AFHQ Stenographers Service

4000. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the AFHQ Stenographers Service Cadre has been ever reviewed by Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to evaluate the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). It is understood that the Ministry of Defence is presently examining the question of the cadre review of the AFHQ Stenographers Service.

Allegations of I.A.S. Officers in Bihar

4001. SHRI E. BALANANDAN:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the allegations of IAS Officers about the political interference in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). No specific case of political interference has been brought to the natice of the Central Government or the State Government by any I.A.S. Officer serving in connection with the affairs of the Government of Bihar.

Establishment of P.O.L. Laboratories

4002. SHRI DAYARAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the establishment of P.O.L. Laboratories at Noonmati, Barauni and Baroda under Directorate of Inspection (Stores) Department of Defence Production was necessitated by Defence requirements in respect of Petroleum Oil and Lubricant item;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these laboratories have been very poorly staffed and there is no Scientific Officer in any of these laboratories for a very long time, though officially sanctioned, particularly in Barauni only one clerk is looking after the laboratories since long; and

(c) if so, then how long it will take to properly equip the labs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The laboratories at Baroda and Noonmati are equipped adequately with Scientific Staff. The Scientific Staff/Officers are positioned at these Laboratories as and when warranted by work-load.

Disqualification of IAS Candidates on the Bases of CID Reports

4003. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether candidates are disqualified from UPSC job including IAS on the basis of Criminal Investigation Department reports;

(b) if so under what rules and regulations this is being done;

(c) whether unqualified young people are inducted into Union Civil Services by passing State Public Service Commission; and

(d) if so why this is being done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Before appointing a person, the gov-

ernment verifies his character and antecedents through the district authorities and, if need be, through any other agency to assess the suitability of the candidates for appointment under the government. The government is fully competent to decide upon the fitness or suitability of persons before they are entrusted with the responsibility of a job under the government.

(c) and (d). For induction into Union Civil Services, State Public Service Commissions are not concerned; therefore, the question of by passing them does not arise.

Increase in Production of Wagons

4004. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of railway wagons has gone up by 50 per cent this year as compared to that of 1980-81;

(b) if so, whether the payment for this 50 per cent increased production of railway wagons is being made in time, to the manufacturers;

(c) if not, the reasons for not making provision for increased production targets in the Railway Budget;

(d) whether the manufacturers are facing grave economic difficulties due to non-payment for the railway wagons purchased by the Railway Board; and

(e) whether the Railway wagon manufacturers would resort to lock-outs and lay offs and would not make payment to their workers because of their economic difficulties and whether Government propose to take some steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a): Yes, Sir. This is based on production from 1-4-81 to 30-11-81 as compared to the figures of production during the corresponding period in 1980-81.

(b) to (d). Provision of funds in the Railway Budget for 198-82 has been made keeping in view increased wagon production. Recently there were a few complaints on account of delay in payments. This has been sorted out, and suitable remedial action taken by the Railways.

(e): Does not arise.

Criticism Levelled by Prof. Minhas Against National Sample Survey

4005. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the points and criticism levelled by Prof. Minhas against the National Sample Survey Organisation at the inaugural session of its All India Training Conference in September; and

(b) the proposals and measures being considered by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Prof. Minhas had made some criticism of the working of the MSSO and about the manner in which decisions are taken by Government as a whole. The points of criticism were of general nature and will be kept in view in the future working of the Orgainsation.

Discrimination in allotment of INDU Photographic Materials

4006. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps taken to remove the discrimination by the Hindustan Photo Films towards the East India Photographic Traders Association Ltd., Calcutta regarding allotment of INDU photographic materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company

Limited (HPF) supplies certain quantities of amateur roll film and photographic paper, at dealer net rates, to professional photographers through their associations affiliated to the apex body, namely, All India Federation of Photographic Traders Association (AIFPTA). As the East India Photographic Traders' Association Ltd., Calcutta, is not an affiliate of this apex body, there is no question of any discrimination shown towards it by HPF. The question of taking any steps for removal of discrimination, therefore, does not arise.

Decline in women Labour Force

4007. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite industrialisation and urbanisation, the percentage of women to the total work force has been on the decline;

(b) whether it is also a fact that women's share of employment in public sector projects had also shown a decline; and

(c) what is the ratio of women to men in the public sector projects; what proposals are under consideration to secure a higher percentage of employment for women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The ratio of men and women labour force in public sector during 1978 to 1980 is 91.2.9.8, 89.9:10.1 and 90.4:9.6 respectively. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 was enacted under which a Central Advisory Committee for increasing women employment in various fields has been set up. Similar statutory Committees have been set up in 22 State Governments/ Union Territories.

Constitution of Indian Education Service

4008. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to constitute an Indian Education Service on the lines of I.A.S.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय पूंजी राज सहायता योजना (सेंट्रल कैपिटल सबसिडी स्कीम) के अंतर्गत बांदा जिला

4009. श्री राम नाथ दुबे : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले को केन्द्रीय पूंजी राजसहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) : (क) से (ग). पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास से सम्बन्धित राष्ट्रीय समिति द्वारा औद्योगिक प्रकीर्णन से सम्बन्धित अपनी रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों पर सरकार के विचार कर लेने के बाद ही औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों/क्षेत्रों की वर्तमान सूची के आशोधन के बारे में कोई राय कायम की जा सकती है ।

नकली शराब के शिकार

4010. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :**
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :
श्री जनार्दन पुजारी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान नकली शराब तथा लट्ठा (बांस की शराब) से मरने वाले तथा अंधे होने वाले लोगों की राज्य वार संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इसे रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का है और यदि हां तो, तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को क्या अनुदेश दिये गये हैं और क्या वे इनका पालन कर रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग). शराब से सम्बन्धित अपराध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता, राज्य सरकारी और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के आबकारी और नशाबन्दी कानूनों के अधीन नियमित किये जाते हैं। शराब से हुई मौतों के बारे में अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कोई आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किये जाते हैं क्योंकि यह राज्य का विषय है। नशीली शराब का उत्पादन, निर्माण, इसको रखना, लाना, ले जाना, क्रय और विक्रय राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। जहरीली शराब के उत्पादन, बिक्री आदि को रोकने के उपाय राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा कानून के अनुसार किए जाते हैं।

Restriction by Rajasthan Government for Transferring Services of Permanent Teachers to Central Government Services

4011. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether restrictions like resigning from State Government service prior to joining new post under the Central Government while forwarding the applications for some of permanent teachers for employment under Central Government by the Rajasthan Government are not in violation of rules governing the transfer of services of permanent State Government employees to the Central Government services for the purpose of Pay Protection pension/Gratuity and such other benefits; and

(b) if so, reaction of Central Government thereto and remedial stepe contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The orders issued by the Government of India are not applicable to State Government employees. The Government of Rajasthan are, therefore, competent to lay down any rules governing the conditions of service of their employees including forwarding of applications of the State Government employees for a post under the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Difference between Provisional and Final Population Figures

4012. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Directors of Census Operations have given views at para 3 on page 25 of Census of India 1981 series 9 to the effect that there

would be no material difference between the provisional and final population figures;

(b) if so, names of those States; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. Only four State Directors of Census Operations have stated in their reports (Paper-1, 1981—Provisional Population Totals) that there would be no material difference or there would be slight or some variation between the provisional and final population figures.

(b) The States concerned are Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rapasthan.

(c) Provisional Population totals as given out in paper-1 of 1981 and its Supplement either in the All India volume or in the State/UT Volumes should be treated as purely tentative. The final figures which are published after detailed scrutiny of each schedule are alone recognised by Government.

Setting up of Cement Industries in Madhya Pradesh

4013. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether rich deposits of limestone have been found in five tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether surveys have been carried out to explore the possibility of setting up of cement plants there; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The data pertaining to limestone deposits in Madhya Pradesh is given in the Statement.

(b) and (c). The Geology and Mining Department of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Geological Survey of India have been engaged in geological exploration work with a view to identifying the cement grade limestone deposits in the State. The details are, however, not available.

Statement

Name of the District	Reserve (in million tonnes)		
	Measured	Indicated	Inferred
1. Bastar	114·0	24·0	1200·0
2. Dhar	1·4	..	..
3. Jabalpur	..	..	289·79
4. Satna	76·0	41·4	39·00
5. Rewa	..	37·1	..
6. Damoh	64·31	..	375·0
7. Mandsaur	192·75	..	23·76
8. Morena	0·32	..	80·84
9. Bilaspur	237·0	..	..
10. Durg	18·25	..	2·10
11. Raipur	62·37	..	..
12. Raigarh	41·20	23·13	...
13. Hoshangabad	..	39·45	..

News Item "Encashment of Leave may be Allowed"

4014. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SING RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items captioned "Encashment of leave may be allowed" appearing in the Hindustan Times of 5th November, 981;

(b) reasons for linking the leave encashment with the grant of DA and not considering it independently;

(c) reasons for not convening the National Council Meeting of the JCM to make decisions on the so large number of Points and when it is being convened; and

(d) steps taken to ensure that the interests of the employees are given utmost consideration by Government for improving their lot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are several demands of the staff side pending consideration in the National Council of the J.C.M. However, there is no direct link between defferent demands though the common object of each demand is to seek further benefits for the staff. Though it is possible to exchange ideas with the representatatives of the staff side on diffrent demands at the same meeting each demand has to be considered independently by Government and a decision taken thereon.

(c) The business of the council is transacted not only in the formal meetings of the Council but also in the various committees set up by the Council Meetings of those committees have been taking place from time to time. Joint consultation with the staff is a continuing process and informal dialogue between the official side and staff side have also been taking place on various major demand put forward by the staff side in the council. Steps for convening a meeting of the Council are expected to be taken soon.

(d) The Interests of the Central Government employees are always given utmost consideration by Government and steps are taken from time for improving their lot.

State Industrial Units meeting their requirements from Bihar State only

4015. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bihar Government has directed the State Industrial units that they should buy their requirements from/within Bihar only; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government therto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a): The Store Purchase Preference Rules 1975 of Bihar Government provide for purchase of goods from units within the State unless the difference in price or quality makes it necessary to go outside the State.

(b): The measure is designed to promote industries in Bihar with particular emphasis on small scale industries.

Additional Quota of Cement for Andhra Pradesh

4016.SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Government asked for additional quota of cement this year; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1981, an additional allocation of 2,24,000 tonnes of cement has been made in favour of Andhra Pradesh.

Rise in price of T.V. components and picture tube

4017. SHRI BAL KRISHNA WASNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the T.V. component manufacturers including the public sector Bharat Electronics have raised price of components and T.V. picture tubes recently despite the budgetary concessions announced early this year;

(b) whether this price rise in T.V. components shall raise the price of T.V. in the market; and

(c) if so; the reasons and justifications of the rise in price of TV components and picture tubes and the details of price rise made by the manufacturers and the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reasons and justifications of the rise in prices and the details of the price rise are being obtained from the manufacturers of electronics components.

Manufacturing of Single Lens Reflect Camera

4018. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Instruments Ltd., had drawn up plans to put in the market single lens reflect Camera by 1979;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in this plan; and

(c) if the said Camera has been manufactured, the numbers that have been produced in 1979, 1980 and 1981 (October end), its price and the agency through which they are distributed to the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) National 35 MM Single Lens Reflex Camera was put in the market in 1979.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of Single Lens Reflex Cameras manufactured were 100 in 1979, Nil in 1980 and 194 in 1981. The ex-factory price is Rs. 3307 (excluding Central Excise, Sales tax etc. They are being distributed by the company through their Regional Sales Offices.

Retirement of Lt. Colonels and Majors

4019. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lt. Colonels and Majors who retired from service in February, 1978;

(b) whether all the retirements were in normal course as per rules; and

(c) if not, the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) 22 officers of the rank of Lt. Colonel and 8 officers of the rank of Major retired from Army Service in February,, 1978.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. All the retirements were in accordance with statutory provisions. 19 Lt. Colonels and 5 Majors retireds on attaining the normal age of superannuation. 3 Lt. Colonels retired prematurely at their own request in accordance with Section 22 of the Army Act. 2 Majors were retired compulsorily for not passing the mandatory exams within the stipulated time, under Section 19 of the Army Act read in conjunction with Army Rule 13-A. 1 Major was compulsorily retired for inefficiency under Section 19 of the Army Act read with Army Rule 15.

SC/ST welfare association in B.E.L. Bangalore

4020. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Welfare Associations are in Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore and when they were started;

(b) whether they are recognised; and

(c) if not, what action is proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There is only one Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Welfare Association in Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore. This Association was started in 1972-73.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Association in Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, is not a Union registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926, the question of its formal recognition does not arise.

Refugee families in Jammu and Kashmir

4021. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugee families in Jammu and Kashmir State from West Pakistan and their period of stay there;

(b) whether they have right to vote to work and to own property there, if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that in 1973-74 the Jammu and Kashmir Government had drafted a Bill to confer property rights on these refugees; and

(d) the action taken so far to ensure the rights of these refugees and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No reliable figures are available in respect of such refugee families

(b) These persons, being Indian citizens in terms of article 6 of the Constitution, have a right to vote at Parliamentary elections and get employment under the Central Government As they are not "permanent residents" of Jammu and Kashmir State as defined in the State Constitution, however, they are neither eligible to vote at Assembly elections not get employment under the State Government nor acquire immovable property in the State. This restriction applies to all Indian citizens who are not "permanent residents" of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) The desired information is being ascertained from the State Government.

(d) Efforts are being made to find a solution to the problems of these persons in consultation with the State Government.

Supply of 'A' Type blankets for armed forces

4022. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed specification for supply of 'A' Type blankets for our armed forces as of 40S quality wool;

(b) whether Government have received complaint from Shoddy Manufacturers Association that the manufacturers of 'A' type blankets have supplied much inferior quality of wool in these blankets ranging between 325 and 365 quality;

(c) whether Government will get the stocks of the blankets lying in various canteens and depots examined by laboratories to know if they really contain 40S quality wool; and

(d) if so, action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A complaint was made by Shoddy Manufacturers Association alleging that the Type 'A' (all wool) blankets were of inferior quality of wool ranging between 32 S and 36 S.

(c) and (d). On receipt of the complaint samples from accepted blankets type 'A' were drawn from the depots and tested in defence laboratories. The blankets were, however, found to be meeting the specifications of type 'A' blankets.

Non-payment of proper wages to the labour in foreign countries by recruiting agents

4023. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governemnt are aware of the difficulties faced by some section of emigrant labourer in some countries due to non-payment of proper wages to them by the recruiting agents or the recruiting authorities;

(b) if so, whether any proposal is under the considration of Government to set up an overseas manpower Corporation to attend to all matters relating to the recruitment of workers for being sent abroad;

(c) whether the above proposal is expected to be implemented before the end of the current financial year; and

(d) the progress made so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Complaints of non-payment of poper wages to the Indian emigrant workers are received from time to time, against the foreign employers.

(b) Not for the time being.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Capacity utilization of public sector undertakings

4024. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilisation of each of the Public Sector undertakings under the administatrive control of the Ministry of Industry during the period April—October, 1981.

(b) how many of these undertakings are expected to utilise their installed capacity fully during the year 1981-82; and

(c) the reasons for low utilisation of capacity by some of these undertakings and the steps Government propose to take to improve their utilisation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There are 35 Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Industry, out of which 30 are production units, 4 are promotional units and 1 is under erection. A statement showing the capacity utilization of each of 30 Public Sector Units under the Ministry of Industry during the period April—October, 1981 is attached.

(b) There are 15 Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Industry which are expected to utilise their available capacity fully.

(c) The reasons for low utilisation of capacity of some of the Units are shortage of power and raw materials, particularly steel, paucity of working capital, stif competition imbalances in production lines, existing old and obsolete machinery, and heavy interest burden.

The steps being considered to improve the functioning of the units include a better management and production planning, modernisation of plant and machinery, installation of diesel generating sets, capital restructuring including conversion of loans into equity, increased allocation of raw materials like steel, intensive monitoring and coordination, and to link productivity with wages.

Statement

Department of Industrial Development

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	*%age capacity utilization April—October, 1981
1.	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	88·64
2.	Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd.	50·39
3.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	88·87
4.	Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.	115·96
5.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	85·44
4.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.	89·38
7.	Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.	102·08
8.	Instrumentation Ltd.	111·23
9.	National Instruments Ltd.	100·64
10.	National Newsprint & Paper Mills Ltd.	104·32
11.	Tannery and Footwear Corpn. of India Ltd.	75·77
12.	National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.	**84·61
13.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	***127·55

**in terms of physical production.
***from October 1980 to Sept. 1981 as the accounting year of Hindustan Salts Ltd. is from *1st Oct., to 30th Sept.

Department of Heavy Industry

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	*%age capacity utilization April—October, 1981
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited	87
2.	Hindustan Machine Tools Limited	107
3.	Heavy Engg. Corporation Limited	77
4.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	112
5.	Jessop & Company Limited	97
6.	Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited	84
7.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited	107
8.	Braithwaite & Company Ltd.	63
9.	Richardson & Cruddas Limited	83
10.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited	57
11.	Triveni Structurals Limited	62
12.	Scooter (I) Limited	74
13.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited	94
14.	Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	96
15.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Company Limited	95
16.	Lagan Jute Company Ltd.	111
17.	Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineering Limited Calcutta	N.A.

*Capacity utilization is with reference to production target fixed for 1981-82. Due to multiplicity of products, it has not been found possible to fix the installed capacity for each item of production.

Microbes as alternative source of energy

4025 SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been made by the National Botanical Research Institute in respect of Microbes which could be an alternative source of electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government to generate microbes as alternative source of energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Government has already encouraged research on various aspects of producing microbes/plant materials which can be used as alternative source of energy; programmes in this respect have been sponsored at the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi; Maharashtra Association for the Cul-

tivation of Science, Pune, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi; National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur etc.

Non-deposition of EPF contributions by companies

4026. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of companies failed to deposit workers' and employees' contriution towards provident Fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the details of unexempted establishments which were in default of Provident Fund dues of rupees one lakh and above (including arrears of provident fund contributions, administrative charges and penal damages, etc) as on 31st March 1981 is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3124/81]

(c) In addition to the issue of recovery certificates, launching of prosecutions under section 14 of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneuos Provisions Act, 1952 and filing of complaints under section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code, certain proposals to amend the Act suitably to make it more effective are under consideration.

Recommendation of committee on consumer price index

4027. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee apointted to consider the modalities of fixing the consumer price index has completed its work;

(b) if so, what are the details of their recommendations; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to fix the series for 1980 consumer price index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Copies of the Report are available in the Parliament Library for reference.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

23-11-1981 को नई दिल्ली में श्रमिकों की रैली

4028. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मूल्यों के वृद्धि तथा ट्रेड यूनियन के अधिकारों पर चोट करने के विरोध में ट्रेड यूनियनों की राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन समिति के तत्वाधान में देश के चारों कोनों से आए हुए लाखों श्रमिकों ने 23-11-1981 को काफी बड़ा प्रदर्शन किया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रकार आयोजित रैली में कोई प्रस्ताव पारित किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, हां। आठ ट्रेड यूनियनों ने 23 नवम्बर,

1981 को दिल्ली में श्रमिकों की रैली का आयोजन किया।

(ख) जी, हां। सरकार का ध्यान सामूहिक रैली में पास किए गए प्रस्ताव की ओर दिलाया गया है।

(ग) प्रस्ताव में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सार्वजनिक विवरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से रियायती मूल्यों पर अनिवार्य वस्तुओं की बिक्री, कृषि उत्पाद के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य, कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए न्यूनतम निर्वाह मजदूरी तथा जाब सुरक्षा की गारण्टी सम्बन्धी विधान, औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिए आवश्यकता पर आधारित न्यूनतम मजदूरी तथा अनिवार्य सेवा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम, 1981 को रद्द करने की मांग की गई थी।

(घ) सरकार मूल्य स्थिति पर विशेष रूप से अनिवार्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों के सम्बन्धी में कड़ी और लगातार नजर रख रही है। इसने मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए मुद्रास्फीति विरोधी अनेक ठोस उपाय किए हैं। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को अर्थव्यवस्था का स्थाई रूप बताया गया है और इसे सरल तथा सुदृढ़ बनाया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे जमाखोरी, चोर-बाजारियों तथा अन्य समाज विरोधी तत्वों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए वर्तमान कानूनों को प्रभावी ढंग से लागू करें। इन उपायों और अन्य उपायों के फलस्वरूप मूल्य स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ है। सितम्बर, 1978, सितम्बर, 1979 और सितम्बर, 1980 से उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में वृद्धि क्रमश: 35.7 प्रतिशत 25.6 प्रतिशत और 13.4 प्रतिशत थी।

सरकार की यह स्वीकृति नीति है कि किसानों को कृषि उत्पाद के लिए लाभकारी मूल्य प्राप्त हो, जिसमें न केवल उत्पादन की लागत शामिल हो, बल्कि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के समुचित प्रोत्साहन भी हो। 1981-82 की खरीफ फसलों के लिए पिछले वर्ष की इन फसलों की तुलना में वसूली/न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य में वृद्धि की गई है।

श्रम मंत्रालय में, कृषि श्रमिकों सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय विधान बनाने का ब्यौरा तैयार किया जा रहा है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कृषि श्रमिकों को न्यनतम मजदूरी की अदायगी और उनके रोजगार की सुरक्षा की परिकल्पना की गई है। ग्रामीण श्रमिकों द्वारा सहकारी समितियां, मजदूर संघ या अन्य प्रकार के संगठन बनाने की योजना तैयार की गई है? इस प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिए एक समिति स्थापित की गई है कि क्या सभी रोजगारों के लिए "सामान्य न्यूनतम मजदूरी" की व्यवस्था करने हेतु न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम में समुचित संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए।

अनिवार्य सेवा अनुरक्षण अधिनियम एक समर्थकारी उपाय है। हड़तालों, तालाबन्दियों और जबरी छुट्टियों को रोकने सम्बन्धी अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का सहारा केवल उग्र परिस्थितियों और लोक हित में किया जाता है। यह अधिनियम सामूहिक सौदाकारी, समझौता, वार्ता या न्यायनिर्णयन के मामले में श्रमिकों के उन कानूनी अधिकारों को समाप्त नहीं करता, जो उन्हें वर्तमान श्रम कानूनों के अधीन पहले से उपलब्ध है।

Installation of two more atomic power projects in Tamil Nadu

4029. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal to set up Third and Fourth Units of

Madras Atomic Power Project and reactor Research Centre at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, steps being taken so far, to set up further two units; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider to instal two more atomic power project units in Tamil Nadu in view of the availability of infrastructure facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A Committee has been appointed by Government for selection of sites in the Northern, Western and Southern Electricity Regions for setting up of new Atomic Power Plants in the country. The question will be considered after the Committee submits its report.

पालेकर पंचाट

4030. श्री जगपाल सिंह :
श्री बापू साहेब पारूलेकर :
श्री जनार्दन पुजारी :
प्रो० रूप चन्द पाल :

क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की कितनी समाचार एजेंसियों तथा दैनिक पत्रों ने पालेकर पंचाट लागू कर दिया है ;

(ख) इनमें से उन समाचार-एजेंसियों तथा दैनिक पत्रों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने पालेकर समिति द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए वेतनमानों के अनुसार वेतन की बकाया धनराशि की अदायगी कर दी है; और

(ग) उन नियोक्ताओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने कर्मचारियों को देय बकाया राशि की अदायगी के अनुसार उनके वेतन की अदायगी किए बिना अपने कर्मचारियों को रसीद पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए मजबूर किया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, 15 दैनिक पत्रों और दो समाचार एजेंसियों ने पालेकर अधिकरण की सिफारिशों के बारे में सरकार के आदेशों को लागू किया है जिसमें से दो ने कातिब जैसे कर्मचारियों के कुछ वर्गों के बारे में आदेशों को लागू नहीं किया है।

(ख) 12 दैनिक पत्रों ने पालेकर अधिकरण द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए वेतनमानों के अनुसार बकाया-राशि का भुगतान कर दिया है। एक प्रतिष्ठान ने बकाया राशि का 50 प्रतिशत भुगतान कर दिया है।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें उन समाचारपत्र प्रतिष्ठानों/समाचार एजेंसियों के नाम दिए गए हैं जिन्होंने अपने कर्मचारियों को देय बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया है।

विवरण

दिल्ली में उन समाचारपत्र प्रतिष्ठानों/समाचार ऐजेंसियों के नाम जिन्होंने अपने कर्मचारियों को बकाया राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया है ।

क्रमांक	समाचारपत्र प्रतिष्ठान/समाचार ऐजेन्सी का नाम	टिप्पणी
1	2	3
1.	यूनाइटेड न्यूज आफ इंडिया	31-12-1981 तक भुगतान करने का वायदा किया ।
2.	दैनिक प्रताप	–यथोक्त–
3.	वीर अर्जुन	–यथोक्त–
4.	प्रैस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया	–यथोक्त–
5.	दैनिक दावत	8-10-1981 तक 50 प्रतिशत बकाया राशि देने और 30-11-1981 तक बाकी 50 प्रतिशत का भुगतान करने का वायदा किया ।
6.	मेन स्ट्रीम	1-10-1981 तक भुगतान करने का वायदा किया ।
7.	समाचार भारती	31-1-1982 तक भुगतान करने का वायदा किया ।
8.	हिन्दुस्तान समाचार कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी लिमिटेड	1-10-1981 से पंचाट को लागू करने का निर्णय किया लेकिन प्रबंधतंत्र ने स्टाफ से अनुरोध किया है कि वे मजदूरी और मंहगाई भत्ते की बढ़ी हुई राशि और बकाया राशि को तब तक जमा रखें जब तक सोसाइटी की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो जाता ।
9.	सूर्य इंडिया	अधिकरण द्वारा सिफारिश की गई मजदूरी और मंहगाई भत्ते से अधिक मजदूरी और मंहगाई भत्ते का भुगतान कर रहे हैं ।
10.	शमा ग्रुप आफ मैगजीन	करार के अनुसार मजदूरी दी जा रही है । इस मामले पर दिल्ली प्रशासन विचार कर रहा है ।

1	2	3
11.	बेकोलमैन एण्ड कंपनी लि०	मामला विचाराधीन है । सूचित किया गया है कि दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशानुसार बढ़ी हुई राशि का 50 प्रतिशत भुगतान कर दिया गया है ।
12.	दिल्ली प्रेस पत्र प्रकाशन (प्रा०) लिमिटेड	प्रबन्धतंत्र का यह दावा है कि यह आदेश उनके प्रतिष्ठान को लागू नहीं होता है । इस मामले पर दिल्ली प्रशासन विचार कर रहा है ।
13.	चित्रा साप्ताहिक	सूचना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

Availability of goods in Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

4031. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:
SHRI RAJ NATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., is supposed to keep in its branch stores and godowns stocks sufficient to last for a month but the same is not being adhered to thereby putting the consumers to avoidable inconveniences and exposure to exploitation by the traders; and

(b) if so, what concrete, positive and effective steps are being mooted to ensure that all items are always available in the branch stores and the supplies are not disrupted either due to their non-procurement or due to the proceeding on leave of the SSKS Godowns and some officials of the Society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir. The Society has to strike a balance between carrying a large inventory (and thereby incurring heavy interest burden) and quick stock turn. Many items are therefore stored only for 15 days or so and as and when stock is depleted replenishment is made. About 80 or 90 per cent of the stock are supplied to the retail outlets within one week of the date of receipt. Remaining stocks are kept in godowns for making supplementary supplies to the branches as and when demand arises. This system is all the more necessary in a society of this nature, where the capital is scarce. The Society is dealing with about 700 item and stockout of one or two items is unavoidable due to non-availability, transport bottleneck etc. However, no report of severe hardship or inconvenience to the customer has come to the notice of the Management.

(b) Adequate procedural steps have been taken by the Society to ensure availability of all items in the branches any the absence of an individual from duty does not affect these procedures.

Liberal licensing procedure for setting up industries in rural areas

4032. SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a proposal to liberalise licensing procedures for setting up industrial units in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details of the schemes worked out in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Licensing procedure to grant approvals have been streamlined for all the units including those to be set up in rural areas. No special procedures have been evolved or are under consideration for units in rural areas. However, special consideration is being given to proposals for setting up industries in backward areas, including rural backward areas.

Atomic energy for commercial and peaceful use

4033. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will he PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to use atomic energy for commercial or peaceful purposes; and

(b) what will be the position of our country regarding atomic energy after U.S.A. has shown non-cooperation in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Considerable progress has been made in the commercial and peaceful uses of atomic energy in Fast Breeder Test Reactors, agriculture, medicine and industry besides generation of power. The main areas of progress are:—

I. *Power*:

Atomic energy has been harnessed for power generation. The present installed capacity is 860 MWe.

II. *Agriculture*:

(i) Development of new mutants of various fibre crops, cereals, pulses, etc.

(ii) Sterilisation of certain pests by radiation techniques.

III. *Medicine*:

(a) Special diagnostic and therapeutic techniques using radioisotopes.

(ii) Radiation sterilisation of medical products.

IV. *Industry*:

(i) Use of radioisotopes in industry.

(ii) Inspection techniques and other radiation based procedures.

(b) Irrespective of the outcome of the recent discussion with the U.S.A. on the 1963 Cooperation Agreement on full for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station, the Govt. of India is in a position to keep the Tarapur Atomic Power Station working.

दिल्ली में बटालियनों ग्रुप सैण्टरों तथा केन्द्रीय आरक्षी पुलिस बल में कान्स्टेबलों की भर्ती

4034. श्री अंनुल बशर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में 1 जुलाई, 1981 से 30 सितम्बर, 1981 तक की अवधि में विभिन्न बटालियनों, ग्रुप सैण्टरों तथा केन्द्रीय आरक्षी पुलिस बल में प्रतिदिन कितने नए कांस्टेबलों की अलग अलग भर्ती की गई ;

(ख) क्या इन भर्तियों के लिए समाचार पत्रों तथा रोजगार समाचार में विज्ञापन दिये गये थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तय उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) इन भर्तियों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या क्या थी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल में भर्ती, उम्मीदवार की कई औपचारिकताएं जैसे शारीरिक स्वस्थता परीक्षा, डाक्टरी परीक्षा, चरित्र सत्यापन, इत्यादि के पूरी होने के बाद की जाती है । यह एक लम्बी प्रक्रिया है जिसमें कई दिन लगते हैं । तथापि 1 जुलाई, से 30 सितम्बर, 1981 तक केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल में भर्ती किये गये कांस्टेबलों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

(1) दिल्ली में बटालियनों समेत विभिन्न बटालियनों में 657 कांस्टेबल, और

(2) ग्रुप सैंटर दिल्ली समेत विभिन्न ग्रुप सैंटरों में 296 कांस्टेबल ।

(ख) से (घ). जब केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल के एक ही उप महानिरीक्षक के अधीन 30 से अधिक रिक्तियां भरी गई थी तो रोजगार कार्यालय आकाशवानी तथा अन्य जन प्रचार माध्यमों की सहायता से भर्ती करने के लिए उप महानिरीक्षक ने भर्ती करने वाले दल नियुक्त किये थे ।

(ङ) (1) अनुसूचित जातियां 12 प्रतिशत (लगभग)

(2) अनुसूचित जनजातियां 3 प्रतिशत (लगभग)

Salary to Employees of Directorate of Census operations, Delhi

4035. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether the consolidated salary with no entitlement for DA or any allowances being paid by the Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi to its employees in accordance with the 3rd Pay Commission recommendations;

(b) whether Government approve such consolidated salary for its employees;

(c) if so, reasons thereof; and

(d) if not, remedial measures taken to relieve hardship caused to census employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). For manual tabulation of the Primary Census data collected during 1981 Census, the Government have approved appointment of three categories of staff namely, Supervisors, Checkers, and Tabulators/Coders, on consolidated salary, taking into account the fact that these apointments are of short duration. The consolidated salary was fixed keeping in view the consolidated salary allowed for similar categories of employees during the past Census as, giving due allowance to raise in the cost of living during the past decade. The recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission did not apply to the salary of these categories of employees.

Setting up of electronics industries in backward districts

4036. SHRI H. N. NANDE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation undertaking has decided to offer facilities to entrepreneurs to introduce electronics industries in backward districts:

(b) if so, whether some products are expected to have a ready use in rural areas;

(c) if so whether Government have accepted the proposal of the Elctronics Corporation; and

(d) if so, by what time a final decision is likely to be given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) is offering its services as a Consultant. It is not necessary for them to take specific permission of the Government.

Manufacturing of Light Commercial Vehicles in Collaboration with Japanese Company Toyota

4037. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether an Indian firm in collaboration with the Japanese Toyota Company will manufacture light commercial vehicles in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the capital outlay, production capacity estimated cost per vehicle; and

(d) by what time are these vehicles expected to be on the road?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Government have not received any application for technical collaboration with Toyota, Japan for the manufacture of light commercial vehicles

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Convening of Indian Labour Conference

4038. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convene the Indian Labour Conference in the near future;

(b) if so, when and what would be the agenda for the conference; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when the last conference was held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). A decision to convene the Indian Labour Conference in the near future is under the active consideration of Government. The agenda will be framed thereafter.

(c) The Indin Labour Conference was last convened in October 1971.

हिन्दी अधिकारियों तथा अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

4039. श्री त्रिलोक चन्द : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के उन विभागों के नाम क्या हैं जहां केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरह हिन्दी अधिकारियों और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की गई है और ऐसे कौन से विभाग हैं जिनमें अभी तक उनकी नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) क्या गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार (राज भाषा विभाग) ने अपने परिपत्र दिनांक 27 अप्रैल, 1981 में हिन्दी अधिकारियों और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था के लिए आदेश दिया है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त परिपत्र, जिसमें इन इन पदों की व्यवस्था करने का आदेश है, दिल्ली प्रशासन को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु भेजा गया था ;

(घ) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के कुछ विभागों में बजट-प्राक्कलनों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों और अधीनस्थ कर्मचारियों के पदों की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ङ) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Promotion to Government employees

4040. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether third Pay Commission has recommended that every Government employees should get at least three promotions during service period;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Ministry to implement the recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Changes and development in electronic technology

4041. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the electronic goods produced in our country are technologically outdated, inferior in quality and high priced then the important one;

(b) whether it is also a fact that China is likely to enter into a collaboration with Japan in the field of electronic expansion/know-how which may adversely affect India's electronic Industry in the foreign market;

(c) if replies to the above are in the affirmative, what steps Government of Inda propose to take to increase/improve the electronic technology to compete in the foreign market in a better way; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to change the present electronic policy and if so; in what direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TCHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Most of the electronic equipment and components made in the country are being manufactured by the highly industrialised countries. Problems regarding adoption of latest technology, quality and high prices to exist in some sectors of the industry.

(b) There have been frequent references regarding China's effort in expansion of her electronics industry wth the help of Japan.

(c) and (d). Government is considering various steps to change the character of our Electronic Industry so that items like components and consumer goods could be produced in substantial volumes with up-to-date technology. This would improve quality and lower prices, thus strengthening the competitive position in the world market.

The Department of Electronics is setting up test and development centres and regional test laboratories in various parts of the country. This is essentially intended to help the small-scale and medium-scale manufacturers in upgrading the quality of their products.

Considerable emphasis is being placed on R&D also to improve quality and the technology base.

In the Sxth Five Year Plan 1980-35, the electronics industry has been targetted to grow at a compound rate of 23 per cent per annum. During the Sixth Plan emphasis would be on export promotion, import substitution, large-volume production of components and manpower development.

Grant of Licences to FERA Companies

4042. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Wll the Mnister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial licences and letters of intent have been issued to the foreign private companies which have diluted their equity share holdings under the FERA;

(b) the details of these industrial licences and which one of them have been fully implemented;

(c) the percentage of producton of the implemented industrial licences of these indianised companies represent today, Sector-wise; and

(d) whether these indianised companies are getting all these facilities allowed to fully Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). 43 letters of intent and 15 industrial Licences were issued during 1980 to 1981 (upto Oct. 81) to Indian Subsdiaries of Foreign Companies included in the list of Indian Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies maintained by the Department of Company Affairs. Since it generally takes 3 to 4 years for an Industrial Approval to materialise letters of intent and industrial licences granted during 1980 to 1981 (upto Oct. 81) would be at various stages of implementation. No separate statistics in respect of indianised companies are maintained. Details of all the letters of intent and industrial licences are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their "Monthly News Letter". Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

(d) The Indianised companies are treated at par with fully Indian Companies.

Development of Wardha as first "Gandhian district"

4043. SHRI HARINATH MISHRA: Wll the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to develop Wardha as first "Gandhian District" of the Country and Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Member, Planning Commission has been appointed to implement the project;

(b) if so, what are the special features of this project;

(c) what will be the agency|agencies for implementation of the project;

(d) the likely cost involved, both recurring and non-recurring; and

(e) the period during which the project is expected to be completely executed?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Government have set up a Committee for preparing a Plan for the Development of Wardha District on Gandhian lines under the Chairmanship of Shri S. B. Chavan, Union Minister for Planning. The Committee in its first meeting held on 17-10-1981 decided that a sub-group may be consttuted for drawing up such a plan. The Sub-Group has since been constituted under the Executive Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Member Planning Commission. The first meeting of the sub-group will be held on 23-12-1981 to discuss the line of action for preparing a draft plant for Wardha District.

(e) Before finalisation of the Working Group report it is not possible to indicate the content and duration of the Plan.

Sea exploitation

4044. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that seabed is profusely rich of food minerals and energy;

(b) whether Government contemplate to develop technology for exploitation of riches of sea-bed; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The sea is rich in food, minerals and energy. From the sea-bed it is possible to exploit minerals and certain kinds of deep sea marine life.

(b) and (c). Government have set up a separate Department of Ocean Development which is at present engaged in identifying technologies necessary for the exploitation of riches from the sea-bed. On the basis of this exercise, appropriate programmes will be initiated.

Setting up of satellite base in Orissa

4045. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Satellite Base is being set up soon near Balasore in Orissa at an estimated cost of Rs. 500 crores

(b) if so, whether the site has been selected; and

(c) whether there will be any displacement of people from the villages coming under ths project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Census figures of population of India

4046. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final census figures of the population of cities and towns of India will not be officially out until the figures of Assam are procured; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to publish the final figures officially without waiting for the Assam figures for the benefit of their Central Government Employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. Government will not wait for Assam figures for releasing officially final census figures of the population of cities and towns of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Letters of Intent to Medium and Large Scale Industries in Madhya Pradesh

4048 SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Wil the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many letters of intent and industrial licences have been issued for various medium and large scale industries to be set up in Madhya Pradesh during the current financial year;

(b) the particulars of each letter of intent and industrial licence; and

(c) the progress of these industries up till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) 28 Letters of Intent and 11 Industrial Licences were issued during January-October, 1981 for setting up of industries in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Particulars of all the Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their "Monthly News Letter". Copies of this publication are availble in the Parliament Library.

(c) It generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an industrial unit to fructify. It is too early to state the progress of the industrial approvals granted during the current year.

All India engineering and medical services

4049. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to have an All India Engneering Service and all India Medical Services; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in implementing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The process of informal consultation with the State Governments is continuing and the final decision will be taken when their views become available.

Number of posts reserved and filled up for SC/ST

Candidates in Bharat Plate and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam

4050. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to statt:

(a) the sanctioned and working strength of Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., Visakhapatnam as on 1 April, 1981 cadre-wise and grade-wise;

(b) the number of posts reserved and filled up by the SC|ST candidates cadre-wise grade wise?

(c) the sanctioned and working strength of Finance/Accounts Department as on 1 April 81, cadre-wise, grade-wise; and

(d) whether the Union Government are aware of representation made by the Scheduled Caste uplift union, Visakhapatnam to the Management about improper implementation of resolutions for the SC|ST candidates in Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd., and action taken or proposed to be taken thereon by the management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be furnished shortly.

Employment to widows on compassionate basis

4051. SHRI KESHAV RAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether this is an accepted policy of the Government of India to provide employment on compassionate basis to the next of kins, including the widows of Government employees who die in harness;

(b) if so, whether the Delhi Police also extend the above facilities to the widows of the deceased police personnel; and

(c) if so, how many cases are pending with police Commissioner, Delhi for providing employment on compassionate basis to the widows of police personnel for more than six months and the reasons for such inordinate delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There are eight such cases which are pendng for more than six months. Jobs could not be offered in these cases in Delhi Police because of administrative reasons. The possibility of their employment in other Departments of Delh Administration is being explored.

Industrial development of most backward areas in Tamil Nadu

4052. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under consideration of Government to take up more places in Tamil Nadu as most backward areas for industrial development;

(b) whether Government have received representations from any part of the State explaining its industrial backwardness for long with the plea to take steps for industrial establishments; and

(c) if so, the places from which such representations have been received and the steps taken by Government for industrial establishments therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA (a) to (c). A statement showing the requests received from various sources for declaration of certain areas as industrially backward in Tamil Nadu is attached. The existing policy ob-

taining on the declaration of certain areas as industrially backward have been suitably explained to the individuals, VIPs and the State Government by this Ministry.

The National Committees on the Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) set up by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, has submitted its report on Industrial Dispersal in October, 1980. The recommendations of the report are being examined in the Planning Commission in consultation with the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, concerned Central Ministries and financial institutions. Any change in the existing list of industrially backward areas and fiscal incentives would depend upon the decisions taken by the Government on the recommendations of this High Powered Committee.

Statement

The requests received from various sources for declaration of certain districts as industrially backward in Tamil Nadu

S.No.	Request from whom received	Subject matter
1.	Shri S. A. Dorai Sebastian, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha).	A request was received from the Honourable Member to declare Manappari taluk Kulitalai taluk as industrially backward in Trichur district.
2.	Shri M. S. Selvarajan of Tirunelveli district	Request for declaration of Tuticorin, Tirunelveli districts as industrially backward.
3.	Shri S. P. Velu of Tiruchirapally district	Declaration of Perambalur taluks in Tiruchirapally district as industrially backward.
4.	Shri M. S. Ramaswamy, Gen. Secy., Nadar Mahajana Sangam, Madurai.	Declaration of Tirunevelidistrict as industrirally backward.
5.	Shri A. N. Velu, M.P. and Shri A. Ramaswamy, Press Reporter.	Declaration of Arcot taluk in North Arcot district as industrially backward district;
6.	Shri N. Denis, M.P.	Setting up of rubber based and Titanium dioxide industries in Kanyakumari district and its declaration as industrially backward eligible for the Scheme of Central Investmnet Subsidy.
7.	Representation from Public and Village Town Panchayat, Pernamallur Taluk and Shivakashi Master Printers Association.	Declaration of taluks Vedasandur, Arni, Polur, Challur taluks and Sappur taluks as industrialy backward.
8.	Shri S. Thirunavukkarasu, Minister for Industry, Tamil Nadu Government.	Request for declaration of 24 taluks in different districts as industrially backward for the Central Scheme of Investment Scheme.
9.	Shri S. Sathianarayanan, Gen. Secy., Dharampuri District, Congress (I).	Declaration of Dharampuri district as industrially backward for the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.
10.	M/s. Shri Shakti Industrial Estate, Tiruvannamali.	Declaration of Tirumannamali in North Arcot district as industrially backward area.

Posts of Hindi Officers advertised by UPSC

4053. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Hindi Officers in the scale of Rs. 1100—1600 in various Ministries|Departments advertised by the UPSC during the last three years; and

(b) the number of applications fulfilling the essential qualifications received and the reasons for not calling all the applicants for test|interview?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) According to the information furnished by the UPSC, there was only one advertisement issued on 7-11-1981 by the UPSC in the last three years, for 15 posts of Hindi Officers in the Ministry of Railways.

(b) As the closing date for receipt of applications from candidates from abroad, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshdweep, North Eastern region etc., that is 21-12-1981, is not yet over, this question does not arise at this stage.

Housing Facilities to Retired Military Personnel

4054. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to give directives to State Governments for giving Housing facilities to retired military persons; and

(b) if so, what are they?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). In the interest of the welfare of the serving and retired military personnel, the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations have been requested to consider reservation of houses and plots for the serving/retired service personnel. They have also been requested to favourably consider the grant of land at concessional rates to Co-operative Housing Societies of serving/retired military personnel.

वायुसेना के हवाई जहाज का आग लगने से नष्ट होना

4055. **श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा :**
श्री केशव राव पारधी :

क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, 1981 में वायुसेना का एक हवाई जहाज उड़ान भरने के बाद आग लगने से नष्ट हो गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आग लगने के कारणों की जांच करने के आदेश दे दिए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में रिपोर्ट कब तक मिल जायेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव राज वी० पाटिल) : (क) नवम्बर, 1981 में एक सैनिक विमान उड़ान भरने के तुरन्त बाद गिर कर नष्ट हो गया था ।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारणों की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि जांच कब तक पूरी होगी ।

बोकारो में धातुमल (स्लेग) सिमेंट फैक्ट्री का लगाया जाना

4056. **श्री रुद्र प्रताप वाडंगी :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र से निकले धातुमल पर आधारित सीमेंट

फैक्ट्री लगाने के बारे में निर्णय ले लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह फैक्ट्री कब तक लगाई जायेगी और क्या यह भवनाथपुर (जिला पलामू) में लगाई जायेगी या बोकारों में ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरण जीत चानना) : (क) तथा (ख). बोकारो स्लैग पर आधारित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सीमेंट निगम के दो सीमेंट संयंत्रों और मै० कल्याणपुर लाइम एण्ड सीमेंट वर्क्स की स्थापना की जा चुकी है । एक अन्य आवेदन जिसमें जदुनाथपुर (जिला रोहतासपुर) में क्लिंकराइजेशन और भवनाथपुर (जिला पलामाऊ) में पिसाई और पैकिंग करने की परिकल्पना की गई है पर कार्यवाई की जा रही है । इस स्तर पर यह बता पाना कठिन है कि संयंत्र किस समय तक स्थापित हो जाएगा ।

Setting up of Chemical Microelectronic Factories in Tamil Nadu Organisation

4057. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Centre to set up Chemical microelectronic factories in Tamil Nadu as they are getting orders in bulk for electronic goods made by Tamil Nadu electronic factory; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Account Facilities to Pensioners of Ordnance Factories

4058. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated 12 May, 1981 from the Ishapur Ordnance Factory's Mazdoor Union, Goalpara, West Bengal regarding the account facilities to pensioners of Ordnance factories;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government to extend account facilities to pensioners of Ordnance factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union represented that the branches of Allahabad Bank and State Bank of India at Ishapur were refusing to provide facilities to the local Defence employees on the verge of retirement to open pension accounts.

(c) The matter was taken up with the respective Branch Managers who have refuted the allegation and have confirmed that the facilities have been provided.

Evaluation Study conducted by Field Officers of Programme Evaluation Organisation

4059. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation study was conducted by the field officers of the Programme Evaluation Organisation at Srinagar, Simla, Ludhiana, Rohtak, Jodhpur, Meerut and Raipur during the years 1980 and 1981; and

(b) if so, what were the studies and mandays spent on them for field work during the years 1980 and 1981; and if no study was undertaken, on what work field staff was utilised during each of the above period?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The studies undertaken during the period are listed below:—

(i) Study of Tubewell Irrigation and Groundwater Development Programme.

(ii) Study of Oilseeds Development Programme.

(iii) Rural Electrification Programme.

(iv) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(v) Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(vi) Study of Concessional Finance and other Incentives in Industrially Backward Districts/Areas.

(vii) Training & Visit System.

(viii) Working of Community Polytechnics.

(ix) Provision of House-sites-cum-house construction to Landless Workers in Rural Areas.

(x) Study of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour.

(xi) Study of Antyodaya Programme.

Total mandays spent of field work in connection with the above studies were 1016. Besides this, he field staff was engaged on updating secondary level data from various sources for the relevant studies.

States Operating State Lottery

4060. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which are operating State lotteries;

(b) whether it is a fact that the money gained as profit out of sale of lottery tickets is diverted to the State for implementing welfare programme;

(c) if so, the names of the States and the amount they have invested in implementing State Welfare Programme during 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d).

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

आटोमोबाइल स्कूटरों पर नियंत्रण

4061. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनकी चेतावनी के बावजूद आटोमोबाइल स्कूटरों के मूल्यों पर नियंत्रण नहीं किया गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा शुरू किये गये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिसके बारे में उन्होंने 11 अक्तूबर के अखबारों में संकेत किया था ;

(ग) क्या सरकार मोपेड जैसे आटो साइकिलों के मूल्यों में हो रही तीव्र वृद्धि पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए भी विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (**श्री चरणजीत चानना**) : (क) से (घ). सरकार ने मूल्यों को उपयुक्त स्तरों पर नियंत्रित करने की आवश्यकता के बारे

में निर्माताओं पर बल दिया है । स्कूटरों के संबंध में, सरकारी क्षेत्र में एकको के होने से इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलती है ।

IDA aid to Singarauli Thermal Power Project

4062. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rs. 30 crore order for aluminium conductor resulting from IDA aid Singarauli Thermal Power Project has been grabbed by non-Indian firms;

(b) whether it is also a fact that India's cable and conductor industry is at present functioning at a capacity utilization level of 20 per cent only and also that a huge stock of aluminium is lying with MMTC, the canalizing agency of the Government; and

(c) whether it is also true that a timely declaration of subsidies to aluminium manufacturers would have enabled them to compete favourably with the international competition and secure the very much needed order from Singarauli Thermal Project?

. THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The bids received under the global tenders floated by NTPC for the supply of conductors for the Singarauli Project Stage II are under evaluation.

(b) The capacity utilisation of the AAC/ACSR conductor manufacturing units on the list of DGTD for the year 1980-81 is 55.8 per cent and April, 1981-September, 1981 is about 50 per cent. There is stock of aluminium with MMTC, but the import is regulated by the Aluminium Controller, depending on the indigenous production.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer at (a) above.

न्यूनतम मजदूरी के बारे में अखिल भारतीय खेत मजदूर सभा की बैठक

4063. श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्तूबर, 1981 में राजगिरी बिहार में अखिल भारतीय खेत मजदूर सभा (आल इंडिया एग्रिकल्चरल लेबर फेडरेशन) का एक अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस सम्मेलन में खेत मजदूरों के लिए स्वीकृत न्यूनतम मजदूरी संबंधी प्रस्ताव को लागू करेगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने करोड़ों खेत मजदूरों की मजदूरी, आवासीय, सामाजिक अत्याचार, पीने के पानी, साल भर काम करने की समस्याओं को हल करने के बारे में कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि भारतीय खेत मजदूर यूनियन का पांचवां सम्मेलन 16 से 19 अक्तूबर, 1981 तक राजगिरी में हुआ था ।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) और (घ)- कृषि श्रमिकों के बारे में केंद्रीय विधान के प्रस्ताव पर एक कार्यकारी दल विचार कर रहा है ।

Expansion of Multinational and M.R.T.P.C. since 1-4-1980

4064. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new industrial licences and also for expansion given to multinationals and MRTP companies since 1-4-1980 till date; and

(b) the value of such licences and the names of such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The following number of industrial licences were granted to undertakings registered under the M.R.T.P. Act, and to the Indian Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies during the period 1-4-1980 to 31st October, 1981:

	Type					
	New Undertaking	New Article	Substantial Expansion	New Article/ Substantial Expansion	Carry on business	Total
M.R.T.P. Undertakings .	6	35	61	1	10	113
Indian Subsidiaries of Foreign Companies . . .	..	7	6	..	1	14

(b) The Industrial Licences are issued in terms of capacity and not in terms of value. The details of all Industrial Licences including the name of the party etc. are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their "Monthly News Letter". Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament Library.

Targets for Internal Resources of the States

4065. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government have all fulfilled the targets fixed for them to raise their internal resources to meet plan outlays for 1980-81 and 1981-82 so far;

(b) if so, targets fixed for respective States and targets fulfilled State-wise; and

(c) whether short-falls in this field have hindered respective State-wise plan outlays in 1980-81 and 1981-82 so far?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the Annual Plan estimates of States' own resources for 1980-81 and 1981-82. The figures of actual amounts raised by different States for these years are not yet available. It is also too early to indicate the actuals for 1981-82 as the year has not yet ended.

Statement

Contribution of States own resources for the Annual plan 1980-81 *and* 1981-82

(Rs. crores)

States	1980-81 Annual Plan (Ests.)	1981-82 Annual Plan (Ests,)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Pradesh	300.00	354.93
2. Assam	62.80	50.90
3. Bihar	233.23	307.72
4. Gujart	418.49	522.35
5. Haryana	199.06	244.05
6. Himachal Pradesh	12.77	20.26
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—5.89	—17.50
8. Karnataka	281.01	310.08
9. Kerala	190.25	162.65
10. Madhya Pradesh	354.70	445.93
11. Manipur	5.10	0.27
12. Meghalaya	8.71	8.95
13. Maharashtra	693.70	902.10
14. Nagaland	—1.07	—2.20
15. Orissa	105.06	137.19
16. Punjab	237.76	277.34
17. Rajasthan	194.04	216.40
18. Sikkim	0.85	0.96
19. Tamil Nadu	269.12	385.64
20. Tripura	7.46	6.52
21. Uttar Pradesh	540.10	628.87
22. West Bengal	432.65	497.55
TOTAL	4540.70@	5460.42@

@(Excludes LIC loan of Rs. 10 crores approved for N.E.C. schemes for which statewise break up is ont available),

Extension of ESI Scheme to Bidi Industry

4066. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bidi Industry is covered under the Employees State Insurance Scheme;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government are considering to extend it to the Bidi Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). All the Bidi manufacturing establishments using power and employing 10 or more persons and those not using power and employing 20 or more persons and located in the areas where the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is in force are at present covered under the Scheme. The ESI Corporation has recently approved, in principle, extension of the ESI Scheme to non-power using Bidi establishments employing 10 or more persons and located in the areas where the Scheme is already in force, subject to necessary medical arrangements being made by the State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Black and White T.V.

4067. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Deptt. of Electronics has any proposal to manufacture Black and White T.V. set at a cost of Rs. 1500; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under the consideration of Government specifically for the manufacture of Black and White T.V. sets which would cost Rs 1500/-.

Manufacture of Razor Blades

4068. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed foreign technical collaboration to a public sector unit for the manufacture of razor blades with Wilkinson Sword of U.K.; if so, the terms and conditions of the collaboration;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to a private party financial participation for similar type of blades which public sector proposes to manufacture; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor stating its likely impact on the interests of the public sector units and the measures contemplated by Government to safeguard their interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) An Industrial licence has been granted in January 1980 to M/s Karnataka Blades Limited (now Wiltech India Ltd) for the setting up of a new unit for manufacture of safety razor blades as a joint sector project undertaken by the Karnataka State Industrial & Investment Development Corporation Limited along with Asian Cables Corporation Limited. Foreign technical collaboration with M/s Wilkinson Sword Limited U. K. on payment of lumpsum and royalty has also been approved for this project.

(b) A composite application from a private sector party for the grant of industrial licence for a new unit at

Alwar (Rajasthan) for the manufacture of stainless steel Razor Blades and for foreign collaboration involving technical and financial participation is under process and no final decision in the matter has yet been taken.

(c) Does not arise.

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Hindi Staff in Labour Ministry

4069. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no proposal to make provision for Hindi Staff (Hindi Officer, etc.) to implement Official language Act, to regulate the working conditions of the emigrant labour;

(b) what are the reasons for this; and

(c) will Government ensure that adequate staff is recruited for implementing the law alongwith other staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). A Division is being set up within the Ministry of Labour for regulating the emigration of Indian workers for employment abroad. Since the proposed Division will be functioning within the Ministry, the question of provision of separate Hindi staff for the Division does not arise. the Hindi Unit of the Ministry will attend to the Hindi work of the Division and the mandatory/ statutory requirements regarding use of Hindi. If necessary, strengthening of the Hindi Unit will be considered on the basis of the work load at the appropriate time.

केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में अनुसूचित/जातियोंअनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारी

4070. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूजित जन-जातियों के ल कतने कर्मचारी है ;

(ख) श्रेणी I, श्रेणी II, श्रणी III और श्रेणी IV में उनकी संख्या कितनी हैं ;

(ग) प्रत्येक श्रेणी में उनकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार आरक्षित कोटे को निर्धारित समय में पूरा करने के लिए समय सीमा कार्यक्रम तैयार कर रही है और आरक्षित कोटा किस वर्ष में पूरा कर लिया जायेगा ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) से (ग) सूचना अनुबन्ध में दी गई गई है ।

(घ) जब तक, सरकार के विचार में, सार्वजनिक सेवाओं / पदों में अनुसूचित जातियों /अनुसूचित जन-जातियों का पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं हो जाता तब तक समय-समय पर होने वाली रिक्तियों में उन के लिए आरक्षण जारी रखने के लिए सरकार वचनबद्ध है ।

विवरण

समूह (श्रेणी)	कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	अनुसूचित जातियां	प्रतिशतता	अनुसूचित जन-जातियां	प्रतिशतता
क. (श्रेणी I)	47,937	2,375	4.95	506	1.06
ख. (श्रेणी II)	59,161	5,055	8.54	763	1.29
ग. (श्रेणी III)	17,52,230	2,35,555	13.44	55,344	3.16
घ. (IV) (सफाई वालों को छोड़कर)	12,72,397	2,47,607	19.46	68,401	5.38
कुल	31,31,725	4,90,592	15.67	1,25,004	3.99

Problems of ESI Employees of Madhya Pradesh

4071. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards the resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of the Employees State Insurance Corporation Employees Union, Madhya Pradesh Region on 5 August, 1981 at Indore wherein they expressed grave concern over the non-settlement of problems facing the employees of this region; and

(b) if so, steps taken for early settlement of these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the resolution related to supply of furniture and filling up of vacant posts in the Regional and local offices of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in Madhya Pradesh, According to available information, necessary furniture has since been provided for all the staff members. The vacant posts have also been filled up, except for some posts of UDC and LDCs, which will be filled up as soon as suitable candidates become available.

Revision of Water Rates

4072. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has favoured an upward revision of water rates to collect resources at the same level as has been recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85, the Planning Commission have recommended as below:

> "Gross receipts from irrigation are currently insufficient to cover even the working expenses in most of the States. It will be necessary for the State Governments to revise the water rates so that the return recommended by the Seventh Finance Commission is achieved."

The Seventh Finance Commission have recommended that the receipts from water rates should not only cover working expenses but also provide for a return by way of interest at 1 per cent on the total capital invested by

the States at the end of 1978-79. The Finance Commission have assumed that this return of 1 per cent would be achieved beginning with 0.2 per cent in 1979-80 and going up 0.2 per cent each year of the period.

Setting up of Technical Committee for Utilization of West Flowing Rivers

4073. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Technical Committee constituted by the Planning Commission to study the utilisation of waters of West flowing rivers and the membership of the Technical Committee;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Planning Commission; and

(c) if so, the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The Planning Commission constituted a Committee for assessment of water resources of rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea and their utilisation on 25-2-1978. The membership of the Commitee is given in the Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Composition of the Committee for assessment of water resources of rivers flowing into the Arabian Sea and their utilisation

1. Shri C. V. Cole, Member (WR), Central Water Commission	Chairman
2. Shri V. R. Deuskar, Secretary to the Govt, of Maharashtra, Irrigation & Power Department, Bombay,	Member
3. Shri J. Tripathi, Consultant , Irrigation, Bhubaneswar	Member
4. A nominee of the Geological Survey of India	Member
5. A representative of Government of Karnataka	Member
6. A represenatative of Government of Tamil Nadu	Member
7. A represenative of Government of Kerala	Member
8. Prof. Satish Chandra, University of Roorkee	Member
9. Prof. Subhash Chandra, Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi	Member
10. A representative of Indian Metrological Department, Pune	Member
11. A representative of the Central Electricity Authority	Member
12. Shri K. S. S, Murthy, Chief Engineer, Central Water Commission, New Delhi,	Member-Secretary,

News Item Captioned Surprise Visit by Minister of ESI Hospitals

4074. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "surprise visit by Minister to ESI Hospital" appearing in the *Indian Express* of 24 September, 1981; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation are taking necesary reme-

dial action in respect of the various complaints and shortcoming noted during the visit.

Import of Paper Technology

4075. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many varieties of papers are being imported by us, their details of quality, quantity and price;

(b) the steps taken by Government to develop indigenous know-how or import technology for these and other finer and special varieties;

(c) whether Government received proposals from old or new manufactures for importing know how machinery and expertise for such special varieties; and

(d) if so, the action and help proposed to be provided by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The main varieties of paper imported in 1979-80 and their value and quantity are indicated below:—

Variety of Paper	*Quantity (Tonnes)*	*Value (Rs. in Lakhs)*
Newsprint	2,94,479	11,059
Writing & Printing Paper	34,897	1,967
Industrial & Speciality Papers	15,261	1,947

(b) to (d). Apart from newsprint and writing and printing paper which were imported to supplement domestic production, imports are mainly of speciality papers, for which generally the demand is not adequate to establish an economic capacity in the country. However, a number of approvals have been granted for import of equipment and foreign collaboration for manufacture of certain varieties of speciality papers such as electrical grade insulation papers and boards, cigarette tissue, extensible sack kraft paper eac.

Companies dealing with distribution of Truck-chassis

4076. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the companies or organisations who are dealing with the distribution of truck chassis in different States;

(b) the name of the company who deals with the distribution of the truck chassis to Orissa from Telco, Jamshedpur, Bihar;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact about large scale negligence and delay by that company in supplying truck chassis to Orissa customers who are waiting for years together after booking order and depositing necessary amount;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to expedite the supply of the truck chassis to customers of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names of the dealers of the two premier companies viz., M/s. Ashok Leyland and TELCO in the various States, including in Orissa, is enclosed.

(c) to (e). As reported by the company, demand has been far in excess of supplies and that has resulted in substantial waiting time. Both, the manufacturers and the Government have taken a series of long-term and short-term measures towards a higher production. As a result thereof, the production of commercial vehicles increased from about 57,000 in 1979-80 to 72,000 in 1980-81. In the current year, the production of commercial vehicles is likely to exceed 1,00,000. Both M/s. Ashok Leyland and TELCO have increased their production substantially during this period and there is a better availability of their vehicles now.

Statement

I. *Ashok Leyland Ltd., Madras*

1. *Kerala*
   (i) T. V. Sundram Iyengar and Sons
2. *Tamil Nadu*
   (i) T. V. Sundram Iyengar and Sons
   (ii) Sundaram Motors
3. *Pondicherry*
   (i) T.V. Sundram Iyengar & Sons
4. *Karnataka*
   (i) Sundaram Motors
5. *Andhra Pradesh*
   (i) Automotive Mfrs. Ltd.
6. *Maharashtra*
   (i) Automotive Mfrs. Ltd.
   (ii) Rajesh Motors
7. *Gujarat*
   (i) Automotive Mfrs. Ltd.
8. *Goa*
   (i) Agencia E Sequoira
9. Madhya *Pradesh*
   (i) Fairdeal Marwar Garages
10. *Rajasthan*
    (i) Rajesh Motors
11. *Uttar Pradesh*
    (i) Anand Motor Agencies
    (ii) Lakshmi Motor Co.
    (iii) Auto Genl. Finance
    (iv) Yamuna Syndicate
12. *Haryana*
    (i) Yamuna Syndicate
    (ii) Delhi Automobiles/Peareylal
13. *Delhi.*
    (i) Pearey Lal & Sons
    (ii) Motor General Finance
14. *Chandigarh*
    (i) Delhi Automobiles
15. *Jammu and Kashmir*
    (i) Delhi Automobiles
16. *Punjab*
    (i) Nadhu Shah Kapur
17. *Himachal Pradesh*
    (i) Delhi Automobiles
18. *Bihar*
    (i) Chandmal & Sons
19. *West Bengal*
    (i) Associated Indian Enterprises
    (ii) GNB MOTORS
20. *Assam*
    (i) Walford Transport
21. *Orissa*
    (i) Jagannath Motors Pvt. Ltd.
    (ii) Auto Distributors.

II. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay

1. *Jammu and Kashmir*
   (i) Fairdeal Motors, Srinagar (Main)
   (ii) National Garage, Jammu (Main)
2. *Punjab*
   (i) P. S. Jain Motors, Jullundur (Main)

(ii) Indra Auto Sales, Patalia (Main)

(iii) Raj Motors, Malout (Main)

(iv) Punjab Motors, Kurali Dt. Ropar (Main)

3. *Haryana*

(i) Metro Motors, Ambala Cantt. (Main)

(ii) Surjit & Surinder Investment Pvt. Ltd., Yamunanagar, Jagadhri (Main)

4. *Chandigarh*

(i) Pasco Motors (Main)

5. *Himachal Pradesh*

(i) Sikand & Co. Solan (Main)

6. *Delhi*

(i) Supreme Motors (Main)

7. *Uttar Pradesh*

(i) Ashok Autosales, Agra (Main)

(ii) Commercial Auto Sales Pvt. Ltd., Allahabad (Main)

(iii) Commercial Motors, Dehradun (Main)

(iv) Prayag Udyog Pvt. Ltd., Faizabad (Main)

(v) Kumaon Sales & Service Pvt. Ltd., Bareilly (Main)

(vi) The Commercial Motors Ltd., Kotdwara (Garhwal) (Main)

(vii) Kailash Motors, Kanpur (Main)

(viii) Motor Sales Ltd., Lucknow (Main)

(ix) Bahadur Motors, Meerut (Main)

(x) Varanasi Auto Sales Pvt. Ltd., Varanasi (Main)

8. *West Bengal*

(i) French Motor Car Co Ltd., Calcutta (Main)

(ii) Bhandari Sales Corporation, Kharagpur (Main)

(iii) Behani Brothers, Malda (Sub-dealer)

9. *Assam and Meghalaya*

(i) French Motor Car Co. Ltd., Gauhati (Main)

(ii) Himatsingka Auto Enterprises, Tezpur (Main)

(iii) Jesraj Jiwanram P. Ltd., Jorhat (Sub-dealer)

10. *Andamans and Nicobar Islands*

(i) Andaman Motors Pvt. Ltd., Port Blair (Main)

11. *Arunachal Pradesh*

(i) Himatsingka Auto Enterprises, Bandardeva (Sub-dealer)

12. *Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and* (Mizoram) (Sub-dealer)

(i) Surana Motors Pvt. Ltd., Agartala (Main)

(ii) Pachhunga and Sons, Aizwal (Mizoram) (Sub-dealer)

13. *Bihar*

(i) JMA Stores, Bokaro (Main)

(ii) Mithila Motors Pvt. Ltd., Muzaffarpur (Main)

(iii) Rashmi Automobiles, Gaya (Main)

(iv) iwari Bechar and Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur (Main)

(v) Bharat Motors, Dhanbad (Sub-dealer)

(vi) R.A. Himatsingka and Co., Dt. Santhae Parganas (Sub-dealer)

14. *Orissa*

(i) Utkal Automobiles Ltd., Rourkela (Main)

(ii) Ganga Traders and Industries Pvt. Ltd., Rayagadh (Main)

15. *Sikkim*

(i) Danzong Automobiles Pvt. Ltd. (Main)

16. *Bhutan*

(i) Automobile Trading Corporation of Bhutan (Main)

17. *Nepal*

(i) Khatmandu Automobiles Distributors Pvt. Ltd., Khatmandu.

18. *Rajasthan*

(i) Standard Motors, Bikaner (Main)

(ii) United Motors of Rajasthan, Jaipur (Main)

(iii) Sanghi Bros., Jodhpur (Main)

(iv) Pushpa Motors, Kotah (Main)

(v) Union Motors, Shriganganagar (Main)

(vi) India Motors Pvt. Ltd., Ajmer (Sub-Dealer)

19. *Madhya Pradesh*

(i) Bhopal Motors Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal (Main)

(ii) Association Automobiles, Gwalior (Main)

(iii) Sanghi Brothers (Indore) Ltd., Indore (Main)

(iv) Commercial Automobiles, Jabalpur (Main)

(v) Bhilai Motors, Raipur (Main)

20. *Goa*

(i) Narcinva Damodar Naik, Margoo

21. *Maharashtra*

(i) Satish Motors Pvt. Ltd., Aurangabad (Main)

(ii) Sunder Automobiles, Akola (Sub-dealer)

(iii) United Motors(I) Ltd., Bombay

(iv) Ujwal Automobiles, Dhulia (Main)

(v) India Automobiles, Kolhapur (Main)

(vi) Jaika Automobiles Pvt. Ltd., Nagpur (Main)

(vii) Bafna Motors, Nanded (Main)

(viii) Sterling Motors, Nasik (Main)

(ix) Automotive Services, Pune (Main)

22. *Gujarat*

(i) Lakhia Bros. Ahmedabad (Main)

(ii) Cargo Motors, Gandhidham (Kutch) (Main)

(iii) V.B. Patel & Co., Nadiad (Main)

(iv) Western Motors, Rajkot (Main)

(v) Shri Laxmi Motors Pvt. Ltd., Surat (Main)

(vi) Vimal Motor, Bhavnagar (Sub-dealer)

23. *Andhra Pradesh*

(i) Madurai Motors, Hyderabad (Main)

(ii) Shri Ramdas Motor Transport Ltd., Kakinada (Main)

(iii) M. G. Brothers, Kurnool (Main)

(iv) B. Sheshagiri nao & Sons, Vijayawada (Main)

24. *Karnataka*

(i) Webb's Sales and Service Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore (Main)

(ii) Webb's Agricultural & Auto Industries, Hassan (Sub-dealer)

(iii) Patsons' Agencies, Belgaum (Main)

(iv) M. G. Automobiles, Ballary (Main)

(v) S. P. Motors, Hubli (Main)

(vi) Arvind Motors, Mangalore (Main)

(vii) B. P. Automobile, Tumkur (Main)

25. *Tamil Nadu*

(i) The Gounder & Co., Coimbatore (Main)

(ii) V.S.T. Motors Pvt. Ltd., Madras (Main)

(iii) Pandyan Automobile Pvt. Ltd., Madurai (Main)

26. *Kerala*

(i) Sakthi Automobiles, Calicut (Main)

(ii) The Motor & General Finance Ltd., Cochin

Electronic warfare bridgades of Pakistan

4077. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has raised electronic warfare bridgades ranging from three to five battalions;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the dangers from Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether sufficient steps have been taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Government have seen media reports on the raising of Electronic Warfare Brigades by Pakistan.

(b) and (c). Gvernment constantly monitor all developments having a bearing on our security and take adequate measures to maintain full defence preparedness.

Filling up posts of Joint Secretaries and above from IAS and other Allied Central Secretariat Services

4078. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the rules, criteria, qualifications and other details of procedure for filling up of posts of Joint Secretaries and above under the senior Staffing Scheme of Central Secretariat from IAS Allied Services, other Contributory Central Services and Central Secretariat Service;

(b) the composition of the employment Committee in the last 10 years, and proportion of incumbents from IAS and other services thereon;

(c) whether any Central Secretariat Service officer or officer belonging to other services other than IAS was appointed as Establishment Officer in the Department of Personnel in the last 10 years, if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) steps taken to streamline the procedure to reduce the disparities between IAS and other contributory services in matters of appointment to these posts and through promotion of eligible Central Secretariat officers into regular vacancies and vacancies in the posts of Joint Secretaries and above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) The posts at the level of Joint Secretary and above at the Centre including the post of Establishment Officer to the Government of India, covered by the Senior Staffing Scheme, are filled on tenure deputation basis from amongst available officers belonging to All India and Central Organised Group. A Service with reference to their relative suitability keeping in view the specific requirement of each post and the qualifications and field of choice.

(b) The requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The Establishment Officers during the last ten years have been from IAS. Their selection has been made in accordance with the procedures as stated in reply to part (a).

(d) Since appointments are made in according with Senior Staffing Scheme as stated in reply to (a) above, the question of disparity does not arise.

Statement

Constitution of Senior Selection Board from 1971 *to* 1981

1971 and 1972

1. Cabinet Secretary — Chairman (*ex-officio*)
2. Secretary (Personnel)
3. Secretary, MHA
4. Secretary to P.M. — Members (*ex-officio*)

5. Shri R. C. Dutt. ICS (WB. 36) Secretary, Ministry of I&B
6. Shri P. Govindan Nair, ICS (TN Secretary, Ministry of Finance,— Sh. B. D. Pande, Secy. Min. of Finance replaed Sh. Nair in June, 1971, — Members

1973

1. Cabinet Secretary
2. Principal Secy. to P.M.
3. Secretary, M,H,A,
4. Secretary, DOP&AR — Chairman (*ex-officio*) / Members (*ex-officio*)

5. Shri K. B. Lall, ICS (MP: 37) Principal Secretary, Min. of Defence, with the retirement of Shri K. B. Lall, Secy. Min. of Defence, Secretary, Ministry of Defence (Shri Govind Narain, ICS UP: 39) appointed as Member, SSB till end of December, 1973
6. Shri M. R. Yandi, ICS (MH: 49) Secretary, Ministry of Finance, — Members

1974

1. Cabinet Secretary — Chairman (*ex-officio*)
2. Secretry, DOP&AR
3. Secretary, MHA
4. Secretary to P.M. — Members (*ex-officio*)

5. Shri Govind Narain, ICS (UP: 39), Secretary, Minstry of Defence
6. Shri N. V. Shenoi, TES Secretary, M/Communications — Members

1975

1. Cabinet Secretary — Chairman (*ex-officio*)
2. Secretary, DOP&AR
3. Secretary, MHA
4. Secretary to P.M. — Members (*ex-officio*)

5. Shri A. N. Banerjee, IAS (WB: 42) Secretary, M/Works & Housing
6. Shri Mantosh Sondhi, IMP Secretary, D/Heavy Industry — Members

1976

1. Cabinet Secretary — Chairman (*ex-officio*)
2. Secretary, DOP&AR
3. Secretary, MHA
4. Secreary to P.M. — Members (*ex-officio*)
5. Shri D.R. Kohli, ICS (AS 42) Secretary, M/Defence
6. Shri S. M. Aggarwal, ITES, Secretary, M/Communications — Members

1977

1. Cabinet Secretary — Chairman (*ex-officio*)
2. Secretary, DOP&AR
3. Secretary, MHA
4. Secretary to P.M. — Members (*ex-officio*)

5. Shri D. R. Kholi, ICS (AS: 42) Secretary, Min. of Defence
6. Shri S. M. Agarwal, TES Secretary, M/Communications — Members

1978

1. Cabinet Secreary — Chairman (*ex-officio*)
2. Secretary, DOP&AR — Member (*ex-officio*)

3. Establishment Officer	Member-Secretary (*ex-officio*) Prior to this E.O. was Secretary of S.S.B.

1979

1. Cabinet Secretary	Chairman (*ex-officio*)
2. Secretary, DOP&AR	Member (*ex-officio*)
3. Shri J.A. Dave, IAS (OR: 46) Secretary, M/Defence 4. Shri S. S. Marathe, IES Secretary D/Industrial Dev.	Members
5. Establishment Officer	Member-Secretary (*ex-officio*)

1980 and 1981

1. Cabinet Secretary	Chairman (*ex-officio*)
2. Secretary, DOP&AR	Membrr (*ex-officio*)
3. Shri V. B. Eswaran, IAS (GJ: 50) Secretary, D/Expenditure 4. Shri D. V. Kapur, (on contract) Secretary, D/Heavy Ind.	Members
5. Establishment Officer	Member Secretary (*ex-officio*)

Dubai based manpower recruiting Agency

4079. SHRI CHANDRA DEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a Dubai based Man Power Recruiting Agency has claimed protection|appreciation of the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the name of the Agency concerned; and

(c) action proposed to be taken against this Agency for misusing the Prime Minister's name?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M|s. International Recruitment Services Manpower Centre, Dubai.

(c) The Company has been advised by the Indian Mission in Dubai not to get in touch with the Mission for recruitment of Indian workers until and unless they could produce the U.A.E. licence for recruitment of workers as per U.A.E. Federal Labour Court. The Indian Mission has recommended that the Managing Director of the Company and his associates may be blacklisted for entertaining into India.

Demand and Supply of cement to States

4080. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made assessment regarding the requirements of cement in the country, State-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof as well as the quantity of supply of cement to each of the States against their requirement during last two years;

(c) whether Union Government are aware that the development works in the State of Orissa and public sector are very much hampered due to inadequate supply of cement to Orissa;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the quarterly requirements of cement for the State and quarter-wise supply to it during 1980 and 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (e). Central Government have not made any such assessment. However, Court. The Indian Mission has recom- indicated recently their requirement of cement at 2.5 lakh tonnes per quarter. Quarter-wise allocation and despatches of cement made in favour of the State of Orissa during the 1980 and 1981 are as under:—

(in thousand tonnes)

Period	Allocation	Despatches
Ist Qr. 1980	133.4	107.4
IInd Qr. 1980	94.2	130.4
IIIrd Qr. 1980	81.4	56.2
IVth Qr. 1980	122.9	72.6
Ist Qr. 1981	121.7	79.7
IInd Qr. 1981	96.4	70.5
IIIrd Qr. 1981	81.4	92.7
IVth Qr. 1981	108.9	28.4

(for the month of Oct. only)

(b) A statement showing State-wise allocation and despatches of cement to the States during the year 1979 and 1980 is attached

(c) and (d). There is general scarcity of cement in the country including Orissa. To this extent, it is possible that some developmental works in the State of Orissa might have been affected adversely.

Statement

State-wise allocation and despatches year-wise during the years 1979 & 1980

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	Region/State	1979		1980	
		Allocation	Despatches	Allocation	Despatches
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Northern Region				
1,	Haryana	689.5	580.4	619.5	430.0
2,	Rajasthan	629.3	607.9	571.7	501.0
3.	Uttar Pradesh	2238.5	1789.3	1952.3	1439.6
4,	Himachal Pradesh	135.3	95.3	118.0	91.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	196.0	142.9	184.4	140.4
6.	Punjab	985.1	720.4	911.9	523.8
7.	Chandigarh	84.9	79.2	83.6	72.6
8.	Delhi	536.5	449.6	527.2	419.5
	Southern Region				
9.	Andhra Pradesh	1533.5	1549.5	1550.5	1539.1
10.	Tamil Nadu	1523.8	1392.1	1529.9	1489.2
11.	Karnataka	1232.1	1009.7	1025.7	949.9
12.	Kerala	886.9	777.7	983.7	941.0
13.	Pondicherry	43.0	35.9	45.0	54.1
14.	Andaman Nicobar	12.9	7.6	18.3	13.1
15.	Laccadives	6.7	3.0	7.6	2.3
	Eastern Region				
16.	Assam	253.5	155.1	219.0	169.9
17.	Bihar	1109.1	815.3	914.6	819.6
18.	Orissa	394.1	345.0	431.9	366.6
19.	West Bengal	1419.6	1106.4	1195.6	1051.4
20.	Manipur	43.0	30.9	46.5	21.2
21.	Nagaland	43.0	34.4	46.5	35.9
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	45.0	23.3	52.0	17.3
23.	Tripura	43.0	24.0	49.0	18.1
24.	Meghalaya	64.5	38.9	66.0	44.6
25.	Sikkim	43.0	18.8	44.6	32.4
26.	Mizoram	25.8	8.4	26.4	6.2
	Western Region				
27.	Gujara	1692.5	1464.1	1539.3	1431.6
28.	Madhya Pradesh	784.5	796.5	746.3	662.3
29.	Maharashtra	2213.5	2777.4	2108.9	1800.2
30.	Goa, Daman & Diu	127.3	73.3	120.2	115.8
31.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	10.9	9.0	11.6	5.4

Request by Government of Orissa for increase in contribution for rehabilitation of bonded labour

4082. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa have requested Centre to double its contribution for the schemes taken up by the State Government for the rehabilitation of released bonded labour;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Central Government propose to assist the State to launch vocational schemes so that the freed labour find alternative vocation; and

(d) whether such labour will as a matter of priority be given jobs to Government projects run by the Centre in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Another proposal received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to enhance the rate of central assistance for the on-going Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labour was considered in consultation with the Planning Commission and it was decided that for the present the status-quo in this regard should be maintained. The State Governments were also requested to dovetail this scheme with various other Central|State Schemes for the upliftment of weaker sections of society and devise schemes which ensure rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers on a more durable basis so that they do not again revert to bondage.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal. However, in their endeavour to explore all possible avenues for speedier rehabilitation, the Government of India have extended to the released bonded labourers the concessions of age-relaxation upto 40 years and Priority—III consideration by Employment Exchanges for recruitment to suitable group 'C' and 'D' posts in Central Government|State Governments|Public Sector Undertakings under them, recruitment to which is made through employment Exchanges or otherwise.

Agreements of B.H.E.L. with Siemens

4083. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. have concluded over a dozen product-wise agreements for technical collaboration with Siemens A.G. of West Germany;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether the Siemens are likely to go into the manufacture of power transmission equipment through its Indian subsidiary; and

(d) if so, the broad details of these arrangements and exchange of technology and know-how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):(a) and (b). No, Sir. BHEL has signed only 5 agreements for technical collaboration with M/s. Siemens AG of West Germany. These cover items like high speed industrial drive turbines, power semiconductor components, thyristor converters, SF 6 and vacuum circuit breakers and electrical motors.

BHEL have signed another 3 agreements for technical collaboration with M/s. KWU AG of West Germany which is a subsidiary of M/s. Siemens AG. The agreements with KWU cover items like the large steam turbine generators and steam surface condensers.

(c) The Company have reported that they have no plans for the present to manufacture Power Transmission Equipment.

(d) Does not arise.

Delay in Commissioning of various Public Sector Projects

4084. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Member, Planning Commission while inaugurating a 3-day Seminar on 'Project Management Construction' held recently in public Enterprises/chided Project Managers for the inordinate delays in the commissioning of various public sector projects in the country which has led to colossal cost over-runs and huge loses to the national exchequer;

(b) if so, which are these projects under his Ministry and how does their present cost structure varies from the one estimated at the time of original conception of the project concerned; and

(c) what measues have been taken to check cost over-runs and ensure their early execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Details of schemes (projects) under implementation by public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Industry where a delay in completion is anticipated alongwith increase in the approved cost of the projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking/Scheme	Original Cost		Present anticipated cost
I.	*Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd*			
1.	Kerala Newsprint Project	Rs. in crores	39.08	151.90
2.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co.	Do.	19.75	83.73
3.	Nowgong Project	Do.	114.25	228.44
4.	Cachar Project	Do.	114.00	226.32
II.	*Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.*			
1.	Bowl Mills, Hyderabad	Rs. in lakhs	1858	2038
2.	Augmentation of Stamping Facilities	Do.	377	410
3.	Augmentation of capacity for Hydro generator equipment	Do.	642	705
4.	Augmentation & improvement to Plant Services	Do.	77	82
III.	*Richardson & Cruddes Ltd.*			
1.	Transmission line Towers Project	Do.	250	255
IV.	*Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.*			
1.	Expansion programme & shifting to new site	Do.	104	159

Statement

Steps taken to avoid time and cost over-run inter-alia include:—

(1) Strengthening monitoring system of major capital schemes by the enterprises and the Ministry;

(2) assisting Public Sector Units in procurement of critical inputs;

(3) expeditious clearance by Government agencies where the same is required and timely release of funds; and

(4) efforts are being made to speed up the projects by monitoring, speeding up the construction schedules and linkage of available of various key infrastructure products for speedy execution.

Expansion Programme by Bajaj Group

4085. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bajaj Group is embarking upon a major expansion programme;

(b) if so, the broad outliens thereof and the capital outlay involved; and

(c) the extent of foreign collaboration and technology involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) M/s. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Pune, have submitted an application for substantial expansion of their licensed capacity for the manufacture of scooters and three-wheelers from 1,60,000 nos. to 4,60,000 nos. per annum. A capital investment of Rs. 99 crores has been envisaged in this expansion.

(c) No foreign collaboration or import of technology is envisaged.

Areas of tie-up for Foreign Investment

4086. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether areas for tie-up for foreign investment and technology in a large number of industries including machinery, tools, chemical products and component groups have been defined; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Crime Cases

4087. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of crime cases that took place during the current year upto October, 1981;

(b) the State-wise and head-wise details thereof;

(c) the figures as compared to the corresponding period last year; and

(d) the steps taken to control the situation?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (d). No data in regard to the comparative figures of the total number of crime cases as a whole is compiled on all-India basis as crime is a State-subject. The crime situation is, however, under constant review and appropriate action is taken as and when it is required in this regard.

Delay in completion of Nagaland Paper Mills

4088. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the factors, causes and the reasons for delay in completion of the construction and commissioning for production of Nagaland Paper Mill;

(b) the estimated cost and the time schedule fixed and subsequently the cost and the time extended;

(c) whether there was any protest from the tribals when the paper plant was started in Nagaland;

(d) if so, the measures taken by Government of India to meet the genuine demands of the tribals of that State; and

(e) the steps taken by Government of India and Nagaland for commissioning the paper plant for production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The project could not be completed as scheduled due to the following reasons;

(i) The firms-key consultant appointed for the project could not complete the job on schedule and a new consultant had to be appointed;

(ii) delay on the part of vendors in supply of critical equipment;

(iii) difficulty in mobilising manpower and other inputs and lack of infrastructural facilities and other locational disadvantages;

(iv) lack of trained and experienced personnel at the project site.

(b) (i) Original cost of the project (approved in 1972) —Rs. 19.75 crores Original date of commissioning—December 1977.

(ii) Present estimated cost—Rs. 83.73 crores Present anticipated date of commissioning—March, 1982.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The organisational set up of the Nagaland project is being restructured and strengthened to secure effective management at the project site.

Extension of minimum need programme to tribal sub-plan areas

4089. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes and the programmes under the Minimum Needs Programme has been extended to the Tribal Sub-plan areas of the country in Sixth Plan;

(b) the schemes and the programmes under implementation in Annual Plans of Sixth Plan in Tribal Sub-plan areas, State-wise;

(c) the norms and the concept adopted by the Planning Commission for approval of the schemes and programmes for tribal areas and the States received the funds for the tribal areas from the Centre for their areas separately; and

(d) if the Minimum Needs Programme has not been planned separately for tribal areas, either by the States or the Centre how the concept and the policy of Tribal Sub-plan has been accepted and adopted in principle therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Minimum Needs Programme is being implemented throughout the country including the Tribal Sub-Plan areas. Its component programmes are as under:—

1. Elementary Education
2. Adult Education
3. Rural Health
4. Rural Water Supply
5. Rural Roads
6. Rural Electrification
7. Housing for Rural Landless
8. Environmental Improvement of Slums
9. Nutrition

(c) The norms adopted under this programme are the same for the entire country except the following two norms:—

(i) Establishment of one Sub Centre for a population of 5000 in plains and 3000 in tribal and hilly areas; and

(ii) One Primary Health Centre for 30,000 population in plains and 20,000 in tribal and hilly areas.

The Minimum Needs Programme included in the Plans of States and Union Territories is funded by the respective States and Union Territories. The programmes of Elementary Education, Adult Education, Rural Health and Rural Water Supply are supplemented with Centrally sponsored schemes.

(d) The Tribal Sub Plan approach which was initiated in the Fifth Plan is being continued in the Sixth Plan with greater emphasis on family oriented programmes. The Integrated Tribal Development Project reports form the basis of this strategy of which MNP forms an integral part.

Number of reports brought by the Programme Evaluation Organisation

4090. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of reports brought out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (Planning Commission) so far;

(b) number of reports brought out by the PEO concerning the Tribal Areas, Tribal Development or Tribal population;

(c) whether the State Evaluation Organisation have brought out the reports for Tribal Developments since the functioning of the State Evaluation Organisation till date;

(b) if so, the subjects selected, made study and the solution recommended in the Reports State-wise, with particular reference to Tribals; and

(e) the projects, programmes schemes, subjects under the study by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (Planning Commission) relating to the Tribal Areas, Tribal Development and Tribal Population during the Annual Plans and Sixth Plan period therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The total number of Reports brought out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation (Planning Commission) as on 1-12-81 is 117.

(b) The Tribal Areas and Tribal Population form a part of the universe in the selection of samples for evaluation studies of PEO.

(c) and (d). The Programme Evaluation Organisation have no information.

(e) The following evaluation studies relating to Tribal Areas, Tribal Development and Tribal Population are presently under study by the Programme Evaluation Organisation:—

(i) Evaluation Study of Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(ii) Evaluation Study of some selected Integrated Tribal Development Projects.

(iii) Evaluation study of the Working of Welfare Hostels for Adivasi students in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Setting up of Bicycle Research and Development Corporation and Sewing Machina Development Centre

4091. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNDP had agreed to provide assistance for setting up

a bicycle research and development corporation and a sewing machine development centre in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). UNDP have agreed to include the setting up of a Bicycle Research and Development Centre and a Sewing Machine Development Centre, both located at Ludhiana in their country, programme 1979—83.

The principal aims in both cases are to improve technology, increase productivity, impart training and thus bring up quality standards of bicycles and sewing machines produced in the country for markets in India and abroad.

UNDP are expected to contribute upto US $ 1.5 million and 0.5 million for the two centrts respectively towards costs of experts, training of personnel, equipment supply, etc., while Government of Punjab plan to bear counterpart costs of Rs. 85.24 lakhs and Rs 58.42 lakhs respectively.

Examination of various schemes proposed by North Eastern council

4092. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working group of the Planning Commission had examined the various plan schemes proposed by the North Eastern Council; and

(b) if so, the details of the ongoing regional schemes and the steps proposed to be taken for building up the necessary infrastructural facilities in the region?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of schemes is enclosed.

The Schemes included in the NEC Plan aim at improving infrastructural facilities, manpower development as well as certain experimental projects in the region. Besides, there are schemes like laying of new railway lines, conversion of meter gauge lines into broad gauge lines, operaton of third air lines service, fertilizer project, power projects and expansion of communications in the plans of various Central Ministries.

Statement

North Eastern Council

List of on-going Schemes

I. Agriculture and Allied Services

A. *Agriculture and Horticulture*

1. Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation.

2. Soil and Land Use Survey.

3. Foundation Seed Farms for Major food and horticulture crops.

4. Jhum Control Schemes.

5. Ground Water Survey and Development.

6. Watershed Management Projects.

7. Production of bio-fertilizers.

8. Production of Mushroom.

9. Orchard-cum-Nurseries

10. Development of Temperate nut and almond crops.

11. Pilot Demonstration for rejuvenating Citrus Orchards in NER.

12. Pilot Processing Plants (Ginger Dehydration, Pine-apple and Orange juice concentrate.)

B. *Plantations*

Tea, *Coffee and Rubber*

1. Nurseries.

2. Processing Units.

3. Demonstration Plots.

C. *Animal Husbandry*

1. Breeding - cum - Demonstration|Cattle Farms.

2. Regional Fodder Seed Production-cum-Demonstration Farms.

3. Vaccine Production.

D. *Fisheries*

1. Survey of Beels and Lakes.

2. Fish Seed Farms.

3. Weed Control.

4. Development of Weeds.

II. *Energy*

1. Kopili Hydro Electric Project.

2. Garo Hills Thermal Project.

3. Kopili Transmission Project.

4. Survey and Investigation of Power Project.

5. Alternative Sources of Energy.

III. *Industries and Mining*

1. Resource Survey.

2. Detailed Mineral Exploration and Proving.

B. *Large and Medium Industries*

3. Mini Cement Plants.

C. *Sericulture*

4. Development of Muga and Oak Plant Nurseries, seed grainages processing.

IV. *Transport and Communication*

1. Railway Surveys.

2. Ropeways.

3. Inland Water Transport Provision for Floating Jellies and Navigational aids.

4. Construction and Improvement of Roads|Bridges.

5. Bridge across Brahmaputra.

6. Setting up of R&D Extension Unit of CRRI.

V. *Manpower Development*

VI. *Social and Community Services*

1. Production of vaccines, Rabbies Vaccines and D&T Group of Vaccines.

2. Regional Cancer Institute.

VII. *General Services*

1. Flood Mapping and Bank Migration Studies.

2. Consultancy, Investigations and Surveys (Chairman).

3. Regional Information and Documentation Centre.

4. Forensic Science Laboratory.

5. Natural Hazards Risk Evaluation and Reduction Programme.

Performance of Bhaskara-II

4093. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the operation and performance of the Bhaskara-II; and

(b) if so, the details regarding it as well as cooperation extended by foreign Scientific Experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI CHANDRAPRATAP NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The satellite is being continuously monitored from ground stations and all the spacecraft systems are

working satisfactorily. The two primary payloads namely the TV camera system and the three frequency microwave radiometer (SAMIR) have been operated and pictures and data have been received in good condition. The satellite is ready for regular operations. Apart from providing free of cost the launch vehicle and launch and tracking support the USSR has provided free of cost a few sub-systems like solar panel, parts of spin sub-systems, chemical battery and magnetic tape recorder. The German Space Agency, DFVLR, and the French Space Agency, CNES, have provided tracking support.

Activities of certain organisations with Foreign Money in Border states

4094. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to press reports about the anti-national activities of certain organisations and individuals being carried on through the help of foreign contribution agencies in the country particularly in the border States like Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, West Bengal and North Eastern Regions.

(b) Whether Government have made any enquiries in this regard during the last three years and so far in 1981;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to check the objectionable activities of such anti-national elements and also the inflow of foreign money in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scarcity of Cement in West Bengal

4095. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute scarcity of cement in West Bengal and in some other States;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to make them timely supplies;

(c) whether any long range plan has been drawn up to meet the gap between the demand and supply of Cement in the country; if so, the extent of production earmarked for private and public sectors; and

(d) whether any monitoring agency has been set up to follow-up the timely implementation of the plan for increased production of this scarce commodity, which is having a flourishing black-marketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There is a general scarcity of cement in the country including the State of West Bengal.

(b) In order to step up supplies against allocation, imported cement is also being delivered through Calcutta and Haldia Ports. Further, with a view to expedite despatches of cement, existing rules relating to freight reimbursement for road movement of cement have been liberalised.

(c) Government have followed a liberal policy in regard to creation of additional capacity in cement industry to meet the demand in the country and as on 1st November 1981, 36.82 million tonnes capacity has been approved for installation, of which 34 per cent is in the public sector.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Price rise of Tyres

4096. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that tyre manufacturers use various other indirect means to jack up the prices such as indiscriminate increase of ply rating of tyres and inflated so-called 'handling charges' etc.; and

(b) the profit earned by the tyre manufacturers during the last 3 years; year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement, as per information available, indicating the profits earned/losses suffered by the major tyre companies during the last three years is attached.

Statement

Name of the Company	Year	Rs. in lakhs
1. M/s. Dunlop India Ltd,	1977-78	184.56
	1978-79	399.29
	1979-80	881.11
2. M/s. Bombay Tyres International Ltd. (formerly Firestone Tyres & Rubbers Private Ltd.)	1977-78	(—) 120.00
	1978-79	(—)290.00
	1979-80	15.18
3. M/s, Good Year India Ltd,	1977-78	(—)45.13
	1978-79	234.05
	1979-80	305.25
4. M/s. CEAT Tyres of India Ltd,	1977-78	134.70
	1978-79	247.09
	1979-80	488.06
5. M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd.	1977-78	271.78
	1978-79	388.49
	1979-80	596.62
6. M/s. Madras Rubber Factory Ltd.	1977-78	(—)182.52
	1978-79	138.74
	1979-80	300.67
7. M/s. Premier Tyres Ltd.	1977-78	(—)172.74
	1978-79	(—)202.34
	1979-80	29.16
8. M/s. Apollo Tyres Ltd.	1978-79	(—)319.00
	1979-80	(—)252.00
9. M/s. Vikrant Tyres Ltd.	1979-80	..
	1980-81	(—)576.72

Jackking up of prices of Tubes and Tyres

4097. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the prices of tyres and tubes of automobile, tractor, A. D. V. are being jacked up at the regular interval of two/three months;

(b) what is the recommendation of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices; and

(c) to what extent the recommendations were implemented.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) In the year 1981 the prices of automobile tyres and tubes were increased in February, May and September.

(b) and (c). The purpose of refering the question in May, 1978 to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices was to ascertain whether the increase in prices was justified in view of increases in costs of raw-materials and other inputs as claimed by the manufacturers. The findings of the Bureau have already been furnished to Lok Sabha in the form of a fulfilment of assurance statement arising out of a half-an-hour discussion held on 26-4-1978.

Prices of Tyres

4098. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the price hike of tyres is not announced simultaneously by tyre manufacturers, rather every week one of the manufacturers increases the prices of his products and others follow the pattern in subsequent weeks which amounts to misleading the Government and public; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). There is no formal/informal control on the prices of tyres. Each manufacturer has a diverse range of sizes and types. They may choose to increase the prices at a point of time of their choice. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have already been requested to examine the claims of the manufacturers of automobile tyres that the price increases are warranted by unavoidable cost elements, and to advise the Government on appropriate further steps.

Unesco Workshop on Mass Production of Electronic goods

4099. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UNESCO workshop was organised in New Delhi during the last week of November, this year;

(b) whether the workshop discussed the necessity of mass production of electronic consumer goods; and

(c) if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Deployment of Indian ships in Arbian sea for Rescue Operation

4100. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Navy had launched a massive hunt on 2 November, 1981 by deploying six ships in the Arabian Sea for over 1300 fishermen feared to have been trapped in a severe cyclonic storm that had battered the Saurashtra coast and the gulf of Kutch; and

(b) if so, what was the result of these rescue operations by the Indian Navy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Five Naval ships carried out extensive search for three days for the missing boats and in addition helped in towing six fishing boats to harbour.

Afghan Refugees in India without Valid Documents

4101. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Afghan nationals have entered India without passport or visa;

(b) if so, the total number of Afghans staying in India without valid travel documents;

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop unauthorised entry of Afghan refugees; and

(d) the total number of Afghan refugees in India and the details of expenses incurred by Government on them monthwise since January, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). 27 Afghan nationals, with irregular travel documents, had to be admitted into India through the Delhi Airport on 24-11-1981, on humanitarian grounds. They have been instructed to make arrangements to leave India as early as possible.

(c) The Immigration authorities have standing instructions to stop the unauthorised entry of foreigners into India.

(d) About 3,000 Afghans in India are reported to have been registered with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. Government is not incurring any expenditure on them.

Smuggling of HMT Watches

4102. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed that the HMT watches meant for export are being smuggled back into the domestic market; and

(b) if so, the reasons that a part of the production is not supplied to the home-market with a view to prevent smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) In two cases of suspected smuggling of watches, some watches bearing HMT markings have been reported.

(b) Almost all HMT watches have been supplied and sold in the domestic market and exports have so far been only marginal being below 2 per cent of the production.

Prosecution cases filed by Central Labour Department in Dhanbad

4103. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) details of the prosecution cases filed by the Central Labour Depart-

ment in Dhanbad, with names the year of filing and the parties prosecuted for the last five years;

(b) details of the cases now pending awaiting Govenment sanction for filing;

(c) number of cases concluded within this period, with the results;

(d) whether it is a fact these cases are dragging on or neglected with nobody looking after them thus reducing the prosecution cases ineffective; and

(e) if so, steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected.

Non-Implementation of Awards by central Labour Tribunal Dhanbad

4104. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) names of the Awards given by the Central Labour Tribunal in Dhanbad in the last five years with year-wise break up in details giving the names of the unions involved;

(b) names of the Awards implemented and those against which appeal have been made and those not implemented, facts in detail;

(c) whether for all appeals sanction from the Ministry of Labour has been taken; if so, the dates when such sanctions applied and the same given and the basis of giving sanctions;

(d) whether it is a fact that prolonged litigation and non-implementation of the award are the major causes of industrial unrest in the country; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). Requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). It cannot be said that prolonged litigation and non-implementation of awards are major causes of industrial unrest. However, in order to minimise them, a system of screening procedure has been evolved.

Number of workers engaged in Asian games complex, Delhi

4105. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) number of contracted workers actually engaged in work in making Asian Games Complex in Delhi as on 1st November, 1981;

(b) details of the amenities and facilities extended to them with special mention of drinking water taps toilets, medical centres to look after their health;

(c) whether any voluntary organisation is running any medical care unit; if so, details of that and the steps taken to help them;

(d) whether permanent registers and payment registers are kept for the workers working there and the number of workers covered by the E.S.I. and P.F. and ration cards as on 1 November, 1981;

(e) whether he is aware of absolute sue human conditions of working there and all illegal practices despite assurance; and

(f) if so, steps taken on that?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Request for more Cement by Kerala Government

4106. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested for alloting more cement to Kerala on a special basis for enabling it to provide cement to those applicants who had remitted foreign exchange for the purpose; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government of India on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An additional allocation of 92,500 tonnes of cement has been made to State of Kerala during the period from 1st January, 1981 to 30th September, 1981 for releasing the cement against inward remittance of foreign exchange. In the quarter IV/81 an additional allocation of 26,000 tonnes of cement has been made in favour of the State Government of Kerala who have been advised that the requirement of cement for release against inward remittance of foreign exchange may also be met from this additional allocation.

Newsprint Factory at Neilla

4107. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have secured the proposal for setting up a Newsprint/paper factory at Neilla near Bhakhra in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Industrial licence/letter of intent granted to the following parties for setting up of new undertaking in Neilla Terrace, Bhakra-Nangal Area/ Bilaspur district (Himachal Pradesh) was revoked/cancelled since the parties could not implement the scheme:—**

* Name of Party	Industrial licence/letter of intent No. & Date	Item of manufacture & capacity	Location	Date of revocation/ cancellation
1. M/s. Ballarpur Paper & Straw Board Ltd. (Shree Gopal Division)	Ind. Licence No. L/24(2)(2)/ NU/Cem/(I)61 Dated 31-1-61	Newsprint 60,000 tonnes per annum	Neilla Terrace, Bhakra-Nangal Area (H.P.)	Revoked on 27-4-77
2. Shri B.D. Somani . . .	Letter of Intent No. 491(76) dated 31-12-76	Newsprint 25,000 tonnes per annum Magazine Grade Light Coated Paper 25,000 tonnes per annum	Districts Bilaspur (Himchal Pradesh)	Cancelled on 27-3-81

Task Force to Survey Industrial Backward Districts of Rajasthan

4108. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a task force had been set up by the Centre for a detailed survey of industrially backward districts of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the names of the districts wherein industrial complex are proposed to be set up; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). At the instance of Rajasthan Government four districts, viz., Jodhpur, Nagaur, Bhilwara and Churu have been identified for intensive industrialisation under the Nucleus Plant programme. For this purpose a Task Force has since been set up to prepare Reports identifying project possibilities and the scope for ancillarisation that is likely to develop and also assess the minimum infrastructural needs thereof.

The Task Force is presently at work.

मैसर्स उड़ीसा सीमेंट लिमिटेड वाराणसी पर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया

4109. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स उड़ीसा सीमेंट लिमिटेड (हरी फर्टिलाइजर्स) वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश में मासिक और दैनिक मजूरी पर कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(क) क्या इस फर्म द्वारा कंपनी अधिनियम के उपबंधों का उल्लंघन करने के बारे में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई है और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत इस फर्म पर कितनी राशि बकाया है और इसे वसूल करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इस प्रतिष्ठान में 1038 कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं । मासिक और दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर नियोजित कर्मचारियों का रिकार्ड नहीं रखा जा रहा है ।

(ख) इस प्रतिष्ठान के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि की अदायगी के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम निगम में दैनिक तथा मासिक मजूरी के काम करने वाले श्रमिक

4110. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम निगम में दैनिक तथा मासिक मजूरी के आधार पर काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के बारे में 16 सितम्बर, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4572 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 अप्रैल, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5857 के उत्तर के संबंध में दिये गये आश्वासन इस बीच पूरे किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो आश्वासनों को पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं और इसमें और कितना समय लगेगा ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में स्थित प्रतिष्ठान की विभिन्न शाखाओं के संबंध में सूचना को एकत्र करने और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना तथा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या के सामंजस्य में समय लग रहा है । तथापि, आश्वासन को जनवरी, 1982 तक पूरा करने के लिए प्रयास किये जाएंगे ।

मैसर्स ध्रांगध्रा केमिकल्स लिमिटेड ध्रांगध्रा (गुजरात) पर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

4111. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैसर्स ध्रांगध्रा केमिकल्स लि०, ध्रांगध्रा, गुजरात में श्रमिक कानूनों और कम्पनी अधिनियम के उल्लंघन की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और राज्य बीमा योजना की कितनी राशि जमा कराने गई थी और इस मद में कितनी राशि बकाया है और इसे वसूल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) इस प्रतिष्ठान के विरुद्ध कोई विशेष शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) इस प्रतिष्ठान को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 17(1)(क) के अधीन छूट प्राप्त है । इसने न्यासी बोर्ड को अपने भविष्य निधि का 55.33 लाख रुपये हस्तांतरित किया है और कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है । कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया राशि की अदायगी के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मैसर्स वैस्टन इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली पर कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

4112. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स वैस्टन इलैक्ट्रानिक्स लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली में मासिक और दैनिक मजूरी के आधार पर कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ;

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस कम्पनी द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई थी और इसकी कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) यह बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इस प्रतिष्ठान में मासिक मजदूरी के आधार पर 719 कर्मचारी और दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर 42 कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). स्थिति नीचे बताई गई है:--

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा की बकाया राशि

नियोजक ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अंशदानों में

4,85,074.50 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया है और भवन की मरम्मत के लिए नियुक्त किए गए कर्मचारियों के बारे में अंशदानों के कारण 11,604.80 रुपये की राशि बकाया है । नियोजक बकाया राशि की अदायगी का विरोध कर रहा है और उनके साथ मामले पर पत्र-व्यवहार चल रहा है ।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

नियोजक ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 13.42 लाख रुपये की राशि जमा कराई है और नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों के बारे में 1,398.50 रुपये की राशि अभी भी बकाया है । नियोजक से कहा गया है कि वह इस बकाया राशि का शीघ्र भुगतान करे ।

Setting up of Nucleus Industrial Units in this country

4113. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have approved setting up of 57 Nucleus industrial units in the country but only in 7 cases the task force has sent their detailed report;

(b) if so, the units for which the reports have been furnished;

(c) whether any report for the unit to be set up in Dhenkanal District has been submitted; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and by what time the report will be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). So far 21 State Governments|UTs have identified 60 districts/areas for the purpose of intensive industrialisation under the Nucleus Plant programme. Task Force reports in respect of ten districts, viz., Goindwal Saheb (Amritsar) in Punjab, Chandaka (Puri) in Orissa, Kangra, Solan and Sirmur in Himachal Pradesh, Alleppey in Kerala, Aurangabad, Chandrapur and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra and Medak in Andhra Pradesh, have been received.

(c) and (d). At the instance of Orissa Government, in addition to Chandaka in Puri district, the districts of Bolangir, Kalahandi, Dhenkanal and Mayurbhanj have been identified for initiating Nucleus Plant Programme. For this purpose a Task Force has since been set up to prepare Reports identifying project possibilities and the scope for ancillarisation that is likely to develop and also assess the minimum infrastructural needs thereof.

The Task Force is presently at work

Supply of milk, fresh vegetable etc. to Military Establishments

4114. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concept of Military Farms is to supply milk, fresh vegetable and fodder to Military Establishments and military hospitals;

(b) if so, whether there is any military farm to cater to Proof and Test Establishment, Balasore Station, Headquarters, Bhubaneshwar including N.C.C., INS-Chilka, ARC and Air Force Station Chouduaras and a Defence School at Gopalpur; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider setting up of a military farm in the command area of Rameyal and Domsal in Kamakhyanagar of Dhenkanal District of Orissa which is centrally located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Military Farms are established to supply milk

to troops and military hospitals where the demand is of such magnitude as to render the establishment of a Military Farm an economically viable preposition. Military Farms do not supply fresh vegetables. They do, however, cater to the demand of dry/green fodder for Army animals to the extent possible.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The existing strength of troops in this area does not justify establishment of a Military Farm.

Welfare of tribal people and voluntary organisations

4115. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in the Ministry is reported to have stated in Bhubaneshwar on October 21, 1981 that even though Government had allocated Rs. 6,000 crores for the well being of tribal people there was no efficient machinery to carry out development schemes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether he has called upon the voluntary organisations to come forward and work in the sphere and supplement Government's efforts; and

(c) whether Government would earmark the spheres where the private organisations can work, reserving the rest for State and Central Government to function?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. But I have been emphasising improvement of the administrative machinery for fulfilment of the aims and objectives set in the field of development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rigid demarcation of the two spheres may not be necessary. However, areas like extension, motivation, education and health work suit voluntary organisations better.

रक्षा संस्थानों/कारखानों में कलाकार व फोटोग्राफरों की पदोन्नति

4116. **श्री मुन्दर शर्मा :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में विभिन्न रक्षा संस्थापनों/कारखानों में कलाकार-व-फोटोग्राफरों के पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारी इन संस्थापनों में जिन पदों पर नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, वे उन्हीं पदों से सेवा निवृत्त कर दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में पदोन्नति श्रंखला बनाने के बारे में कोई मांगपत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वि० पाटिल) : (क) आर्टिस्ट-कम-फोटोग्राफर के पद केवल निरीक्षण महानिदेशालय और अनुसंधान तथा विकास संगठन के लिए ही मंजूर किए गए हैं । इनमें से एक तिहाई पद सीधी भर्ति से भरे जाते हैं और शेष दो तिहाई पद निचले ग्रेडों से पदोन्नति करके भरे जाते हैं । आर्टिस्ट-कम-फोटोग्राफर को प्रदोन्नति के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए एक चयन ग्रेड शुरू करने के प्रश्न पर वित्त मंत्रालय के साथ परामर्श किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) ऊपर (क) में बताई गई स्थिति के अनुसार कार्रवाई की गई है ।

Damage of border area roads due to training programmes in Indo-Pak border

4117. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government have asked the Central Government to pay adequate compensation for the repair of the roads damaged by exercises and training programmes of Army, and if so, the amount thereof;

(b) whether the Prime Minister in the capacity of Defence Minister had stated in answer to a Starred Question No. 22 on 12 March, 1980 to look into this matter; and

(c) if so, action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Army Units, located in different stations, carry out routine training and exercises every year. Such exercises are also conducted in Rajasthan.

2. During these exercises, the main movement of military traffic and all movement of tanks are generally made cross-country to avoid damage to roads. However, a certain minimum amount of damage may occur to road berms. The maintenance of roads in the border areas which are likely to have heavy defence traffic is undertaken by the Border Roads Organisation, a centrally financed organisation.

3. No compensation is paid by the Ministry of Defence for wear and tear of roads which are used by the Military Formations for their routine training. However, where there are specific damages to facilities like Culverts etc. Army Engineers invariably take action to repair these in consultation with the State PWD authorities.

4. Maintenance of roads which are generally intended for all tpyes of traffic, including military traffic, is the responsibility of State Government and it is to be done from the normal maintenance grant by the State PWD, as is being done by the Border Roads Organisation in respect of roads under their control. However, in specific cases of damages to Culverts etc. Army Engineers will continue to undertake repair work in consultation with the State PWD.

5. During the course of supplementaries to Starred Question No. 22, replied in the Lok Sabha on 12th March, 1980, the Prime Minister had observed, without giving an assurance, that this matter would be looked into.

6. An official of the Ministry of Defence was accordingly deputed to Rajasthan for a detailed on-the-spot study. He visited various districts involved alongwith the Army and Revenue Officers of the State and made a detailed study of the problem. The Officer has reported that the claim for damages of State PWD roads, for the four border districts during the last four years from 1976—80, amounts to only Rs. 8.32 lakhs as under:—

Name of the district	*Estimated amount of damage*
(i) Sriganganagar	Rs. 6,91,350.00
(ii) Bikaner	—
(iii) Jaisalmer	Rs. 1,05,818.00
(iv) Barmer	Rs. 34,912.00
TOTAL	8,32,080.00

7. Considering the substantial kilometrage of roads in Rajasthan maintained by the Border Roads Organisation, this claim of Rajasthan for 4 years is very small and negligible and ought to be borne by the Government of Rajasthan themselves.

Grant of electricity connection for domestic purpose

4118. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dealings of MES, Cantonment Board and HQ Delhi Area, Delhi Cantt, are not above board with the common men living under their jurisdiction in the matter of granting electricity connection for domestic purposes and the examples of some of the replies given are.—(i) No action can be taken since DESU is taking over the area—by MES, (ii) Applications should be submitted through Cantonment Board with direction that in future no direct correspondence be made to MES—by MES, (iii) Approach MES authorities for installation of light connection—by HQ Delhi Area, (iv) MES to provide electric connections—by Stn. HQ, and (v) No objection certificate not required—by Cantonment Board;

(b) reasons for refusal to grant the connection for domestic light; and

(c) steps taken to gear up the machinery to bring the same in order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. Electric connections to the civilians residing in Delhi Cantonment are provided in accordance with the procedure laid down in the MES Regulations as also the Army Orders and Army Instructions issued from time to time.

(b) The reasons why no new electric connections are being sanctioned by the M.E.S. for the civilian population in the Cantonment are that the existing transformers are already over loaded and any new connections would result in the total breakdown of the entire system.

(c) The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has been approached to take over the electric supply for the civilians residing in Delhi Cantonment.

Mystery phone calls irk Delhi women

4119. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in 'Times of India' dated 21 September, 1981 under the caption 'Mystery phone calls irk Delhi women' in which some men allegedly posing as doctors have been asking embarrassing questions on telephone to ladies and apparently appear to know their families; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to check such sort of blackmailing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No such news item has appeared in the 'Times of India' dated the 21st September, 1981. However the Patriot dated the 21st September, 1981 carries a news item under the caption "Fake doctor's phone treatment". The Indian Express of the same date also carries a news item under the caption "Beware of Mysterious Callers."

(b) Action can be taken by the police only when a report is lodged. No such report has been lodged with the Delhi Police.

भारतीय सीमा में पाकिस्तानी सैना

4120. **श्री सुन्दर शर्मा :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इन रिपोर्टों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पाकिस्तान की 90 प्रतिशत सेना भारतीय सीमा क्षेत्र की ओर तैनात है और पाकिस्तान ने मिसाइलें भी लगा रखी हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन रिपोर्टों की सत्यता सुनिश्चित कर ली है और क्या ये रिपोर्ट सही पाई गई हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वि० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने इस आशय के समाचार देखे हैं कि पाकिस्तानी सेना का अधिकांश जमाव भारत-पाक के आस-पास है । रक्षा तैयारियों की योजनाओं में इस स्थिति को भी ध्यान में रखा गया है ।

Overtime allowance to non-gazetted staff

4121. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all non-gazetted staff are required to perform overtime work as and when need arises;

(b) whether the non-gazetted staff whose basic salary has crossed Rs. 750 are not entitled to the receipt of overtime allowance;

(c) whether neither overtime allowance nor any compensatory in lieu of overtime work is generally allowed to some of the section of the employees;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to abolish the limit of Rs. 750 thereby making eligible all non-gazetted employees for the receipt of overtime allowance; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Whereas any officer may have to work beyond normal hours on any day, only such non-gazetted members of staff whose basic pay does not exceed Rs. 750 per month and who may be required to work beyond normal working hours (in public interest) to attend to the work which is of such an urgent nature that it cannot be postponed, till the next working day, are entitled to the grant of O.T.A.

(c) The Government servants whose pay exceeds Rs. 750 per month and the Gazetted Government servants are not entitled to overtime allowance or compensatory leave in lieu thereof. However, some gazetted officers such as Private Secretary etc. working on the personal staff of the Ministers and senior officers of and above the rank of Joint Secretary whose pay does not exceed Rs. 750 per month are entitled to overtime allowance. The members of staff who are required to work on Sundays/Holidays are granted Compensatory Holiday in lieu.

(d) and (e). In view of the utmost need for economy in Government's administrative expenditure, Government do not propose to abolish the pay limit of Rs. 750 per month for purposes of eligibility of Central Government employees for grant of overtime allowance.

Hippies in tourist centres and places of pilgrimage

4122. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the number of hippies in the tourist centres and places of pligrimage in the country increasing;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a result of lack of discipline, character and decency in them and demonstration of obscenity and seminude postures by them, a strange situation arises many a times;

(c) whether Government propose to restrict the movement of the hippies to some cities only; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) In the absence of a precise definition of a 'Happy', it is difficult to distinguish such persons as a category from other tourists. Reliable information in respect of the inflow of such foreigners is, therefore, not available.

(b) and)c). With a view to limiting the entry into India of such foreigners as are likely to be a social and nuisance because of their indulgence in narcotics, indecent behaviour, vegrancy beginning etc. suitable instructions have been issued to the Indian Missions abroad to be partlculary cautious in granting tourist visas to this type of persons. State Governments have also been suitably advised to have the activities of such foreigners carefully watched and take prompt penal action for any infringement of law.

(d). Does not arise.

Import Substitution Cell

4124. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering setting up of a cell to oversee the progress in import substitution;

(b) whether this cell will be able to clear the infrastructural bottle necks which have led to the decline in capacity utilization in industry; and

(c) the details of the Cell, along with the areas which will fall under its jurisdiction for the working of effecting guidelines which of necessity should include not only import substitution but export promotion also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal to set up a Cell to oversee the progress of import substitution. However, a control room has been set up in the Ministry of Industry to attend to problems relating to production constraints like supply of raw materials and coal; power and movement, industrial relations, etc. faced by units in selected industrial fields.

Development of Coir Industry in Kerala during 6th Plan Period

4125. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the fate of the Kerala Government's scheme for the development of Coir Industry in the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan period as forwarded to the Central Government for approval in 1979 which envisages Rs. 61.62 crores for improving the marketing arrangements, financing the coir co-operatives etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): Kerala Government's scheme for the development of Coir Industry in the State during the Sixth Five Year Plan period was discussed with the State Government of Kerala and they have been requested to rework the proposals in the light of the discussions.

Setting up of Mini Paper Mill in Darjeeling District of West Bengal

4126. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up of a Mini Paper Mill in the district of Darjeeling in the State of West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Government have issued any letter of intent for the same; and

(c) if not, whether Government would consider the proposal in view of availability of plenty of paper pulp wood in North Bengal districts and thus boost the economy of this backward region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The availability of plenty of pulp wood in North Bengal has not been established.

Modification in Excise Duty on T.V. Components

4127. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Television manufacturers who have been demanding modification in the excise duties on their sets to cover cost escalations, on 21 November, 1981 blamed the component manufacturers, including the public sector Bharat Electronics, raised prices of components and T.V. picture tubes recently despite the budgetary concessions announced early this years; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Tenders lost by BHEL

4128. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of tenders lost by BHEL floated by Indian consumers and consumers in foreign countries separately during the last three years year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): The number of major tenders valuing more than Rs. 1 crore lost by BHEL during the last three years are given below year-wise:

Year	Tenders floated by Indian consumers	Foreign consumers
1978-79	16	5
1979-80	36	3
1980-81	22	16

मध्य प्रदेश में परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र की स्थापना करना

4129. **श्री सुन्दर शर्मा :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में एक परमाणु ऊर्जा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ताकि ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों का विकास किया जा सके;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कहां स्थापित किया जाएगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या राज्य में यूरेनियम की उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस मामले पर विचार किया जाएगा ?

विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रानिकी और पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जी नहीं । गुजरात राज्य में ककरापार में लगाए जाने वाले उस परमाणु बिजलीघर के अलावा, जिस के लिए संस्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में, जिस में मध्य प्रदेश भी आता है, एक और परमाणु बिजलीघर लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Number of SC/ST Students in School and College of B.E.L., in Bangalore

4130. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many students are in B.E.L. Bangalore School and College run by the management of Bharat Electronics Ltd., out of that how many students belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) whether monthly tuition fee is collected from the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes students;

(c) if so, how much;

(d) what are the normal fees in this School, class and medium-wise;

(e) whether the School and College are run by aid;

(f) if so, whether the B.E.L. Management has provided the fund to the School and College; and

(g) if so, how much and for what purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The information is as under:

Sections	Total strength	No. of SC/ST Students	Fees Collected
Nursery School	626	93	Rs. 6/- p.m.
Primary School			
English Medium	2,359	207	Rs. 7/- to Rs. 12/- p.m. @
Kannada Medium	539	65	Nil
Telegu Medium	505	366	Nil
Tamil Medium	297	195	Nil
High School	865	90	Nil
Junior College	120	6	Rs. 18/- p.m.

@For Standard I Rs. 7/- p.m.

For Standard II Rs. 8/- p.m

For Standard III to V Rs. 10/- p. m.

For Standard VI to VII Rs. 12/-p.m.

(d) and (e). The fee payable by the students belonging to SC/ST undergoing instruction through the medium of English is the same as in the case of other students. The fee charged is far lower than that charged by other institutions with English as medium of instruction. Government of Karnataka gives aid for Primary School sections imparting lessons in Kannada, Telegu and Tamil mediums and for High School.

(f) and (g). Bharat Electronics Limited provides funds to meet the deficit between expenditure and income and for the year 1981-82, Rs. Five lakhs have been given.

Transfer of outdated technology to Developing Countries

4132. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether developed countries do pass on outdated or inappropriate technology to developing countries whenever collaboration agreements are reached;

(b) whether the Minister of State himself has hinted about this menace while inaugurating a seminar in Delhi as reported in *Hindustan Times* dated 20 November, 1981;

(c) which agency in India scrutinises that only the latest technology is reported while entering into collaboration agreements; and

(d) whether Government have come to the conclusion that in some of the existing agreements such outdated technology is being used and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Government's policy regarding import of technology is selective and based on national priorities. While considering import of technology, care is taken to ensure that criteria followed for technology selection or technology absorption should be in the national interest. Due regard is given to technical competence, magnitude of operations, economical viability of the projects and availability of indigenous resources as well as the recipients' present and future technical and technological resources and capabilities. The objective is to develop technologies which are suitable to the needs of the country in cost-effectiveness and increasing degree of self-reliance.

The proposals for import of technology are examined in detail in consultation with the various technical authorities such as Directorate General of Technical Development (Technical Evaluation Committee), Department of Science and Technology and NRDC etc. as well as the concerned administrative Ministries.

Bails for teen-aged criminals

4131. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of teen-aged criminals languish in jail because their parents cannot afford to give bails for them owing to their poverty;

(b) if so whether Government have any plans to obviate this difficulty and give the child criminal an opportunity to get justice by accepting non-financial bonds from the parents; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Government of India do not maintain statistics of criminals including teen-aged criminals, confined in jails on account of the inability of their parents to bail them out for reasons of poverty or otherwise.

(b) and (c). The Children Act, 1960, applicable to Union Territories and States' Children Acts contain a provision that a child accused of a bailable or non-bailable offence shall be released on bail with or without surity unless the release is likely to bring him into association with any reputed criminal or expose him to moral danger or his release would defeat the ends of justice.

Cut in plan outlay of some States

4133. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are proposing to slash down the annual plan outlay of some of the States;

(b) whether the newspaper report (Economic Times dated 20 November 1981) that cuts may be applied to Maharashtra, U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Punjab is true;

(c) if so, the grounds for introducing the cut; and

(d) whether guidelines have been prepared to apply the cut so that vital ongoing plans of any State do not suffer and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. V. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). All the State Governments including the Governments of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, West engal and Punjab have been advised from time to time to keep the outlays for the Annual Plan 1981-82 within the resources available so as to avoid recourse to overdraft from the Reserve Bank.

(d) No guidelines have been issued to the State Governments.

Production of MIG-21 by H. A. L.

4134. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HAL has completed its planned production of MIG-21;

(b) whether the production of the same aircraft will continue in its present form or it will be improved to meet the future requirements;

(c) if so, the diversification proposed if any; and

(d) the programme of production for 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) HAL have been manufacturing MIG-21 series of aircraft since 1966. MIG-21 BIS aircraft is currently under production.

(b) and (c). The production of improved version of MIG-aircraft will be considered subject to the requirements of Indian Air Force.

(d) It would not be in public interest to disclose the programme of production of the aircraft for 1982-83.

Guidelines for Annual Plans for 1982-83

4135. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued to the States and Union Territories for drawing up of annual plans for 1982-83; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments have been requested to keep in view the Plan priorities and the framework of the Sixth Plan 1980—85 while formulating their Annual Plan 1982-83. They have also been requested to make a realistic assessment of the major Sixth Plan projects; to accord top priority to on-going schemes and to ensure that the plan activities are strictly time-bound and completed within the plan period so as to avoid time over-runs and consequential cost over-runs. Besides, the States have

been requested to initiate advance action for schemes|projects to be taken up during the Seventh Plan, to economise in the non-Plan expenditure to raise plan resources according to the Sixth Plan commitments; to improve working of the State Electricity Boards, irrigation systems and Transport Corporations, not only to make good their losses, but also for contributing to the States' resources. The States have been requested that the new starts, if any, should be taken up on a very selective basis. Greater stress has been laid on:

(i) Increasing production of foodgrains, pulses, oil seeds, sugarcane, to attain self-sufficiency and to obviate the need for imports;

(ii) Accelerating the development of irrigation and power projects;

(iii) Extensive plantations of quick-growing species under Social Farm Forestry programmes and setting up of bioges plants and other sources of energy to mitigate the shortages of fuel and energy.

(iv) Improving the lot of the weaker sections of the society.

(v) Implementation of Minimum Needs Programme.

(vi) Adequate provision for programmes for improving the lot of weaker sections of the society, such as Scheduled Castes Component Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan, Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programme.

Appointment of DANICS Officers in Grade II

4136. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an order appointing 19 officers in Grade II of the DANICS on probation for two years w.e.f. 29 August, 1973 was issued on 12 September, 1973 and was duly published in the Gazette of India on 29 September, 1973 and copies of order were sent to Delhi Administration and Andaman and Nicobar Administration for service record of the individual officer concerned;

(b) whether copies of the said order were received by the Delhi Administration and the A. & N. Administration well before its publication in the Gazette;

(c) whether any order of any competent court restraining Government from appointing all or any of the 19 Officers concerned was issued before the order dated 12 September, 1973 was issued;

(d) if so, whether a copy of the order of the court will be laid on the table; and

(e) if not, the circumstances under which and the reasons because of which the Delhi Administration/A & N. Administration did not deliver copies of the order meant for them to the officers concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFARS. (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A meeting of the Selection Committee for promotion of officers to DANI Civil Service was held on the 24th and 25th August, 1973. The Committee drew up two lists. The first list contained names of 19 offisers who were considered suitable for substantive appointment to the service. The other list contained names of 96 officers who were found fit for officiating appointment to the duty post. On the basis of the selection, a notification appointing 19 officers to DANI Civil Service, on probation, was issued on 12-9-73. Meanwhile, three writ petitions were filled in the Delhi High Court by S|Shri Chander Gupta, Sultan Singh II and G. R. Matta challen-

ging their seniority in Grade I(E) fixed by the Delhi Administration and seeking intervention of the High Court that no appointment be made to DANI Civil Service on the basis of impugned seniority

In the civil writ petition filed by Shri Chander Gupta, the High Court passed a stay order on 13-9-73. On receipt of the stay order, the Delhi and Andaman and Nicobar Administrations were informed not to implement the panel. In view of this, the appointment order was not delivered to the indivual officers concerned.

Payment made for Nationalisation of Maruti Ltd.

4137. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the parties and individuals to whom payment was made on the Nationalisation of Maruti Ltd; and

(b) the amount so paid in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). No payments have been made so far under Section 22 of the Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980.

Discussion with Akali Leaders on Demands of Sikhs

4138. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister met the Akali leaders recently and had discussions with them regarding the demands of the Sikhs;

(b) if so, the details of the demands;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the final outcome of the discussions in relation to these demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

b) Some of the demands/grievances relating to political, social and religious matters were discussed. A list of the demands is attached.

(c) and (d). The talks have not yet concluded.

Statement

List of Demands of S.A. DAL(L)

Religious Demands

1. Unconditional release of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale and Judicial enquiry with regard to police action is connection with Delhi Rally (September 7 Chowk Mehta and Chando Kalan.

2. Removal of alleged Government high-handedness in the management of Delhi Gurudwaras, holding of democratic elections after removal of forcible control by "One of Government's stooges".

3. Restoration of the SGPC's right to send pilgrim parties to Pakistan and deploy Sewadars for the maintenance of local Sikh Shrines.

4. Permission to Sikhs travelling by air to wear Kirpans in domestic and international flights.

5. An all India Gurudwaras Act should be passed.

6. Grant of holy city status to Amritsar on the pattern of Hardwar, Kurukshetra and Kashi.

7. Installation of 'Harimandir Radio' at Goldan Temble, Amritsar to relay kirtan.

8. Renaming Flying Mail as Harimandir Express.

Political, Economic & Cultural Demands.

9. As per the Anandpur Sahib resolution, the S. A. Dal is firmly convinced that progress of States would entail prosperity of the Centre, for which suitable amendments should be made in the Constitution to give more rights and provincial autonomy to States. The Centre should retain Foreign Affairs, Defence, Currency and Communications (including means of Transport), while the remaining portfolios should be with the States. Besides, the Sikhs should enjoy special rights as a nation.

10. Marger of Punjabi-speaking areas and Chandigarh into Punjab.

11. Handing over of dams and headworks in the State to Punjab and redistribution of river waters as per national and international rules.

12. Second language status to Punjab language in Haraya, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.

13. Stopage to uprooting of Punjabi farmers from Terai area of U.P.

14. Setting up of a dry port at Amritsar.

15. A license should be granted for a New Bank in place of the Punjab and Sind Bank, which should be under Sikh control and remunerative price should be fixed for agricultural products by linking it to the Index of industrial production.

Pending Cases of communal riots

4140. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3496 on 9 September, 1981 regarding pending cases of communal riots, and state:

(a) whether Government have received the information from State Governments other than Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar and Dadra and Nagar Haveli regarding cases of communal riots pending in the Courts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Information from all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations except the State Governments of Bihar, Orissa, Tamilnadu and West Bengal has been received.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Cases of communal riots pending in courts

Name of the State/UT	Number of cases of communal riots pending in court
1	2
States	
1. Andhra Pradesh	84 cases
2. Assam	202 cases
3. Gujarat	87 cases
4. Karnataka	185 cases

1	2
5. Kerala	18 cases
6. Madhya Pradesh	21 cases
7. Maharashtra	87 cases
8. Rajasthan	47 cases
9. Uttar Pradesh	217 cases
10. Haryana	Nil
11. Himachal Pradesh	Nil
12. Jammu & Kashmir	Nil
13. Manipur	Nil
14. Meghalaya	Nil
15. Nagaland	Nil
16. Sikkim	Nil
17. Tripura	Nil
Union Territories	
1. Chandigarh	Nil
2. Delhi	10 cases
3. Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil
4. Lakshadweep	Nil
5. Mizoram	Nil
6. Pondicherry	Nil

Ad Hoc Appointments Against Regular Posts in Directorate of Census operations, Delhi

4141. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:
SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Supervisor, Checker and Tabulator in the Office of the Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi are of regular nature;

(b) if so, whether the Directorate is practising the hire and fire rule with regard to appointment in these posts by resorting to temporary and ad hoc appointments;

(c) whether there are instances of termination and new appointment on the same post within a span of few days; and

(d) if so, details thereof, category-wise?

THE MNISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The posts of Superviser, Checker, and Tabulator, in the Office of the Director of Census Operations, Delhi, are of a purely temporary and *ad-hoc* nature.

(c) and (d). The services of two Checkers and three Tabulators/Coders were terminated on the 17th November, 1981 but no new appointments to the same posts have been made.

Inclusion of Migrants, Agricultural Labour in List of Bonded Labour

4142. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have approached the Union Government for inclusion of migrants, agricultural labourers in the bonded labourers list;

(b) if so, the action of Central Government thereon;

(c) whether some migrants and agricultural labourers in the country have been included in the lists of bonded labourers; if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the details regarding the financial assistance provided by the Central Government for their rehabilitation, State-wise; and

(e) the time by when this problem is likely to be solved?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Information in this connection is being collected from the State Government and will be laid one the Table of House.

(d) A statement showing the release of Central financial assistance to States is enclosed.

(e) According to figures available as on 31.3.81, the State Governments had reported 1,21,973 bonded labourers identified, out of which 1,09,012 freed bonded labourers were reported to have been rehabilitated under one programme or another. A statement in this regard is enclosed (Annexure-II). The State Governments have been requested to rehabilitate all the remaining 12,961 identified and freed bonded labourers in the current financial year. Some State Governments are, however, conducting fresh surveys to identified bonded labourers.

Statement

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labour– Position relating to the release of Central Financial assistance to the State Governments– upto date

Central Financial assistance (Rs. in lakhs)

State	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81				1981-82
	Released to State Govt.	Utilised by State Govt.	No. of bonded labour rehabilitated	Released to State Govt.	Utilised by State Govt.	No. of bonded labour expected to be rehabilitated	Released to State Govt.	Utilised by State Govt.	No. of bonded labour covered for rehabilitation	No. of bonded labour covered for rehabilitation	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh . . .	20·00	18·01	2,920	17·73	17·73	1,586	10·17	19,13,090	2268	913	7,92,175
Bihar	14·28	11·29	816	6·62	1·93	369	22·34	..	1876	361	3,61,000**
Karnataka	10·28	9·77	527	7·14	4·37	1,521	125·15	82,250	13436	61	71,000
Kerala	1·65	1·65	110	0·60	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh . . .	17·00	1·21	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	65,000
Orissa	5·11	3·67	321	1·00	4·74	16	10·22	1,01,248	517	4939	49,33,000**
Rajasthan	14·00	14·00	700	14·53	..	700	10·35	..	344	..	..
Tamil Nadu	4·33	..	..	..	..	..	1·70	..	300	..	..
Uttar Pradesh . . .	10·00	10·00	495	10·00	10·00	2,606	10·00	10·00	300	..	..
TOTAL	97·64	69·60	5,947	53·62	38·77	8,858	198·93	30,36,588	19,300	6,351	62,22,175

*Funds being released.

Statement-II

Identification of Bonded Labour

(Upto 31-3-1981)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Bonded Labour						Remaining to rehabilitate
		Identified and freed	Rehabilitated so far				Total	
			Under other on-going schemes	Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme				
				During	Covered by grants during			
				1978-79	1979-80	1980-81		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12701	2880	2920	1586	2268	9654	3047
2.	Bihar	4603	952	816	369	1876	4013	590
3.	Gujarat	42	42	..	..	..	42	..
4.	Karnataka	62,699	39,960	527	1,521	13436	55444	7255
5.	Kerala	700	1381	110	60	..	308	392
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1,531	..	58	..	..	58	1473
7.	Orissa	854	..	321	16	517	854	..
8.	Rajasthan	6,000	4,256	700	700	344	6000	..
9.	Tamil Nadu	27,874	27,311	..	..	359	27670	204
10.	Uttar Pradesh	4960	1,368	493	2,606	..	4969	..
	TOTAL	1,21,973	76,907	5,947	6,858	19,500	1,09,012	12,961

Organisations receiving Foreign Money

4143. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) State-wise names and addresses of persons, institutions, associations and organisations who have received foreign money during the three years for which the Reserve Bank of India has got latest figures;

(b) what are the countries from which money came;

(c) wheher the Reserve Bank of India conducted an enquiry into certain cases; if so, the reasons and results thereof, and names and addresse in these cases;

(d) names of recipients who have not at all accounted for the foreign money received or have not accounted satisfactorily; and

(e) whether Government propose to bring any legislation so as to check the misuse of foreign money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Under the provisions of the Foreign Countribution (Regulation) Act. 1976, there is no obligation on the Reserve Bank of India to maintain Statewise names and addresses of persons, institutions, associations and organisations who receive foreign money.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) This problem is engaging the attention of the Government.

Updating Know-how of Industries

4144. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have a proposal to update existing know-how of some of the industries of the country;

(b) whether any such industries have been identified in any State or Union Territory;

(c) whether any technical collaboration has been signed with any foreign country for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Updating of technology is a continuous and ongoing process. Import of technology is permitted in sophisticated and high-priority areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacture and for enabling the indigenous industry to update existing technology.

Lists giving details of foreign collaboration proposals approved by Government are issued on a quarterly basis. These lists indicate the name of Indian company, the name of foreign collaborator, the item of manufacture and whether the proposal involves foreign capital participation. Copies of these lists are sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Industrial Licences to Private Entrepreneurs in Haryana

4145. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industrial Licences given to the private entrepreneurs in Haryana during 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) the total number of industries out of them since gone into production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) 49 Industrial Licences were granted to private entrepreneurs for setting up of industries in Haryana during the years 1979-81 (upto Oct. 81) as under:—

1979	—16
1980	—18
1981	—15
(upto Oct. 81)	

(b) Out of the above, 7 Industrial Licences granted to private entrepreneurs have since been implemented.

Jobs to Wokers of Dadri Cement Factory

4146. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about 700 former workers of cement factory at Dadri in Haryana have not been provided jobs still and their final accounts have not been settled so far; and

(b) if so, steps taken either to provide them jobs or settle their accounts finally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Cement Corporation of India are in the process of recruiting some of the former employees of the Cement Factory at Dadri in Haryana. The claims of those who may not finally be recruited will be settled by the Commissioner for Payments under the provisions of the Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1981.

Haryana-Punjab Ventures in other States

4147. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana and Punjab Government have formulated schemes for setting up big industries in the States and have approached the Central Government for assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Governments reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Out of the various Industrial Licence Applications received from the State Industrial Corporations of Punjab and Haryana for grant of Industrial Licences under I(D&R) Act for establishment of industries in these States, only 8 applications of Punjab Government and 7 applications of Haryana Government are pending at present. The oldest application of Punjab Government relate to June, 1981 and the oldest application of Haryana relate to October, 180. However, during the period from 1st January, 1981 to 31st October, 1981, the following Industrial Licences and Letters of Intent have been issued to the State Corporations of Punjab and Haryana for establishment of Industries in the respective States:—

State	*Industrial Licences*	*Letters of Intent*
Punjab	2	10
Haryana	—	3

Planning Commission is holding discussion with State Governments to finalise Annual Plan (1982-83). Final Outlay will emerge after discussion in the month of December, 1981/January, 1982 and State Government will be the nodal agency for implementation of their plan proposal included in their approved annual Plan (1982-83).

Plan Outlay for Central Projects in North-Eastern Region

4148. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state what are the plan outlays in the Sixth Five Year Plan for Central Public Sector projects in the North-Eastern Region (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sixth Plan outlay for Central Public Sector Projects in the North Eastern Region is about Rs. 1,000 crores for Projects estimated to cost Rs. 1674 crores. In addition, the North Eastern Council's Sixth Five Year Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 340 crores for projects of regional, economic or experimental importance for the North Eastern Region. Many of the Central Sector Projects like roads, railway lines etc. cut across State boundaries. It is, therefore, not possible to give the State-wise break-up of the outlays.

Workcharged and Muster Roll Workers in Assam

4149. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many workcharged and Muster Roll workers are working under Assam State Government;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to regularise their services;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Modernisation of Cement Factories

4150. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the modernisation of the cement factories of the country;

(b) whether any such schemes had been mooted by his Ministry to carry on the expansion and modernisation of the cement factories earlier;

(c) if so, the progress made so far in implementing these schemes; and

(d) the details about the basis on which the present modernisation schemes are proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Soft Loan Assistance from Industrial Development Bank of India is available for modernisation of cement industry. Government have, therefore, advised the Cement Industry to formulate plans of modernisation and forward these plants to the Industrial Development Bank of India for assistance. Government have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Bureau of Industrial Cost & Prices to review matters concerning Cement Industry including its modernisation and the Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of December, 1981 for consideration of the Government. Government have also advised the Cement Industry that any specific proposals of modernisation could be submitted to the Government for consideration.

Exploitation of Plants for Oil Fuel

4151. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Western Countries are moving ahead in exploiting plants for alternative oil fuel source; if so, the steps taken by Indian Scientists in this direction; and

(b) whether there is any all India Coordinated programme for research on such plants in the country; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. An effort is being made all over the world both in developed and developing countries to exploit plant resources for producing oil fuel. Considerable work has been done in India by several national laboratories such as National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow, Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Dehra Dun, Madurai Kamraj University, Madurai, Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI), Jodhpur etc. The Department of Science & Technology (DST), and Commission for Additional Sources of Energy (CASE), have supported coordinated projects on the cultivation and exploitation of jojoba which is being carried out by CAZRI, Jodhpur and NBRI, Lucknow and on cultivation and screening of petro-crops (hydro-carbon yielding plant) which is being carried out at NBRI, Lucknow and IIP, Dehra Dun. A large number of plant species have been screened for their hydro carbon contents and the species where the percentage of latex ranges from 2 to 4 per cent have been taken up for large scale cultivation, Experiments and field trials on these species in marginal/arid zone soil are also under progress.

Construction of Cement Plants

4152. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in construction of on-going Public Sector cement plants and how many of such cement plants are likely to complete construction during the next two years;

(b) whether there is any cost escalation of the project; and

(c) if so, action taken to complete the construction work well in schedule to avoid cost escalation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Cement Corporation of India, a Central Public sector undertaking, has one project at Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh in an advanced stage of implementation. The erection work is going on as per schedule and the project is expected to be completed in 1982-83. There is likely to be a marginal cost escalation over the sanctioned estimates, Information regarding public sector projects in State sector is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Multinational Companies in Country

4153. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of multinational companies operating in our country;

(b) the products of these companies, (names of products of each company together with annual quantum of production); and

(c) the total investment of these multinational companies of our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). Statements showing the Industry-wise distribution of Branches of foreign companies in India and Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies (as on 31st March 1980) along with their assets are enclosed.

The product-wise and company-wise annual quantum of production is not centrally maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals.

Statement-I

Statement showing the industry-wise distribution of branches of foreign companies in India and their assets (as on 31-3-80)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Industry	No. of Branches	Assets of Branches
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities (0) of which Tea plantations (0.30) 54	55	80·63 (52) 80·63 (52)
2.	Mining & Quarrying of (1)		34·83 (4)
	which Copper Mining (1.13) 1		27·01 (1)
3.	Processing & Manufacture (2,3,&4) of which	41	152·07 (37)
	(a) Tobacco Manufacturing other than bidi, cigarettes (21.59) 1		29·05 (1)
	(b) Jute spinning and weaving (2.64) 5		26·82 (5)
	(c) Machinery, other than transport & electrical (3.4) 12		19·80 (10)
	(d) Medical & Pharmaceutical (3.80) 5		26·04 (4)
	(e) Petroleum refineries (4.00) 2		27·04 (2)
4.	Construction & Utilities (5)	14	10·61 (13)
5.	Commerce (Trade & Finance) (6) of which	62	2053·34 (54)
	(a) wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs (6.01) 33		13·09 (26)
	(b) Insurance (6.40) 3		3·20 (3)
	(c) Banmking (6.50) 15		2035·19 (15)
6.	Transport communication & Storage (7)	34	4·09 (6)
7.	Community & Business Services (8)	51	29·29 (40)
8.	Personal & Other services (9)	7	2·34 (5)
9.	Liaison/representative Offices	46	6·65 (36)
	Total (of main Industrial Classifications)	315	2373·85 (247)

NOTES : 1. Industrial Classification codes are given within brackets under column 2.

2. Figures in brackets under column 4 denote the number of branches to which the assets relate.

Statement-II

The Industry-wise distributions of Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies and their assets (as on 31-3-80)

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Industry	No. of subsidiaries	Assets of subsidiaries
1.	Agriculture and allied activities (0) of which	19	192·06
	(i) Tea (0.30)	19	192·06
2.	Mining and Quarrying	2	14·57
3.	Processing, & Mfg. foodstuffs Textiles, leather, Metals and Chemicals (2,3,&4) of which (6)	74	1643·80
	(i) Motor Vehicles & Parts (3.22)	3	161·68
	(ii) Mfrs. of electrical Machinery (3.39)	10	273·17
	(iii) Mfr. of Machinery other than Transport & electrical(3.49)	10	76·05
	(iv) Mfrs. of Aluminium ware (3.51)	2	113·34
	(v) Medical & Pharmaceutical Preparation (3.80)	16	237·30
	(vi) Cosmetic & Toilet Prep. (3.81 & 3.82)	2	178·89
	(vii) Mfrs. of Rubber & rubber goods (4.8)	3	187·56
4.	Construction & Utilities (5)	1	0·04
5.	Commerce (Trade & Finance) (6)	15	38·02
6.	Transport & Communication (7)	..	..
7.	Community & Business Services (8)	4	6·58
8.	Personnel and other Services (9)	3	1·57
	Total :	118	1896·64

Note : (i) Figures n brackets in Col. 2 denote Industrial Classification Codes.

Setting up of a Super Cement Plant by C. C. I. in Rajasthan

4154. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cement Corporation of India in exploring the feasibility of setting up a super cement plant in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). The Cement Corporation of India is exploring the feasibility of setting up a cement plant of an annual capacity of about 2.5 million tonnes near Bundi, in district Bundi Rajasthan, for which the limestone investigation is in progress.

Appointment Policy by Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi

4155. SHRI AJIT BAG:
SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appointment policy being pursued by the Directorate of Census Operations, Delhi is violative of any law of the land and discriminative in nature *vis-a-vis* other Government's departments; and

(b) if so, remidial measures being taken by Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) No, Sir. The Director of Census Operations, Delhi is following the same appointment policy as being followed by the other Directors of Census Operations in States and Union Territories. This appointment policy has been laid down by the office of the Registrar General, India, with the approval of the competent authority and is uniformly applicable to all the Census offices throughout the country.

(b) Does not arise.

licence for Paper Mill in Kalahandi District of Orissa

4156. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa had approached the Centre for licence of a paper mill' in Kalahandi district of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Government had approved the scheme of M/s. Universal Petro Chemicals Ltd. for setting up paper mill with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes per annum in Teh. Kesinga, District-Kalahandi (Orissa).

Power Production in Tapp.

4157. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA:
SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI B.D. SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tarapur is running much below capacity because of the stoppage of the flow of U.S. nuclear fuel;

(b) if so, what steps are Government taking to utilize the full capacity of the plant;

(c) wheher it is a fact that the cost of Tarapur Power has consequently gone up four time; and

(d) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Owing to delays in the receipt of enriched uranium supplies from the U.S.A. the power level of the Station has had to be reduced to stretch the fuel cycle.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Exploitation of Tribals

4158. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of exploitation of the tribal population have come to the notice of Central Government;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the action taken to check ruthless exploitation of the tribal population;

(c) whether Central Government are aware that India suffered from lack of employment opportunities, particularly so far as the question of Central India is concerned, due to the large scale alienation of land following development of mines and big industries in the tribal belt, as well as the construction of irrigation headwork in the tribal uplands and rapid development of townships; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are taking to create gainful employment for the tribal belts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The Government of India is aware of exploitation of tribals by others. The exploitation occurs in almost all the States inhabited by tribal population, but more so in areas in which the more backward and illiterate tribal communities live. To check exploitation, a number of measures have been taken, Laws to prevent alienation of land from tribals' hands have been enacted by State Governments and are being enforced. The business of money lending is being regulated in tribal areas. As a matter of policy, the Government of India has been suggesting that liquor vending in tribal areas should not be allowed although the tribals may be allowed to brew their own liquor, since sale of liquor leads to their exploitation. To curb malpractices in exchange of goods, Large Sized Multi-Purpose Co-operative Societies have been established in tribal areas so that they are not cheated. Such Societies called LAMPS have also been entrusted the responsibility of extending credit at reasonable rates. The effort is to re-orient forest policy to subserve tribal economy. Measures for rehabilitation of bonded labour are being taken by State Governments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government of India and the State Governments have stepped up socio-economic development of scheduled tribes. A strategy of Tribal sub-Plan has been chalked out, as per which flow of funds from the State Plan, Central Sector Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the Tribal sub Plan area is ensured and levelopment schemes are chalked out with focus on the tribal communities. In the migration-prone area schemes are oriented towards generation of gainful employment on temporary as well as permanent basis. The efforts aim at long term measures to counteract the imbalances responsible for migration of tribal labour.

Steps to meet the problems created by industrial, mining and other projects in Central India also are being taken. Schemes are being implemented to impart training to members of scheduled tribes so that they may avail of the opportunities created by industrial, mining and other development.

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा करों का पुनर्निर्धारण

4159. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या : रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के अधिकारियों ने करों का पुनर्निर्धारण किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन के विरोध में नागरिकों की ओर से कोई ज्ञापन मिला है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल): (क) जी नहीं । फिर भी, इस काम के लिए एक कर निर्धारण समिति गठित की गई है ।

(ख) दानापुर छावनी करदाता संघ की ओर से एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ग) इस ज्ञापन में कर-निर्धारण समिति के पुनर्गठन, करों के पुनर्निर्धारण के प्रस्ताव की जांच और छावनी कार्यकारी अफसर के तबादले की मांग की गई है ।

(घ) ज्ञापन में की गई मांगों की अभी जांच की जानी है ।

Air Base of India within the Striking Range of F-16 of Pakistan

4160. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that certain Air Bases in India are in the striking range of F-16 from any Air Base of Pakistan;

(b) the steps being taken to ward off such a danger; and

(c) whether Government think of starting more Air Bases in South?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Appropriate measures are being taken to ensure full defence preparedness in the context of acquisition of F-16 aircraft by Pakistan. It is not in public interest to disclose the details of the measures.

Launching of Satellite for Earth Observation-II

4161. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 19 November, 1981 India performed a hat-trick in space with the launching of the satellite for Earth Observation-II; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the basic purpose of SEO-II?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The Indian Satellite, Bhaskara-II (Satellite for Earth Observation-II), was launched on November 20, 1981 from a Soviet Cosmodrome. This is the third Indian Satellite launched during 1981.

(b) Bhaskara-II carries two primary pay-loads namely a TV camera system and a satellite microwave radiometer (SAMIR). It also carries secondary pay-load systems including Data Collection Platform experiment and solar cell and thermal paint experiments. The satellite and all sub-systems are functioning satisfactorily. The TV imageries will be used for earth resources survey experiments for application in forestry, snow cover etc. The microwave radiometer data will be used for experiments related to measurement of sea surface temperature and other meterological parameters such as the moisture content in the atmosphere.

List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4162. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:
SHRI P. NAMGYAL:
SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that statutory lists of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes are being reviewed;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce a legislation to this effect in Parliament during this session;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the criteria adopted for the review of the statutory lists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir. The question of amend-

ing the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been under active consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). All the proposals for the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been referred to the State Governments/Union Trritory Administrations concerned for comments. In view of Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, amendment in the existing lists can be made only by an Act of Parliament. The comments from some of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations are still awaited. The Bill(s) will therefore be introduced after receipt of full comments from all the States/Union Torritory Administrations.

(d): The criteria adopted for the revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is as follows:—

Scheduled Castes: Extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability.

Scheduled Tribes: Indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large and backwardness.

Setting up of Mini Cement Plant in India with collaboration of Austria

4163. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT:
SHRI HARI NATH MISRA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Austria has offered its know-how for setting up mini cement plants in India; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the terms of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Government have approved of a collaboration agreement between an Indian company and an Austrian company for consultancy services in respect of rotary-kiln-based mini cement plants. The agreement provides for payment for consultancy for three projects.

Legislation pending for President's Assent

4164. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA:
SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state what are the State-wise breakup of legislations pending for approval of the President of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement of State Legislations pending as on 30-11-1981

State	*Pending for Assent*
Andhra Pradesh	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Haryana	1
Karnataka	7
Kerala	4
Madhya Pradesh	4
Maharashtra	1
Meghalaya	2
Nagaland	1
Orissa	2
Punjab	2
Tamil Nadu	5
West Bengal	17
Total:	48

Publication of 'Vigyan Pragati'

4165. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1460 on 26 July, 1978 regarding publication of 'Vigyan Pragati' and state:

(a) what were the findings of the Committee;

(b) have the outstanding amounts pertaining to the Vigyan Pragati been realised; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT: (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The findings of the Committee were:

(i) The delay in the publication of 'Vigyan Pragati' was due to the inadequacy of qualified staff at that point of time;

(ii) During the period under enquiry the Indian Language Unit was not keeping complete records of paper consumed issue-wise which was necessary to ensure that the printing press was not allowed excessive wastage.

(iii) There had been delay in realisation of certain outstanding amounts on account of sales and advertisements published in Vigyan Pragati.

(b) and (c). Not yet, Sir. Efforts in this regard are continuing.

दिल्ली में लिपिकीय पदों पर कार्य कर रहे कांस्टेबल

4166. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस की हड़ताल से पूर्व हवलदार क्लर्कों की कोई सीधी भर्ती नहीं हुई थी और मैट्रिक अथवा इस से अधिक शिक्षा वाले कांस्टेबलों को ही दिल्ली में हवलदार क्लर्क नियुक्त किया जाता था लेकिन 1978 के बाद वरिष्ठ कांस्टेबलों की पदोन्नति से संबंधित नियम कई बार बदले गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) हवलदार क्लर्क के पद के लिये निर्धारित यही योग्यता रखने वाले कांस्टेबलों को अब इस पद पर नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मैट्रिक अथवा इस से अधिक अपनी शिक्षा रखने वाले कांस्टेबलों को लिपिकीय नौकरी पर नियुक्त किया गया है लेकिन न तो उन्हें हवलदार क्लर्क बनाया गया है और नहीं उन्हें इस कार्य के लिये विशेष भुगतान किया गया है जब कि इससे पूर्व लिपिकीय पदों पर कार्य कर रहे कांस्टेबलों को हवलदार क्लर्कों के रूप में पदोन्नत किया गया था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने कांस्टेबल लिपिकीय पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं और वे कितने वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाणा) : (क) वर्ष 1970 से पहले हैड कांस्टेबलों (लिपिकीय) की सीधी भर्ती नहीं होती थी। जो कांस्टेबल मैट्रिकुलेट और उस से अधिक शिक्षा रखते थे उन्हें लिपिकीय ड्यूटियों पर लगाया गया था। निर्धारित परीक्षा पास करने पर उन्हें हैड कांस्टेबल (लिपिकीय) पदोन्नत किया गया था। चूंकि लिपिकीय कार्य के लिए विशेष कुशलता अपेक्षित है इसलिए हैड कांस्टेबलों (लिपिकीय) के पद पर शत प्रतिशत सीधी भरती की व्यवस्था करने के लिये 1970 में नियमों में परिवर्तन किया गया था। इस पद के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम अर्हता हायर सेकेंडरी है। दिल्ली पुलिस अधिनियम 1978 के प्रवृत्त होने से दिल्ली पुलिस नियुक्ति तथा भरती नियम, 1980 बनाये गये हैं, जिन में हैड कांस्टेबलों (लिपिकीय)

के पद के लिए लम्बाई तथा छाती मानक भी निर्धारित किया गया है ।

(ख) निर्धारित अर्हताएं रखने वाले कांस्टेबल भी अन्य सामान्य उम्मीदवारों के साथ हैड कांस्टेबल (लिपिकीय) के पद के लिए प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा में बैठ सकते हैं । उन्हें रोजगार हेतु प्रतियोगिता के लिए ऊपरी आयु सीमा में पांच वर्ष तक की छूट भी दी जाती है ।

(ग) कार्य की अनिवार्यता को देखते हुए कांस्टेबलों को लिपिक के कार्य पर तैनात किया जाता है, परन्तु इससे वे हैड कांस्टेबल (लिपिकीय) के रूप में पदोन्नत अथवा विशेष वेतन के पात्र नहीं होते जब तक कि वे प्रतियोगी परीक्षा पास करने के बाद नियमित आधार पर नियुक्त नहीं हो जाते ।

(घ) इस समय लिपिकीय ड्यूटियों पर 211 कांस्टेबल तैनात हैं । यह सूचना, कि प्रत्येक कितने वर्षों से कार्य कर रहा है, एकत्र की जा रही और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Communal troubles

4167. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI AJIT BAG:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the latest available figures of communal troubles since 1980 and the names of the places where these have taken place (State-wise);

(b) how many persons were killed and how many were injured during the communal troubles; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of these communal troubles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Available information for the period January, 1980 to September, 1981 is given in the attached statement.

(b) According to available information 553 persons were killed and 4889 received injuries in the communal incidents during the period 1-1-1980 to 30-9-1981.

(c) Government have impressed on the State Governments the need to deal sternly, promptly and effectively with communal situations and to prevent their recurrence. Various steps have been suggested to State Governments from time to time, such as upgrading the local intelligence network; establishment of centralised Control Rooms; strengthening police deployment; rigorous preventive action again against anti-social elements; stricter control over fire arms, vigorous steps for unearthing fillist arms and ammunition. Special care to be taken at the time of important festivals and celebrations etc. etc. Central Government have assured the State Governments of all help in containing communal violence. The provisions of the National Security Act, 1980 are available for taking preventive action against anti-social and anti-national elements. The National Integration Council has been re-constituted and held its meeting on the 12th November, 1980. The Council has constituted a sub-committee on communal harmony.

Statement

Name of State/ Union Territory	Total number of communal incidents during the period 1-1-80 to 30-9-81	Places in districts where communal incidents occurred during the period 1-1-80 to 30-9-81.
Andhra Pradesh . . .	62	Hyderabad, Mahbunagar, Nizamabad, Kurnool Medak, Adilabad, Vijayawada, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittor, Rangareddi, Karimnagar.
Assam	33	Nowgong, Hailakandi, Kamrup, Cachar, Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Goalpara, West Garo Hills.
Bihar	94	Gaya, Purnea Hazaribagh Sitamarhi, Ranchi, Giridih, Chapra, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Katihar, Rohtas, , Saharsa, Singbhum, Madhubani, West Champaran, Dhanbad, Darbhanga, Nalanda, East Champaran , Muzaffarpur, Gopalganj, Nawadah, Aurangabad, Begusarai, Palamau, Samastipur.
Delhi	8	Delhi.
Gujarat	77	Baroda, Mehsana, Ahmedabad, Baroach , Kaira, Kutch, Junagarh, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Surat, Bulsar, Panchmahals, Bansakantha.
Haryana	2	Faridabad.
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	13	Doda, Srinagar, Jammu, Udhampur Kupwara.
Karnataka	34	Shimoga, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Coorg, Chickmagalur, Gulbarga, Bangalore, Chitradurga, South Kanara, Hassan, North Kanara.
Kerala	21	Trivandrum, Trichur, Mallapuram, Cannanore, Quilon, Alleppey.
Madhya Pradesh . . .	46	Indore, Jabalpur, Mandsaur, Tikamgarh, Shajapur, Bhopal, Betul, Khargone Chhindwara, Vidisha, Rafsen, Ratlam Dewas, Dhar, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Ujjain, Damoh.
Maharashtra	54	Amrvati, Buldhana, Pune, Akola, Bombay, Nagpur, Sangli, Beed, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Yavatmal, Thane Nanded, Sholapur, Dhule, Aurangabad, Satara.
Manipur	3	Imphal, Manipur Central.
Orissa	9	Sundergarrh, Cuttack, Balasore, Phulbani, Keonjar.

(1)	(2)	(3)
Rajasthan	32	Bhilwara, Ganganagar, Jaipur, Kota, Banswara Jodhpur, Jhunjhunu, Sirohi, Alwar, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur, Bundi, Jaisalmer, Nagaur, Sikar.
Tamil Nadu	25	Dharmapuri, North Arcot, Ramnad, Madurai, Tanjore, Nilgiris, Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Chingleput, South Arcot.
Tripura	1	Tripura.
Uttar Pradesh	98	Allahabad, Basti, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Muzaffarnagar, Sultanpur, Moradabad, Bulandshahr, Bijnore, Jhansi, Faizabad, Etah, Agra, Shahjahanpur, Deoria, Aligarh, Saharanpur, Lakhimpur Kheri, Azamgarh, Hardoi, Gonda, Ghaziabad, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Meerut, Bahraich, Pratapgarh, Varanasi, Rampur, Barcilly, Nainital, Gorakhpur, Pithoragarh, Lucknow.
West Bengal	59	Nadia, 24-Parganas, Burdwan, Calcutta, Bankura, Murshidabad, West Dinajpur, Cooch Behar, Midnapore, Malda, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Hooghly, Birbhum.

NOTE : —Information in respect of remaining States/ UTs is 'nil'.

तिब्बत में चीन का गुप्त विशाल सामरिक अड्डा

4168. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 24 अक्तूबर, 1981 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "तिब्बत में चीन का गुप्त विशाल सामरिक अड्डा—भारत को खतरा" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या ठोस कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) (क) जी, हां । उत्तरी तिब्बत में नागचुक में एक प्रक्षेपास्त्र अड्डा होने के बारे में अनेक सामाचार पत्रों में खबरें छपी हैं ।

(ख) हमारे सुरक्षा परिवेश में होने वाली सभी घटनाओं पर सरकार बराबर नजर रखे हुए है और अपनी पूरी रक्षा तैयारी बनाए रखने के लिए सरकार ने पर्याप्त उपाय शुरू कर दिए हैं ।

Arrest of Indians in Sweden

4169. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report about the arrest of ten Indians in Stockholm when they were taken there by some travel agency and left there penniless;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

(c) whether any action has been taken against the travel agency concerned; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Full particulars of the individuals involved in this case are not available. One person who was reportedly running of travel agency and was involved in illegally emigrating eight Indians into Sweden was arrested by the Swedish authorities in September, 1981. He was then convicted and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. He has since been repatriated back to India. The role of the travel agent concerned in this present case is being enquired into.

Joint Venture of Sugar Refinery Project in Indonesia

4170. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has agreed to set up a joint venture of Sugar refinery project in Indonesia;

(b) if so, whether any agreement was reached between India and Indonesia for developmentof sugar industry in both the countries;

(c) if so, the main features of the agreement; and

(d) the extent to which Indonesia will help India to raise sugar production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The possibility of cooperation in the development of sugar industry in Indonesia has been considered in the recent bilateral discussions. Some Indian firms have also bid against the tenders floated by the Indonesian authorities for the rehabilitation of the existing sugar factories and establishment of new units.

(d) Indonesian help in raising sugar production in India is not envisaged.

शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की योजना

4171. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार शिक्षित तथा अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए एक नई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस योजना के लागू होने पर कितने बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). छठी योजना में बताए गए विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और स्कीमों के परिणामस्वरूप आर्थिक कार्यकलाप में वृद्धि होने तथा शिक्षित और अशिक्षित—दोनों ही प्रकार के बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध होने की आशा है। विशेष रूप से छठी योजना में स्व-रोजगार के लिए एक नई नीति की सिफारिश की गई है जिसमें प्रशिक्षण, ऋण, विपणन, परामर्श आदि जैसी सुविधाओं के समुच्चय की व्यवस्था है। यदि इस योजना में परिकल्पित लक्ष्यों और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित होते हैं तो योजना की अवधि में लगभग 340 लाख मानक श्रम-वर्षों के अतिरिक्त रोजगार के उत्पन्न होने की संभावना है।

Prices or Cars, Tempos and Trucks

4172. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the current prices of Fiat cars, Jeeps, Ambassador Cars, Standard 20's

Tempo vans, T.B. Trucks and Leyland Trucks;

(b) whether Government have obtained information regarding the manufacturer's prices of Morris car nearly corresponding to Ambassador Cars in U.K. Jeeps corresponding willy type Mahendra Jeeps in USA, Standard 20's made in U.K., Fiat 1100 made in Italy and Austin Trucks corresponding to Leyland Trucks, in U.K.; and

(c) whether the automobile and truck manufacturers of India are free of all obligation to foreign manufacturers with whose collaboration respective India units were established?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) The ex-factory net dealer prices of these vehicles as reported by the manufacturers are as follows:

	Rs.
(i) Fait car (Premier Padmini)	44,577
(ii) Jeep	58,950
(iii) Ambassador car . .	48,587
(iv) Standard 20's (including excise duty) . . .	49,088
(v) Tempo Vans . . .	30,755
(vi) Tata Truck chassis . .	1,30,987
(vii) Layland Truck chassis .	1,37,712

(b) and (c). The models manufactured in India, the scale and the technology of production are not identical with those existing abroad. A comparison will not, therefore, be apt. Most of the collaboration agreements entered into for the manufacture of principal vehicles have expired. The pricing of products in India is not governed by the technical collaboration agreements.

Memorandum against Chief Minister of Gujarat

4173. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum from Opposition leaders of Gujarat against Chief Minister of Gujarat has been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the established procedure, the allegations have been referred to the Chief Minister of Gujarat for comments, which are awaited.

Death of Jawans in Delhi Cantonment Area

4174. SHRI SATYENDRA NARANAN SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of deaths under suspicious circumstances of Jawans had been detected in the Delhi Cantonment area recently; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made investigations into these deaths; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

It is not true that a large number of deaths under suspicious circumstances of Jawans had been detected in the Delhi Cantonment area recently. However, the following death cases

have been reportd in Delhi Cantonment area recently:—

(i) No 7232500 Sep Kunjan Lazar, 228 DSC Platoon, attached to Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantt, on 19-11-1980;

(ii) Ticket No. 3602 Civil Carpenter Shri Ramal Das of Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantt., on 27-12-1980;

(iii) No. 253787 L/NK Vardan of 96 DSC Platoon attached to Central Ordnance Depot, Delhi Cantt., on 6-4-81.

2. Courts of Inquiries were held to investigate these deaths. The details of each case are as follows:—

(i) *Sep. Kunjan Lazar*—As per the findings of the Staff Court of Inquiry held to investigate into the death of Sep. Kunjan Lazar in COD Delhi Cantt. Sep. Lazar was interrogated in connection with his involvement in an attempted theft in COD Delhi Cantt. on 15/16 November 1980 and the previous thefts in COD Delhi Cantt. He was placed under arrest under the Army authorities. He remained there for two days from 16th to 18th November 1980. After interrogation on the night of 18/19 November 1980, he was being taken back to his cell by two Army escorts during which he managed to free himself but while running he tripped over a small hole and fell on a concrete slab. When he got up and ran again, he was trapped in a barbed wire fence. Then he turned, ran and again fell over a tree stumpt striking against an adjacent angle iron picket before being overpowered by the escorts.

Sep. Kunjan Lazar while struggling to free himself was banged hard against the angle iron picket and again on the hard ground by the two escorts till he stopped struggling. He was then dragged down the slope of the static water tank by the escorts. In this condition when he was brought towards the Quarter-Guard, he collapsed and fell on the ground. The Nursing Assistant who was summoned to the spot examined him and found him lifeless. According to the medical opinion taken during the Court of Inquiry, the cause of dealth was due to shock as a result of multiple injuries which were ante-mortem and could be produced by blunt force and that Sep. Kunjan Lazar could have sustained fatal injuries during his escape and subsequent struggle with the two escorts at the time of being captured. GOC Delhi Area has ordered disciplinary action against the two escorts who in the process of capture of Sep. Lazar during his escape bid, used force against him.

(ii) *Civil carpenter Shri Ramal Das*—A court of Inquiry was held to investigate the circumstances in which Ticket No. 3602 Shri Ramal Das was found dead in the latrine block attached to Control Branch COD Delhi Cantt. on 10th Feb., 1981. The Court did not find any foul play in the death of Shri Ramal Das and opined that—

"Ticket No. 3602 Shri Ramal Das, Civil Carpenter COD Delhi Cantt, went to the latrine cubicle attached to control Branch at about 1315 hrs. on 27-12-80 to attend to a call of nature where he died a natural death due to cardiac arrest."

(iii) *L/NK Vardhan*—The Court of Inquiry investigating the circumstances in which the NCO was found hanging dead in bath room of unit lines on 6-4-1981 by his colleagues found that prior to committing suicide the NCO was in normal spirits. The Court did not find any foul play in the death of the NCO and opined that the NCO committed suicide due to family worries in regard to the marriage of his second daughter.

Carbolic soap v/s Lifebuoy

4177. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 2409 on 2 September, 1981 regarding Lifebuoy soap and Unstarred Question No. 3697 on 27 August, 1974 regarding increase in prices of soaps and state:

(a) whether Carbolic soap has been treated to be a separate category from toilet soap and laundry soap while examining the pricing of soaps;

(b) whether Lifebuoy produced by Hindustan Lever has been taken to the Carbolic soap in the above context, if so, the reason therefor;

(c) whether the net weight of the gross weight including moisture when packed and T.F.M. are relevant consideration in the context of pricing;

(d) whether toilet soap which includes Lifebuoy is a milled or plodded soap; and

(e) whether there can be any question of moisture content of permitting the qualifying phrase "when packed" *viz.*, the milled soap; if not, the reasons for allowing qualifying phrase or a moisture content when packet much less than 20 per cent to a Lifebuoy cake?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). For payment of excise duty, soaps have been divided into two categories, namely, 'Soap household and laundry', and 'other sorts'. Toilet soap is included in the category of 'other sorts'.

(c) to (e). Acording to the ISI specifications, 'toilet soaps' are required to be milled soap or homogenised soap or both. The tolerances on the declared net weight of packaged commodities, including soaps, are governed by the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules. Soap is a commodity which undergoes significant variations in weight due to enviromental conditions and, hence, the net weight is to be qualified by the expression "when packed". At present, there is no formal/informal price control on soaps. The total fatty matter (TFM) content of Lifebuoy has not been analysed as the ISI Certification Marks Scheme is voluntary and M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., does not subscribe to this Scheme.

Setting up of Cement Grinding Unit at Purulia District of West Bengal

4178. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for financial participation by the Cement Corporation of India in setting up a cement grinding unit at Purulia district, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The Cement Corporation of India has proposed setting up of a slag granulation plant at Burnpur and a cement grinding plant at Madhukunda, District Purulia, West Bengal, as a joint venture with the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation. The details are being finalised.

Amendment to Payment of Bonus Act

4179. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action so far to amend the Payment of Bonus Act 1965;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 was last amended in December, 1980.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Filling up of Vacancies in the Grade of Stenographers 'B' in A.F.H.Q.

4180. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to A.F.H.Q. Stenographers' Service Rules, fifty per cent of the vacancies in grade of Stenographers 'B' are required to be filled through competitive examination by UPSC and remaining fifty per cent through promotion of departmental candidates on seniority-*cum*-fitness;

(b) whether during last few years this ratio of 50:50 has not been maintained by CAO though candidates who have passed the Examination were available with UPSC;

(c) whether 7 serials have been left blank in seniority list of SPAS issued recently indicating "to be filled through Examination";

(d) if so, the details of these discrepancies, and circumstances under which statutory obligation was sidetracked;

(e) whether necessary investigations have been made; if so, with what results; and

(f) the remedial steps taken to authorise promotions to the legitimate stenographers grade 'C'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). The vacancies are being filled in accordance with the provisions of Service Rules and there are no discrepancies. Fourteen (and not seven) alternate points left blank in the seniority roll of Stenographers Grade 'B' issued on 18th September, 1981 will be filled by candidates selected on the basis of limited departmental competitive examination against 50 per cent quota reserved for them.

Recommendations of Dhebar Commission on Impact of Industrialisation in Tribal Areas . . . .

4181. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India and the concerned State Governments examined the recommendations of Dhebar Commission relating to the impact of industrialisation on Tribal Areas and Tribal population;

(b) if so, the measures adopted by the Centre and the States to protect the interest of the Tribal population since the year 1975 on the following main recommendations:

(1) Need for Scientific Research.

(2) Schemes of rehabilitation to be integrated with the project.

(3) Establishment of workshop and industrial training Centres within the project area.

(4) Need for rehabilitation in land.

(5) Amenities in colonies.

(6) Preference in employment in the project etc.;

(c) the impact of Sixth Plan Industrial projects on Tribal Area and Tribal population and the steps taken by the Centre and the States so far to protect them from the delay in implementation; and

(d) the safeguard measures adopted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) *Need for Scientific Research*:

A national level committee for studying the impact of industrialisation has been set up which have, in

their turn, set up sub-committees for studying various specific areas pertaining to the overall problem.

(2) *Schemes for rehabilitation to be integrated with the Project:*

A conscious effort is being made to integrate the scheme of rehabilitation of displaced tribal families with the projects implemented in the pre-dominantly tribal areas.

(3) *Establishment of Workshop and Industrial Training Centres within Project Areas:*

Some Industrial Training Institutes have been set up within the project area wherever possible. In areas where new project areas are coming up, the effort is to locate new institutes.

(4) *Need for Rehabilitation in land:*

The Government of India has laid down guidelines to rehabilitate persons displaced by projects on land wherever possible, particularly in the command area when the displacement occurs due to an irrigation project. Cash compensation and provision of employment leading to rehabilitation of scheduled tribes in viable occupation are the other recommendations.

(5) *Amenities in colonies:*

The Scheduled tribes villages are being covered systematically with provision of water supply, schools and medical facilities. Further, wherever scheduled tribe families displaced by projects are settled, such facilities are being ensured.

(6) *Preference in Employment in the project etc.*

As per guidelines, scheduled tribe families displaced by projects are to be given preference in matters of employment by the project authorities. Attempts are to be made to employ at least one person of each family of the displaced persons. In the guidelines provided to the State Governments, mphasis is laid to train the scheduled tribes in the project area with technical skill.

(c) and (d). It is too early to assess the impact of industrial projects of the Sixth Plan on tribal areas and tribal population. In regard to the safeguards, the guidelines issued by the Govt. of India have been referred to in part (b) above. Advance plans for rehabilitation of displaced tribal families, advance training of members of scheduled tribes for acquisition of education and skills are some of the safeguards being suggested for adoption. The Ministries and the State Governments concerned with industrial projects have been requested to take expeditious action in this regard.

"लाउड स्पीकर मिनैस" शीर्षक से समाचार

4182. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 21 नवम्बर, 1981 के "इण्डियन एक्सप्रैस" में "लाउड स्पीकर मिनैस" (लाउड स्पीकर अभिशाप) शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में लाउड-स्पीकरों से होने वाले शोर के इस अभिशाप को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या सख्त कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) वर्ष 1980 और 1981 के दौरान चालान किए गए उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जो ऐसे अभिशाप के लिए जिम्मेदार पाए गए थे और उन में से प्रत्येक को क्या दंड दिया गया ?

(गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) लाउडस्पीकरों के प्रयोग के लिए अनुमति देते समय वालूम आफ साउंड, संचालन के घंटे और लाउडस्पीकर स्थापित करने इत्यादि के संबंध में निदेश दिए जाते हैं। निदेशों का उल्लघन करने वालों को अभियोजित किया जाता है।

(ग) वर्ष 1980 के दौरान ऐसे 20 व्यक्तियों के चालान किए गए थे और उन में से 12 व्यक्तियों को दोष सिद्ध किया गया था। वर्ष 1981 के दौरान ऐसे 26 व्यक्तियों के चालान किए गए हैं और उन में से 18 को दोषसिद्ध किया गया है। दिल्ली पुलिस अधि- की धारा 110 में 50/- रु० के जुर्माने का दण्ड अथवा 8 दिन की कैद अथवा दोनों का प्रावधान है।

जैविक गैस संयंत्र की स्थापना

4183. **श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बतानेकी कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली की पुनर्वास बस्तियों में जैविक-गैस संयंत्र स्थापित करने की एक योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जाएगी और प्रत्येक बस्ती में यह योजना कब शुरू कर दी जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या उक्त योजना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सहयोग से शुरू की जायेगी और यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के बीच हुए तत्संबंधी करार की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलेक्ट्रानिकी और पर्यावरण विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी. पी. एन. सिंह) : (क) से (ग) दिल्ली में यमुनापार क्षेत्र की एक पुनर्वास बस्ती, गाजीपुर में, एक जैव गैस संयंत्र को स्थापना करने की योजना तैयार की जा चुकी है। इस स्कीम पर लगभग 80 लाख रुपये की लागत का अनुमान है। इस संयंत्र के उत्तर प्रदेश जल निगम और ऊर्जा के अतिरिक्त स्रोतों के केन्द्रीय आयोग (सी० ए० एस० ई०) द्वारा तैयार किये डिजाइन के आधार पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्मित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस पर व्यय डी०डी०ए० तथा सी० ए० एस० ई० द्वारा मिल कर किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इस के व्यौरेवार व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन चल रहे हैं।

Grievances of Group 'D' Staff of Departmentalised Accounts Assam Rifles, P.A.O., Shillong

4184. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Group 'D' staff of Departmentalised Accounts, Assam Rifles, Shillong;

(b) if so, details of the representation; and

(c) details of action taken by Government to meet the grievances of Group 'D' staff of Assam Rifles, PAO, Shillong?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation deals with the service conditions and working arrangements of the five group 'D' employees.

(c) Action to remove the grievances regarding issue of liveries, allocation of specific duties, sitting arrangement, payment of special pay and promotion as Deftry have been taken within the framework of existing rules. The normal promotion avenues that exist in the other Government departments are available to the Group 'D' staff of accounting organisations including the representationists.

Establishment of Bakeries

4185. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have called for the development of small semi-automatic or fully automatic bakeries in the country;

(b) if so, the incentives proposed by Government for the development of these small bakeries; and

(c) whether this would not adversely affect the more developed and well mechanised larger bakeries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The incentives provided to the small scale sector are also available to the small bakeries;

(c) No, Sir. Since manufacture of bread and biscuits has been reserved, increase in capacity has to take place only in the small scale sector to meet growing demand for these items.

Inclusion of Mangalore and Bantwal Taluks in Dakshina Kannada

4186. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has proposed to the Government of India for inclusion of Mangalore and Bantwal Taluks in Dakshina Kannada District for inclusion in Western Ghat Project area; and

(b) if so, what action the Government of India has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning Commission examined the proposal and did not accept the inclusion of Mangalore and Bantwal Taluks of Dakshina Kannada under Western Ghats Development Programme.

इण्डोनेशिया के साथ औद्योगिक समझौता

4187. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत और इण्डोनेशिया के बीच हुए औद्योगिक समझौते का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) यह समझौता किस तिथि से लागू होगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) तथा (ख). दोनों देशों के बीच मंत्री स्तर की द्विपक्षीय यात्राओं के दौरान भारत और इण्डोनेशिया के बीच औद्योगिक सहयोग को मजबूत करने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया गया है और इन में निम्नलिखित सम्मिलित हैं :—

(1) भारत द्वारा छर्रों (पेलिट्स की सप्लाई और स्पंज लोहे की खरीद ।

(2) विद्युत् संयंत्रों और वैद्युत् उपकरण निर्माण एककों का निर्माण ।

(3) इण्डोनेशिया में रेल-विकास और रेलवे रोलिंग स्टाक का सम्भरण ।

(4) इण्डोनेशिया में टूल-रूम व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र की स्थापना ।

(5) मशीनी औजारों, मोटरगाड़ी के सहायक सामान और घड़ियों जैसी वस्तुओं के निर्माण हेतु इण्डोनेशिया में औद्योगिक एककों की स्थापना ।

(6) सीमेंट संयंत्रों, लुगदी तथा कागज परियोजनाओं, चीनी संयंत्रों, पेट्रो-रसायन उद्योग के निर्माण में सहभागिता और इण्डोनेशिया को धातु-कार्मिक उपकरणों की सप्लाई ।

2. इन प्रस्तावों के परिणामस्वरूप कुछ औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के संबंध में विशिष्ट करार किए गए हैं । प्रोजेक्ट्स एण्ड इक्विपमेंट

कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया (पी ई सी) को इण्डोनेशिया में पादांग में 2000 मी० टन प्रति दिन की क्षमता वाले एक सीमेंट संयंत्र के निर्माण के लिए एक ठेका दिया गया है। नेशनल मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन ने अक्तूबर, 1981 और दिसम्बर, 1982 के बीच भारत में 3 लाख मी० टन स्पंज लोहे का आयात करने के लिए इण्डोनेशियाई पक्ष के साथ ठेका किया है। इण्डोनेशिया में एक टूल-रूम व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए एच एम टी ने हाल ही में इण्डोनेशिया के साथ एक तकनीकी करार किया है।

Reports of Commissions on Communal Riots

4188. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA:
ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient points and recommendations in the reports made by various Commissions of Enquiry on Communal riots including that of Jamshedpur; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Commissions of Enquiry on Communal Riots

Commissions of Inquiry have been appointed from time to time by Central Government and various State Governments under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 to enquire into the communal disturbances. The State Government of Bihar had by their notification dated 15th May, 1979 appointed a Commission of Inquiry under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 to enquire into the serious distrubances of communal nature which took place in Jamshedpur (Bihar) on the occasion of the Ramnavami festival in April, 1979. The Commission of Inquiry has since submitted its report dated 31st August, 1981 to the State Government of Bihar. Since this Commission of Inquiry was appointed by the State Government of Bihar the report of the Commission, in terms of subsection (4) of Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 has to be laid before the Legislative Assembly of Bihar by the State Government together with a memorandum of the action taken thereon, within a period of six months of the submission of the report by the Commission to the State Government.

2. Major conclusions/recommendations made by various Commissions on communal disturbances relate to the following heads:—

(i) Intelligence.

(ii) Preventive action.

(iii) Administrative action including investigation of offences.

(iv) Imposition of punitive/collective fines.

(v) Restraint on alarming press reports of communal tensions/incidents.

(vi) Constitution of Peace Committees.

(vii) Code of conduct for political/communal parties.

(i) INTELLIGENCE SET UP:

Intelligence system should be devised so as to provide police and Government with reliable and advance information that may enable prevention of outbreak of disorder.

(ii) PREVENTIVE ACTION:

Local administration should take adequate measures for prevention of disturbances on receipt of information about any apprehension of communal disturbances. During processions in connection with important festivals all spots in which there is possibility of any trouble should be specifically guarded by making adequate police arrangements in such areas. Habitual trouble makers should be rounded up at the early stage. Proper arrangements for enforcement of Section 144 Cr. P.C. and curfew must be invariably made.

(iii) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION INCLUDING INVESTIGATION OF OFFENCES:

Greater selectivity should be exercised in posting of Magistrates and policy Officers to communally sensitive areas. Experienced and capable Officers who would also enjoy the confidence of their superiors in times of emergency should be posted to such areas. When a special report is with respect to offences comitted by a member of one community against another, an extra report emphasizing the communal nature of the incident. should separately accompany or even precede it. If the despatch of special report to the various officers gets delayed so that their pointed attention be drawn towards communal nature of the occurences reported. It should be possible for the licensing authorities to follow a much more restritcive and selective approach in the grant of arms licences. There are also recommendation on prpper training of all officers and men of the police and annual exercises and proper under standing between the Magistracy and the Police regarding the action to be taken in situations of communal riot. When before a festival or on an occasion full of potentialities of communal trouble, information is received about the collection of weapons of misiles, in certain places, surprise searches to verify this information must be carried out simultaneously As soon as there is any apprehension of communal trouble, all those who are likely to indulge actively in communal riots should be promptly arrested. Restrictions should be imposed on the possesion of acids other than for sale, Persons irrespective of the caste, creed, colour and position having a direct or indirect hand in the riot should be brought to book and the guilty people should be dealt with a heavy hand. It is desirable that in cases of serious communal disturbances, a special prosecutor should be appointed preferably from outside the district concerned or in any event from outside the affected area. There should not be anything either in the manner of dealing with communal disturbances or in the investigation of offence committed during the disturbances or any prosecution launched in respect of such offences, which would convey the least suggestion that one community is sought to be favoured at the expense of the other. Severe action should be taken against officers who fail to take preventive measures against occurences of communal riots and when such failure indicates negligence on their part. Dependents of persons killed in riots should be paid adequate financial assistance. Some monetary help should be given to such persons who have suffered loss during the disturbances for their rehabilitation.

(iv) IMPOSITION OF PUNITIVE/ COLLECTIVE FINES:

Collective fines be imposed at places where communal riots occur, and punitive tax should also be imposed under Section 15 of the Police Act to recover cost of the quartering of additional police force in such areas.

(v) RESTRAINT ON ALARMING PRESS REPORTS OF COMMUNAL TENSIONS/INCIDENTS:

Writing in press and publications which have a tendency to promte co-

mmunal feeling should be banned and persons responsible for such writings and publications should be prosecuted forthwith. The press or the speeches from platform should avoid any expression which may tend to create ill will between various communities in the country.

(vi) CONSTITUTION OF PEACE COMMITTEES:

There must be constituted strong Mohalla Committees of persons considered highminded and able to influence all sections of the community in that mohalla and whose duty would be to see that condition are not created which will disrupt the harmony of the residents of that mohalla. There should be a Central Committee for each town/districts headquarters which will discharge similar functions to see that no large scale failure of social and communal harmony occurs. These Central Committees should be in constant touch with Mohalla Committees whenever they are constituted and should coordinate with one another whenever any communal problem arises. Peace Committees should consist of people of all communities and should work regularly in educating the people in general, about the demands and requirements for secular democracy in propagating the feeling of brotherhood among them and taking precautionary steps about any matter which is likely to lead to trouble. The Peace Committees should be active during the period of trouble, should be taken into confidence by the officers and should be fully utilised in checking the spread of mischievious rumours. The Committees should utilise the media of mass communication for carrying out its objective.

(vii) CODE OF CONDUCT FOR POLITICAL/COMMUNAL PARTIES:

The political parties should not exploit communal, caste feelings for their purposes specially at election. No political, economic or cultural issues should be discused or agitated from a purely communal angle. Communal harmony should be taken to be too sacred to be tampered with for political gain,. Leaders of communal parties should not be permitted to hold unofficial enquiries into communal riots. It should be left to the State which is responsible for law and order to have a public enquiry made in suitable cases. Political leaders should help to develop an outlook among the masses to view the incidents between individuals and not as btween communities.

3. Important recommendations made by various Commissions of Inquiry on communal disturbances have been compiled by the Government and sent to all the States and Union Territory Administrations for guidance and suitable action by them.

Poaching by Taiwan and Thailand Trawlers

4189. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether six foreign mechanised poaching trawelrs coming from Taiwan and Thailand were recently seized off the Andman and Nicobar islands;

(b) if so, whether the captured boats and their crew are still in possession of the Government of India or released and in the latter case, why this was done and under what terms and conditions; and

(c) how did these boats manage to come so close to our territory and what effective steps have been or are being taken to prevent such unlawful intrusions into Indian waters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Six trawlers from Thailand poaching

in our territorial waters in the Andaman & Nicobar group of Island were seized by the Coast Guard Ship Panaji in October 1981.

(b) The captured trawlers and their crews are still in our custody and are being prosecuted in accordance with the law.

(c) The present resources of the Coast Guard which is responsible for checking unauthorised fishing activities in our Maritime Zone, are not adesuate to effectively meet the tasks assigned to it. However plans are in progress to acquire more ships, aircrafts and Helicopters for the Coast Guard, to enable it to police the Maritime Zones more effectively.

A Statement Correcting the reply to U.S.Q. No. 1372 dated 25.2-81 regarding Foreign visit by Chief Executives of the Public Undertakings.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): In the Statement-I referred to in reply to part (d) of the Unstarred Question No. 1372 dated 25-2-81, the following figures were given. It is now proposed to correct the figures as under:—

Name of the Undertaking	Figures already furnished	Figures now to be changed,	Remarks
	Rs,	Rs,	
Hindustan Cables Ltd,	17,850	35,000	The figures have been reconciled with the undertaking,
National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd,	76,509	73,636	The discrepency is due to the fact that earlier an amount of Rs, 47,424 was shown as expenditure on Chairman-cum-Managing Director's tour to Agrentina and U.S.A. which was based on TA bill, The amount of Rs, 44,551.65 now claimed is the amount which has been finally admitted, In addition to this, an amount of Rs, 29,084.75 was also spent on the tour of Chairman-cum-Managing Director, The total amount thus comes to Rs, 73,636,
Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd,	73,000	66, 230	An amount of Rs, 15,000 was included in the estimated cost of ticket for the Sector Tehran, Zizan, Rizad & Kuwait where-as the actual cost paid to the Travel Agency was less, Hence the difference,

Reasons for Delay in Correcting the Answer:

The earlier figures in the answer were given on the basis of the information received from the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) but the information given by the Public Sector Undertaking later was different from the BPE's figures. Reconciliation of these figures in consultation with the undertakings and concerned administrative Sections took lot of time and hence the delay in correcting the figures.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में कानून व्यवस्था नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है, वहां सारे कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर हैं, जन-जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया है । इस पर हमने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है । बिहार के

सवाल को लेकर राज्य-सभा में डिस्कशन हो गया है । वहां सी आर पी को भेजा गया है, शूट एट साइट का आर्डर दिया गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : राज्य-सभा का जवाब भी देखा होगा, वही एक बाधा है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): उसी सम्बन्ध में हम उठाना चाहते हैं । **(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिये, मेरी बात सुनिये ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नहीं सुनेंगे तो मैं भी नहीं सुनूंगा, फिर हमारा द्वन्द युद्ध ऐसा चल जायेगा । दोनों हाथों से ताली बजती है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग है, वहां कोई ऐसा उपाय आप करना चाहें जिससे कोई फायदा हो, तो करवा दें,

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: लेकिन इस तरह से बीच-बीच में क्यों बोलते हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भले आदमी हैं, मि० हल्दर, आपको पता होना चाहिये कि आप मेरे नामराशि हैं, मेरी बात भी नहीं सुनते ।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): It is a very serious matter.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ही की पार्टी थी जिन्होंने मुझे रोका था, जब मैंने कहा था कि आप स्टेट सबजैक्ट नहीं ले सकते, आज आप कहते हैं कि ले लो । यह नहीं । हमारे पंजाबी में कहते हैं–"मीठा-मीठा खा ते कड़वा-कड़वा थू" यह बात नहीं चलती, यह दुधारी तलवार है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जब खड़ा हूं, मेरी बात नहीं सुनते । You should be have properly. देखने की बात इतनी है जब मैं सुनने को तैयार हूं एक कानून को तो कहते हैं कि ऐसे लागू कर दो और दूसरे कहते हैं ऐसे लागू कर दो ; यह नहीं चलगा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपसे कह दिया है, फिर वही बात । आप अपनी पैनी दृष्टि से देखने की चेष्टा क्यों नहीं करते ? मेरी जगह आकर बैठिये ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : इसीलिये तो आपको बैठाया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा कि हमारे साथ आइये, बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में जब बैठेंगे तब पता चलेगा क्या करना है, कोई रास्ता निकाल लेते हैं ।.... बैठ जाइये ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर वही बात ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : नारायणपुर कांड के ऊपर बनारसीदास की सरकार को बर्खास्त किया गया था, देवली कांड पर कांग्रेस सरकार को बर्खास्त क्यो नहीं किया जाता ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मि० राकेश, जब आते हो, हमेशा ऐसा करते हो । दूसरे भी तो मेम्बर हैं, ऐसा नही करते । यह अच्छा नहीं लगता, शोभा नहीं देता ।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : सुनिये,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्यों सुनूं मैं ? जब आप ऐसा करते हैं तो नहीं सुनूंगा । गलत बात है आपको सोचना चाहिए । आप जिम्मेदार मेम्बर हैं, 10 लाख आदमियों को रिप्रैजेन्ट करते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फिर बीच में बोल रहे हैं । मैं एक मेम्बर से बात कर रहा हूं । कुछ थोड़ा डिकोरम होना चाहिये ।

When I am listening I am all tuned. रोज एक ही काम शुरू कर दें, इस तरह से धन्धा नहीं चल सकता ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I think you must have read in the newspaper—the Israelian Parliament passing....

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed 377 for Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Please listen to me. It is not a question of 377. The Parliament has taken a formal decision annexing the territory of Syria, the whole world has re-acted. I would like to know the re-action of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called for that.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It cannot be raised by 377. It is a non-official view. I have my own view.

MR. SPEAKER: You can only draw the atention of the Government.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: You please listen to me. One Parliament has passed a law annexing the territory of another country... (*Interruptions*). It is a very sensitive and major issue.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यादव जी, आप तो यहां बैठते हैं । किसी मोशन पर आप गवर्नमेंट की अटैंशन ड्रा कर सकते हैं । और कोई तरीका तो होना नहीं ।

You have to draw the attention of the Government to a particular situation.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I would like the Prime Minister or the Foreign Minister to make a statement on behalf of the Government of India.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed. That is why I have allowed it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): You talk of Poland also. But you are not exercised about Poland.

MR. SPEAKER: We have already discussed foreign affairs. Now we cannot again have it. We have to find out. I will do it.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The talk took place. After that we wanted to known what has happened.

MR. SPEAKER: You have it under some motion.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I have given a call attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see to it. You give under Rule 377.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I have the right to know as to what has gone on. It is a very important national issue.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask the Government. That is what I say.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I have given a call attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us see.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक राष्ट्रीय बात

आपके सामने रख रहा हूं कि देश में शीत लहर के कारण कपड़े न मिलने के कारण लोग मरे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके मुताल्लिक आपका कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस मुझे मिला है । मैं आपसे सहमत हूं ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इस बारे में लोक सभा की आवाज सारे देश में और दुनिया में जानी चाहिए । जो लोग मरते हैं कपड़े के बगैर...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब डिस्कशन होगा, तब ये बातें सुनेंगे । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 70 करोड़ के देश में रोज कहीं कोई न कोई एक्सिडेंट हो जाता है । I am putting it to the House just for general consensus. रोज कहीं न कहीं कोई न कोई घटना हो जाती है । अगर कालिंग एटेंशन नोटिस रोज लेते रहें...

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं । आप सुनते क्यों नहीं मेरी बात ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर) : गरीब लोग कपड़े के बगैर मर रहे हैं । यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You are right Sir. Every day there is a railway accident. It is a daily affair.

MR. SPEAKER: It is bothways. (*Interruptions*). Please sit down. You are not interested in that. You are only interested in your name. What I am telling you is this listen to me. I am referring to the same thing and you are just trying to buttin. I am here to help you, to serve you. Why don't you listen to me?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am referring to the same thing. I wanted to say that certain things such as calamity or accidents, do happen. If we take up all the time for discussing them by calling attention, other important issues which concern the poor like constructive programmes, development programmes and certain things such as planning cannot be discussed. That is why I say, if we discuss accidents there would not be time. About the colliery incident which happened day before yesterday, report in the press was that 30 men were killed. It came out from Minister to me that only 3 persons were kkilled. Mishaps do happen. If we discuss these things then all other problems will remain. I can with the consent of the house allow these motions call attention etc., by which we can draw the attention of the Government or focus the attention of the Government on the problems of the people on a very constructive and positive manner. That is why, I want your consensus. Am I not to have it. (*Interruptions*)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा की आवाज देश में जाती है । उसका असर पड़ता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं कर लूंगा । मैंने सुन लिया है । All right. I will do it. That is what I am trying to do. पंजाबी में कहते हैं : "गल हो गई साध दे डेरे" । अब आप बैठिए । आप क्या कहना चाहते हैं ?

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नारायणपुर इस्यु पर बनारसी दास की सरकार बर्खास्त की गई थी, तो देवली कांड पर उत्तर प्रदेश की वर्तमान सरकार को बर्खास्त करना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing. Not allowed. You do not realise your responsibility. It is too much. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Or just stand. Keep standing, I don't mind. What he says is absolutely off the record.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Yes Mr. Satyasadhan.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): The question which I am raising is a very serious one. It involves you and the importance of the House. It has been noticed...

MR. SPEAKER: What?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: That most of the important issues are allowed in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: Who says it?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I say Sir. I shall prove it. Inspite of your declaration that you will allow all these things, you are not...

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever the Business Advisory Committee decides is put up here.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Some important issues....

MR. SPEAKER: It is absolutely baseless.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You say I am not correct.

MR. SPEAKER: Absolutely baseless.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Rajya Sabha has allowed the discussion. But you do not allow it. What is the matter? Bihar discussion was allowed in the Rajya Sabha.... (*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You do not agree to it.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The importance of Lok Sabha is being reduced....

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The refusal to allow important political issues to be discussed....

MR. SPEAKER: It is absolutely baseless.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I do not mind if you want to impose censorship. I do not mind. But the question is that C.R.P. is involved. If it can be discussed in the Rajya Sabha, can't we discuss it in the Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: The other day, your party made me to withdraw.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We do not want to discuss....

MR. SPEAKER: Your party made me to withdraw the same thing and you want me to allow the same thing. You want the same thing to be done. (*Interruptions*) It is your party. Mr. Basu was here. He made me to withdraw and you are advocating it now. It is absolutely baseless. The shoe is on the other leg. (*Interruptions*).

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : इस सदन क सदस्य—माननीय सत्यनारायण जटिया उज्जैन क अन्दर .....

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing; not allowed. I have got it. Nothing is being recorded. (*Interruptions*)*

12.12 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated 15 December, 1981, from the District Magistrate, Ujjain, today:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers under Section 151 of the Cr. P. C. to direct that Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya, Member of Lok Sabha be arrested for obstructing the rail traffic at Ujjain Railway Station. Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya, M.P. was accordingly arrested at 11.30 hours on 15-12-81 and is precently lodged in the Bherugarh Jail, Ujjain."

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. (*Interruptions*)* I have allowed Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. Nothing is going on record. Without my permission they are speaking.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD (Washim): These parrots don't allow anybody to speak. Just like parrots, they go on speaking.

Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Home Minister and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting towards a very important issue of public life. A Hindi feature film is being shown in the capital in the name and style of *"Meri Awaz Suno"*,....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप वह लिख कर मुझे दीजिए ।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD:.... the story of which makes a direct aspersion on the public life, creating adverse opinion among the people, motivated to malign the political leadership in the country.

MR. SPEAKER: You give a motion. I will consider it.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Home Minister is sitting here. He can give an answer. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, you will remember that I have given a motion under rule 222. Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee has called Dr. Subramaniam Swamy as a CIA agent.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed, not admitted. (*Interruptions*).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Why did you not admit it? If a charge is made against a Member of Parliament, why don't you admit it? I want the facts to come out. If you make a charge against a Member of Parliament, that he is not loyal to this country, don't you think that the facts should come out?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बताइएगा मुझे आ कर ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : मैं बताऊंगा ? आपको नोटिस दिया । आपने कैसे एलाऊ नहीं किया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका नहीं किया ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He gave you a notice. Why don't you allow it and send it to the Privileges Committee?

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*Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कानून के मुताबिक नहीं बनता । प्रिसिपल के मुताबिक नहीं बनता ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If you call on the integrity of a Member of Parliament, it is a matter of privilege; I should be unseated. I should be expelled from Parliament, if that is true. If the man has the courage, he should come out with the facts.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कानून के मुताबिक नहीं बनता ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई बात हो, तो बताऊंगा आपको ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यन स्वामी : क्या ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ कहें, तो बोलने देंगे ।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यन स्वामी : उसी ने कहा न ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा, इन्होंने नहीं कहा । आप मेरे पास आ कर बात करिए, मैं बता दूंगा ।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: My notice is there.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे पास आकर बात कीजिए, मैं बता दूंगा कि कि क्यों नहीं करता ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why not here? He has raised a privilege motion. All over the country it has gone. He has raised a privilege motion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You file a suit against him.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why should I file a suit ? It is a question of my rights. You listen to me. He has raised a privilege notice...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देखिये, आप किसी को कुछ कह दें . . . .

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through it. That is not according to the rules.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It came in the newspapers all over the country. Now, there is silence. What does it mean? You are silent and I am silent.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not admissible. What can I do. I cannot admit a thing which is not admissible.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am supposed to uphold the Constitution. How can I uphold the Constitution, if I am a CIA agent?

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling cannot be discussed. You come and discuss with me...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why are you trying to protect?

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I protect anybody?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is a matter affecting my integrity. The man has not got the guts to come out with facts. What does it mean?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any discussion on this.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: What about my notice? What decision have you taken?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed that. I have not admitted it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: You give a formal ruling on that. First listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: Without my consent, you cannot raise it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has raised it. It has come on the records of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do it. Come to me. If I am wrong, let me see.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Or you allow personal explanation because it has come on the records.

MR. SPEAKER: When have I refused you?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have sent a notice for personal explanation. But you have not given me an answer.

MR. SPEAKER: Did I receive it. I will check up.

आज ही आया है।

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : तो आप कल दे दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कब रोका है ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो रूल में आता है, वह मैं नहीं रोकता और जो रूल में नहीं आता, वह मैं नहीं कर सकता । So simple it is. If it is within the rules, I allow.

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, अब यह मामला ऐसी स्थिति में पहुंच गया है कि मुझे कुछ कहना पड़ेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी अपना पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन दे देंगे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मुझे कोई पर्सनल एक्सप्लेनेशन नहीं देना है । मगर अपने तिवारी जी को मना कर दिया ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने मना कर दिया ? Nothing is on record.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आपने प्रिविलेज मोशन रेज करने की इजाजत नहीं दी ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He knows it. Or he does not know it?

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : तब फिर यह मामला उठा कैसे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कहां उठा है ? वैसे रोज पचास आदमी यहां पर बोलते हैं ।

Nothing is on the record.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He should come out before Parliament. Why is he a**?

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर मुझे किसी मेम्बर के खिलाफ कुछ कहना होगा, तो मैं डंके की चोट पर कहूंगा ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप आपस में किसी तरीके से बात करते हैं, मेरा उससे कोई वास्ता नहीं है ।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आज कौन सी कार्यवाही की जाने वाली है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एलाऊ ही नहीं किया है इसको । No, I do not allow.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Either he knows that I am a traitor or I am not a traitor; if he has any facts, he should come out. He is a**

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना दीजिए । ये अपना देंगे ।

श्री महमूद हसन खां : (बुलंदशहर): स्पीकर साहब, खुर्जा शहर में एक मुसलमान और एक हरिजन पर पैट्रोल छिड़क कर आग लगा दी गई ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : म क्या करूंगा इसमें ? यह तो स्टेट सबजैक्ट है ।

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REGISTRATION AND LICENSING OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981. REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT HEAVY PLATE VESSELS LTD., VISAKHAPATNAM FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 719(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3076/81.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3077/81.]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CHANDIGARH. SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., CHANDIGARH FOR 1979-80 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Chandigarh Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Chandigarh Small Industries Development Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comp-

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

troller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3078/81].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF COAL INDIA LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1980-81 AND NATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Coal India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Coal India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3079/81.]

(2) (i) Review by the Government on working of the National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3080/81.]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF BHARAT EARTH MOVERS LTD., BANGALORE FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81.

(2) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3081/81.]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL REMOTE SENSING AGENCY, SECUNDERABAD FOR 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Secunderabad, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Secunderabad, for the year 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3082/81.]

ANNUAL ASSESSMENT REPORT ON THE PROGRAMME AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI AND ITS PROGRESSIVE USE FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Assessment Report on the pro-

gramme and its implementation for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union, for the year 1978-79. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3083/81.]

12.18 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

REPORTS OF STUDY TOURS

SHRI R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Tour Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(i) Report of Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Bombay, Cochin, Ooty, Coimbatore and Bangalore during July, 1981.

(ii) Report of Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Ranchi, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad during July, 1981.

(iii) Report of Study Tour of Study Group III of the Committee on its visit to Udaipur, Jaipur, Mount Abu and Ahmedabad during July-August 1981.

12.19 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1981, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th November, 1981, in the Rampur Raza Library (Amendment) Bill, 1980:—

Enacting formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-first" *substitute* "Thirty-second".

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4,—

for "1980" *substitute* "1981".

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1981, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd December, 1981, in the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library (Amendment) Bill, 1980:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—

for "Thirty-first" *substitute* "Thirty-second".

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4,—

for "1980" *substitute* "1981".

12.20 hrs.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other hon. Members then left the House.

12.20 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Thirty-

[Shri G. Lakshmanan]

third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) RELIEF MEASURES FOR THE FLOOD VICTIMS OF GORAKHPUR DISTRICT

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जो गत माह अर्थात् अगस्त, सितम्बर एवं अक्तूबर, सन् 1981 में प्रलयकारी एवं भयंकर बाढ़ से जानवरों, फसलों, मकानों, बांधों आदि को जो तीन-तीन बार अपारक्षति हुई है, उसकी प्रति आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इस भयंकर बाढ़ से गांव के गांव बह गए हैं। सम्पूर्ण भवन धराशायी हो गए हैं। उदाहरण के लिए गरयाकोल, ददरी, खुरभार, सिहोड़वा, अहनवभार, पुर, चिउहरी, भरपउआ, सिसवालिया, पोहरिया, नौवा डुमरी, पटना, लचकीपार, सरार, मझगांवां, गजपुर, धसकी, अइमा, कड़जहीं, मढ़वलिया, गायघाट, सेमराअनिक चक आदि गांवों के 80 प्रतिशत भवन धराशायी हो गए हैं। बाढ़ के समय राज्य सरकार ने युद्ध-स्तर पर सामयिक एवं तात्कालिक सहायता की थी और आशा व्यक्त की थी कि इन क्षति को पूरा करने के लिए सभी संभव सहायता की जाएगी। लेकिन समुचित कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायी। फलस्वरूप बह गए गांवों की दशा अत्यन्त दयनीय हो गई है। उसके बाद पुनः केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से उस क्षति को आकलन करने के लिए एक दल गोरखपुर में आया और वह दल भी सिफारिश किया था कि अविलम्ब इस क्षति को पूरा करने के लिए भरपूर सहायता की जाएगी, किन्तु खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि अभी तक बाढ़ से पीड़ित एवं प्रभावित लोगों को भवन आदि की जो क्षति हुई है, उसके निर्माण हेतु कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है।

12.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अभी हाल ही में क्षेत्र का दौरा करने के बाद जब मैं जिला अधिकारी गोरखपुर से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया तो पता चला कि पूरे जनपद के लिए कुल 13 लाख रुपये इस समय सुरक्षित रूप में पड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन यह रकम क्षति की तुलना में इतनी कम है कि उस धन का वितरण किसी भी प्रभावित क्षेत्र में नहीं हो सकता। कारण कि यदि इस रकम को जनपद के किसी भी एक क्षेत्र में बांटा जाता है तो जनपद में एक असंतुलन का विषाक्त वातावरण बन जाएगा। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जिलाधिकारी ने बताया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार से डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की मांग की गई है।

अस्तु आपके माध्यम से केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र तथा जनपद के अन्य क्षेत्रों में जो लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं और उनके मकान गिर गए हैं उनके निर्माण के लिए अधिक से अधिक धन की व्यवस्था करें ताकि उक्त क्षेत्र में रहने वाले भूमिहीन, गरीब, असहाय एवं बेरोजगार कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों तथा विशेषकर हरिजनों का कल्याण हो सके।

(ii) TECHNOLOGY FOR THE EXPLORATION AND ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION ON NICKEL AND COBALT MINERALS

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): It is a paradox that, while rich,

scarce and strategic minerals lie buried underground, the country has to pay a heavy amount in foreign exchange year after year to import the same minerals merely because we have not been able to finalise the technology that will be used for the exploration and economic exploitation of these minerals. I am referring about Nickel and Cobalt. India imports her entire requirements of these two metals and the annual outgo is Rs. 30 crores in foreign exchange. It is a pathetic situation because as far back in 1971-72 the Geological Survey of India had established the existence of rich reserve of 15 million tonnes of nickel of 1.19 per cent nickel in Kansa area of Orissa. An Indian consultancy firm was appointed to draw up a feasibility report which suggested that annually 6,90,000 tonnes of nickel could be mined, out of which 4,800 tonnes of nickel, 200 tonnes of cobalt and 17,000 tonnes of fertiliser type ammonia could be produced. However, the process recommended by this firm was put to a pilot plant test for nearly five years between 1973—77 but it did not give the desired results. In the bargain the Government had lost an investment of Rs. 42 lakhs and much more than that, precious time was lost. Since there was no other indigenous technology available within the country, we had to look for foreign technology and offers were received from USSR, Canada and Cuba. It is rather unfortunate that even during the last three years the finalisation and the selection of the technology out of these three offers could not be made. It is now understood that the choice of technology has been narrowed down as two of these do not suit Indian condition and purpose. Expert opinion is also available after due processing. I would therefore, request the Government not to lose any more time on this issue. I may add in this connection that in addition to 15 million tonnes reserve in Kansa another reserve of 14 million tonnes have further been discovered in the Sukinda Valley in Orissa. This no doubt will help the Government to set up a plant of 10,000 tonnes capacity instead of 5,000 tonnes capacity as envisaged earlier. I urge upon the hon. Minister for Steel to take expeditious action to finalise the technology issue and initiate immediate steps to locate the plant in Orissa which has already been decided upon by the Central Government and save the foreign exchange now being incurred on imports.

(iii) TRAFFIC SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED RAILWAY LINE ON BANDEL-HOWRAH SECTION

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Bandel-Howrah section is one of the busiest sections of Eastern Railway as well as a remunerative one. Daily, thousands of people are going to Calcutta through Howrah station for various reasons, viz, service, business, medical treatment, education, etc. From the Railway time table it may be seen that there are more than 50 nos. of local trains running daily between Bandel-Howrah. Besides, during the office time, there are also 20 nos. Mail, Express, Fast Passenger and Passenger trains. Further during this peak hours a good number of goods trains also run through Bandel-Howrah Down line.

Moreover, beyond Sheoraphuli-Serampore, there are some local Down trains viz. Sheoraphuli, Tarakeswar and Serampore etc. running during the office time. As a result, most of the local trains cannot move smoothly over their own tracks and as a result of which commuters have to stay in train for a long time sometimes over a station and sometimes in the middle of the stations. The other incoming local trains have also to be stayed over the same line one after another.

Day by day the number of daily passengers, ordinary passengers, vendors as well as goods, parcels etc. are also increasing voluminously. This goes to indicate that the revenue earnings of Railways are increasing day by day and on the contrary, when the revenue earning appears to be improving, the facilities of the railway users are decreasing due to shortages of trains and irregular train services. In this connection, it will not be out of place to mention that due to irregular train

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

services as mentioned above supplies of daily necessities to the city of Calcutta are greatly disrupted causing financial loss to the poor vendors and others.

Considering the above aspects, it is a necessity to have the third Dn. line Ex. Bandel to Bhadreswar extended immediately so that the smooth and quick running of the train services may be made possible by the Railway administration and at the same time minimising the trouble of the daily office passengers, teachers, students etc.

Nevertheless, for getting facility of train services, most of the people are likely to build dwelling houses on both sides, close to the railway lines and this may put obstruction to the proposed extension of lines, sidings, new lines etc. Now is the best time to acquire the private lands on both the sides of the existing lines between Bandel-Bhadreswar for new construction of the third down line. At present, it may be easy to acquire the vacant land for which a small amount of compensation has to be paid to the owners of the private lands.

In view of the above circumstances, I would urge the Railway Ministry to undertake early traffic survey of the proposed line and include the above demand in railway works programme immediately and also provide necessary budget allotment in the next Railway Budget for a third Dn. line Ex-Bandel to Bhadreswar from where there already exists one third line upto Howrah.

(iv) Losses in Talcher unit of Fertilizer Corporation of India

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Sir, under Rule 377. I raise the following matter of public importance.

Sir, the Talcher Fertilizer Plant in Orissa is one of the coal based Fertilizer units in the country, the other one being Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh. This particular unit at Talcher had gone into commercial production in November, 1980 with the total investment of Rs. 220 crores. But, from the beginning the plant at Talcher runs at a colossal loss. The Cumulative loss upto March 31st, 1981 i.e., from November, 1980 to March, 1981 is about Rs. 18 crores. Thereafter, the average loss in every month is about 3 crores while the average rate of production per day is only 94 tonnes i.e., less than 7 per cent of the scheduled rated capacity utilization. While at Ramagundam other coal based unit is about 45 per cent of the rated capacity utilisation. But the most irony of fact is that being the lowest capacity utilised unit in the country, its overtime payment to the employees is the highest of all F.C.I. Plants in India today. The actual figures stand upto June 1981 is more than 40 crores. It is said, a worker who even comes for half an hour gets overtime for 8 hours.

The main reasons for these colossal losses are managerial lapses, bad administration, wastages and faulty decision makings in the plant.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government at the Centre to constitute a high power committee consisting of M.Ps of both the Houses of Parliament to go into the details of the defects and set right the things at Talcher in the interest of the National economy as a whole.

(v) Problems of weavers of Uttar Pradesh due to rising prices of yarn and chemicals

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा देश के अन्य भागों में बुनकरों की आर्थिक स्थिति दिन प्रति दिन बिगड़ती चली जा रही है क्योंकि सूत और कैमिकल्स की कीमतों में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है। हथकरघा उद्योग में लगे हुए देश के करोड़ों बुनकर

आज अत्यन्त कठिन परिस्थिति का सामना कर रहे हैं। वर्तमान स्थिति को यदि तत्काल नियन्त्रित नहीं किया गया तो बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हथकरघा उद्योग में लगे हुए लोगों को बेरोजगारी और भुखमरी का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि सूत और कैमिकल्स के वर्तमान मूल्यों को कम करे एवं उसको व्यवस्था सरकारी सेल्स डिपों से की जाये। बुनकरों को बैंक से आसान शर्तों पर आवश्यकतानुसार कर्ज दिया जाए, जिस पर ब्याज की दर कम हो और बुनकरों से संबंधित सरकारी विभागों में बेरोजगार शिक्षित बुनकरों को सेवा करने का अवसर प्रदान किया जाए। सरकार को चाहिए कि इस दिशा में तत्काल प्रभावी कदम उठाए जिस से बुनकरों की समस्याओं का समाधान हो सके।

(vi) ALLEGED POLLUTION OF THE DAMODAR RIVER WATER

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के छोटा नागपुर से होती बंगाल तक जाने वाली प्रमुख नदी दामोदर नदी है। बिहार के विद्युत परिषद् के पतरातू थर्मल पावर स्टेशन तथा केन्द्र सरकार ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के सेन्ट्रल कोल फिल्ड लिमिटेड द्वारा अपनी वाशरी के गंदे पानी को नदी में बहाकर दामोदर नदी के पीने के पानी को दूषित किया जा रहा है। अभी छोटा नागपुर में पांच वाशरी हैं सिदर्दी, स्वांग, करमली, दुगदा और चन्द्रपुरा। इस जल प्रदूषण से सैकड़ों मील में बसे हरिजन आदिवासी तथा अत्यन्त पिछड़े और गरीब लोग पीलिया रोग से ग्रस्त हो रहे हैं। लीवर तथा अन्य दूसरी बीमारियों का शिकार हो कर मर रहे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पानी है, जिस को मैं रोकूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please read.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जानवरों ने भी भय के मारे इस दूषित पानी को पीना बंद कर दिया है। एक तो ऐसे ही छोटा नागपुर में स्वच्छ पेय जल का अभाव है दूसरे दामोदर का जल, जो गरीबों के लिए प्राण है, वह भी जहर के समान हो गया है। लाखों जन संख्या इस से प्रभावित हैं।

देश में जल प्रदूषण कानून के उपबंधों के अधीन किसी को भी नदियों का या अन्य स्रोतों का जल प्रदूषित करने का अधिकार नहीं है, परन्तु बिहार सरकार एवं केन्द्र सरकार इसे उल्लंघन कर पानी को दूषित कर गरीबों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही है।

अतः सरकार लाखों गरीबों की जीवन रक्षा हेतु जल को और अधिक प्रदूषण होने से बचाए। इस जल प्रदूषण को रोकने हेतु ठोस कार्यवाही करे।

मैं आप की आज्ञा से इसे रख देता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may give it to the Minister.

(vii) ALLEGED ANNEXATION OF GOLAN HEIGHTS BY ISRAEL

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गोलान हाइट्स को जबरदस्ती हजम कर के इजरायल ने अपने आक्रमणात्मक रवैये का एक और प्रमाण दिया है। इजराइल का यह कार्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून का खुला उल्लंघन, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के प्रस्तावों की गहरी अवमानना तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शांति और सुरक्षा के लिए गंभीर खतरा है।

[श्री प्रदान बिहारी वाजपेयी]

इजरायल के इस आक्रमण से पश्चिम एशिया में फिर से युद्ध की आग भड़क सकती है। 1973 के युद्ध के बाद जो युद्ध विराम समझौता हुआ था उसका इजरायल खुला उल्लंघन करने का दोषी है।

भारत सरकार को इजरायल के इस कृत्य की कड़ी निन्दा करनी चाहिए और विश्वमत को इजरायल के विरुद्ध संगठित कर के उसे गाजा पट्टी पर सीरिया के प्रभुत्व को स्वीकारने के लिए विवश करना चाहिए।

(viii) NEED TO CHECK PRICE OF RAW SILK YARN IN TAMIL NADU

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Under Rule 377 I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance. Due to acute shortage of silk yarn, the silk weaving industry in Tamil Nadu is on the verge of extinction, resulting in the loss of livelihood to thousands of silk weavers in the State. In Tamil Nadu, weaving is the traditional industry in which 5.5 lakhs of people are engaged and their dependents number about 7.5 lakhs of families. One lakh families are dependent on silk weaving industry. In Salem district alone, 7000 looms are there both within the city and in the surrounding rural areas. In 1980 the raw silk yarn known as KORAPATTU was Rs. 250 per bundle and Rs. 415 per bundle of BLACHER YARN. In November 1981 the price of both types of raw silk yarn has gone to Rs. 525 and Rs. 640 respectively. The spiralling price of Korapattu yarn during the past 6 months affected most of the weavers in the State. Unless the price of this silk yarn is controlled there will be no redemption for the weavers. The Silk Board of Karnataka and the exchange organisation located in Bangalore are primarily responsible for this steep rise in the price of silk yarn. In the auctions conducted by this Exchange Organisation the prices are artificially hiked by wholesalers with whom the traders cannot compete. The Silk Board is compelled to pay that price and consequently the price of silk also goes up. There is urgent necessity for controlling the price of raw silk yarn. In order to bring down the price of coconut oil, the Government resorted to the import of copras. Similarly in order to bring down the price of Korapattu, the Government should import a minimum quantity of 5 lakhs to 7 lakhs of Korapattu and it must be distributed among the weavers. Then only the price will come down and the lakhs of weavers engaged in silk weaving will be given succour by the Government of India by taking this step.

12.40 hrs.

DEMANDS** FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1979-80 AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS AND FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1981-82

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Execss Grants (General) and Supplementary Demands for Grants (General). Both the items No. 11 and 12 will be taken up together for which four hours have been allotted. Now it is 12.40 p.m. We will have to complete the discussion after the expiry of four hours. Therefore, I request the hon. Members not to take more time. If they take more time the other hon. Members either from Opposition or the Ruling party may not have the chance to speak. Therefore, they should not blame me.

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*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Motions moved:

(i) "That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the following demands esntered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 16, 20, 22, 32, 38; 39 and 54."

(ii) "That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1982, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 29, 30, 42, 43, 45, 58, 59, 62, 68, 70, 79, 81, 85; 100 and 108."

Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1979-80 Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
1	EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE	
16.	Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses	9,37,05,049
20.	Defence Services—Army	62,05,70,422
22.	Defence Services—Air Force	24,41,61,337
32.	Ministry of Finance	82,25,321
38.	Currency, Coinage and Mint	38,75,835
39.	Pensions	4,13,91,917
II,	EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL	
54.	Chandigarh	16,04,555

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1981-82 Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No, of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE		
6.	Co-operation	..	7,00, 00,000
7.	Department of Food	..	15,50,00,000
8.	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	44,10,000	..

1	2	3
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE		
11 Ministry of Commerce	8,00,000	..
12 Foreign Trade and Export Production .	86,00,000	50,01,000
13 Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts .	30,00,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY		
29 Departmental of Coal	..	89,00,00,00
30 Department of Power	..	1,000
MINISTRY OF FINANCE		
42 Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,000	34,46,55,000
43 Loans to Goverbnment Servants , etc, .	..	13,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE		
45 Medical and Public Health	..	1,000
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY		
58—Ministry of Industry	6,00,000	..
59 Industries	..	12,92,04,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING		
62 Information and Publicity . . .	8,86,000	..
MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS		
68 Administration of Justice	1,000	..
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM , CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS		
70 Petroleum and Petro-Chemicals Industries	..	90,51,000
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT		
79 Road and Inland Water Transport . .	..	9,00,00,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES		
81 Department of Steel	..	1,000
MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION		
85—Department of Rehabilitation . . .	..	1,45,00,000

1		2	
		Revenue Rs,	Capital Rxs,
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHONOLOGY			
100	Department of Science and Technology	1,000	..
DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT			
108	Department of Ocean Development	2,00,00,000	..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call the hon. Minister at 4 o'clock. There is also a cut motiaon by Shri T. R. Shamanna. The hon. Member is not present. So, the cut motion is not moved.

Shri E. Balanandan.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Finance Minister has come with Supplementary Demands which incur an additional expenditure of Rs. 333.2 crores with an Additional National Expenditure which may involve yearly Rs. 12,000 crores to be required to cover adjustments connected with the discharge of Treasury Bills in the Accounts. Then he has said that his Receipts etc. will fetch him nearly Rs. 83 crores. And, therefore, he wants us to agree to the additional amount of Rs. 250 crores from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Now while going through the papers you find certain reasons for bringing up these Supplementary Demands.

When you go to Item 2, that is, Ministry of Agriculture, you will find Rs. 25 crores of additional demand which has been made.

The reasons given are the price hikes in the input of fertilizers, agricultural inputs, etc.

And when you go to Demand No. 11, (Ministry of Commerce) you find that Rs. 8 crores of Additional Demand is made. There also it has been said that Government is forced to pay additional DA for the staff.

Then when we go to Demand No. 79, it is stated that this is because of the hike in petrol and the additional payment of dearness allowance that they have to pay higher amounts. We have to look into the reasons why such kinds of hikes arise. Government has put forward the argument that because the international price of petrol is going sky-high, therefore, they have no option but to increase the price internally. That was the position taken by the Government. But if you go into the details, you will find that. Last time when the Finance Minister increased the prices of petrol and petroleum products within the country, there was no increase at all in the international price of these commodities. Actually in respect of petroleum and petroleum products there was a glut in the international market. But still the Finance Minister at that time chose to increase the price of petrol, of petroleum products etc. He increased the price of petrol by 53 paise per litre. He increased the price of kerosene by 15 paise per litre. He increased the price of HSD by 37 paise per litre. He increased LSD by 37 paise per litre. He increased price of Urea by Rs. 350 per tonne. He increased the price of 15 K.G. domestic cooking gas cylinder by Rs. 5. At that time as I said there was no rise in the international price of petrol and petroleum products. But still, he announced these price increases which may yield to the Government Rs. 1200 crores. When you include tax and other peripheries it will fetch nearly Rs. 2000 crores annually. This was the massive

dose of additional indirect taxation which has been imposed by the hon. Minister of Finance.

Last time he did not say. He said that prices of petroleum have gone up. In his speech last time what he was saying was this:

> "This increase in price had become inescapable in view of the steeply rising cost of expanded oil exploration and development programmes, the continuing strain on the balance of payments position, and the need to moderate the growth in the demand for petroleum products."

On this ground the price rise was announced. The international price of petrol and petroleum products were not rising at that time. But it was done due to 'expanded oil exploration and development programmes'. It was done 'to moderate the growth of the demand for petroleum products'. You can very well understand the argument. Sir, nearly 70 per cent of the petroleum in the country is consumed by Defence and by the Government of India. He says that he wants to moderate the growth in the demand of petroleum products. On that ground, if you raise the price of petrol, what will be the effect? In the totality, with regard to this indirect taxation, the policy of the Government will only give rise to the increase in the prices of so many essential commodities. There will be cost push on all the consumer goods. And that is the reason why every time the D.A. was to be sanctioned. It is because the cost of living index price was rising. So, the rise in price is due to the policy adopted by the Government. But the hon. Finance Minister will argue that the relevant price rise was not due to that reason. But if you go into the whole sale price figures, you will find that there is an increase in prices of all essential commodities and also in the retail prices. But the hon. Finance Minister will always argue that if you take the average figure for the period between last year and this year, the rate of increase is less. In this connection, I will narrate a small story.

In Kerala, there is a big river called Periyar River. One mathematician and another person wanted to cross the river. The mathematician calculated the average depth of the river, that is, at one point, the depth was 2 ft., at another it was 4 ft. and at the third point it was 10.5 ft. He worked out the average as 4.5 ft. So the mathematician decided that they could cross the river.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): One was mathematician and the other was perhaps my friend the hon. Member himself.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: May be yourself also. But they did not return. The went to Arabian Sea. This is how the Finance Minister advances his argument. He will better consult 'Home' Minister and she will tell him what is going on in the country. About onion story, the elders in the other House recently discussed. The onioin was sold at Rs. 6.50 per kilo. Therefore, the average will not help us and the Finance Minister cannot feel anybody. Day in and day out the prices of essential commodities are going up. But you may say that the rate of price hike is a little less. The common man has to pay more and more for his daily necessities.

Another aspect has to be taken into account on the taxation measures which the Government is imposing on the people of the country. When new taxation measures are to be taken, they do not come to Parliament for its approval. Parliament is not even consulted. Thousands of crores of rupees worth of taxation is imposed without the approval of this august House. The latest in the series is the one which the Railway Minister has imposed on the railway freights. Pandayji has done something wonderful. He is called by some "Accident Minister" and by some others 'Minister for dacoity and robbery' in the train. He has increased the freight rate again

by 10 per cent more for goods taken by the train upto 500 kilometers and beyond 500 kilometers the freight rate will be 15. Now, what will be the effect of this. Of course, the Finance Minister would say that it was not his business but it was the business of the Railway Minister. But ultimately what is the effect of this? The effect would be that this freight increase will again push up the prices of various essential items. There are two months left for the presentation of the General Budget. Can you come forward with a Supplementary Demand like this? I don't think so. The increase in the freight rate at 10 per cent and 15 per cent for more than 500 kilometers only shows hte callousness of the Railway Minister. No exemption has been given to the essential commodities carried by the railways except kerosene. Food items like wheat, rice, etc. have not been given exemption while increasing the freight rate. I am dealing with the question of price rise. Now, what is going to happen because of this? Again the prices will go up. In Kerala we have to get wheat and rice, from this part of the country and the distance is about 2500 kms. from here. The economists have calculated that the prices of wheat and rice in Kerala will be 7 per cent more, if not 7.5 per cent because of this alone.

There is another point. We always talk of petroleum being a primary product which is essential for keeping up production. There is no doubt that energy is very important. But what about coal? The Railway Minister did not exclude coal from the recent freight rise. What will be the effect? The Government of India has been rightly saying that since we have to save precious foreign exchange, we should consume less of petrol. The industrialists in Kerala were advised by the Government that they should convert their boilers to use coal instead of petrol and they have done that. Now, what about the supply of coal by Coal India. What are they doing? They are not able to supply the required quantity of coal to them. If at all Coal India are in a position to supply, the Railways will see to them that nothing would go to that part of the country. Consequently, the industries in the Southern end will not be able to work to its full capacity.

Further, the coal prices would also go up. We have to pay more. We are also a part of this country, and you have to take care of the essential commodities and the requirements of the people. If you do not do that, how can you control the prices? We are in a vicious circle. Once you increase the prices of petrol, or increase the freight charges, naturally the prices will be affected and these will go up. This is bound to affect the prices of every item and again we will be in that vicious circle. What are you doing about it?

According to me, everybody is not a loser because of the hike in prices; of course, the majority of the people are the losers. The moneyed section, the big capitalists and monopolists are making money out of it. That is the situation.

The Government is expected to take suitable measures to curb prices and the Government should be a model. Last time, Mr. Finance Minister, you had to do a thing which, I do not think, you yourself were very much willing to do, but you had to do it; you had to defend one Chief Minister of a State in a way. Even though you are a good lawyer, the case was so bad, that you were not able to defend it properly. That was one part. The other part was that the Chief Minister who is expected to take steps in order to control the prices, was himself involved in the sale of cement at higher prices. Though the Government had fixed the price of cement at Rs. 36 a bag, the great Chief Minister wanted Rs. 40 more per bag. That is the sort of Chief Minister and the Government we have. In such a case, how can the prices be controlled? How can we succeed in curbing the price rise if these things are allowed, if the Chief Minister himself allows the cement bag to be sold Rs. 40 above the fixed price? There is another aspect of it. Where has he kept or spent this amount of Rs. 40 extra per bag? He

[Shri E. Balanandan]

claims that he has accounted for the money, but those people who do this kind of things, would not keep proper account, would not say that they have sold the cement at a higher rate than the fixed rate; this money would be there as black money. That is money which has been earned by illegal means, immoral and wrong means. What is the attitude of our Finance Minister? He may say that he is relying on the black money for the sale of Bearer Bonds to fill up the budgetary gap. He can say that the Supreme Court has said that is okay. All right. What is said by the Sureme Court? Legally he may be correct, but orally he is wrong. And what are you encouraging? You are encouraging those people who want to make black-money and that way the Finance Minister is absolutely in the wrong track. Therefore, I am requesting him to change his line.

In conclusion I must say one thing. You are saying now that demand management is your line. How do you manage the demand? The income of the lower sections of the people are curtailed so that they cannot consume. We have to go over to other aspects of the policy, but I don't want to touch it here. I have no time. But only one thing I have to tell you that this price on the other side leads to a position where people's consumption and standard of life are coming down. Therefore, the people have to come and demand for better life. And that is why last November on the 23rd the workers of the country in millions came to Delhi. What for? For demanding a reversal of the policy of the Government with regard to these finances and the other policies of the government. Perhaps your Government may not take care of these demands of the workers who have come in millions, but I tell you Mr. Finance Minister the writings on the walls have to be seen by you and the Government. What is that? A moderate conservative paper like 'The Hindu' has to tell something even though the Finance Minister claims nothing wrong in agreeing to the IMF conditions

"It would be life without dignity and self-respect."

Not only has this paper said this, but every national newspaper in the country condmned the attitude of the Government by agreeing to the IMF conditions. I don't want to narrate it because I have no time. I may tell the Finance Minister finally one small point. You know, in the Malayalam Manorama, a popular paper and conservative paper published in Kerala, an editorial has come recently on 14th December. It has commented on the recent raliway hike:

"It is hitting below the belt".

Therefore, I am only saying that you must see the writing on the wall, and not only listen only to those people who support the Government and Government policy, but also those on the other side against you.

On January 19, the working class of India is going to warn you again. An industrial strike is going to take place on January 19. Against what? Not for getting DA rise for the workers alone, but for the change in the policy of the Government of India which ruins our country by the wrong policies; I must say, you are tying us to a vicious circle by which you are pledging our country to international monopoly capitalism.

With this I oppose your proposals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri R. P. Panika. You start and at 1300 hours we will adjourn

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : (राबर्टसगंज): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत अतिरिक्त अनुदानों की मांगों तथा सप्लीमेंटरी पूरक मांगों

का पुरजोर समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हूं।

पिछली बार जब वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन में बजट प्रस्तुत किया था, उस समय मैंने अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट किए थे। दरासल अगर देखा जाये तो 1980 से जो भारतवर्ष की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में उत्तरोत्तर सुधार दृष्टिगोचर हो रहा है, उसके लिए बहुत कुछ हमारे वित्त मंत्री ही बधाई के पात्र हैं और मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह का संतुलित बजट इन्होंने पिछले दो वर्षों में रखा है वैसा बजट पिछले काफी वर्षों से नहीं आता रहा है खासकर जनता पार्टी के समय उन्होंने ऐसा बजट प्रस्तुत किया कि जिससे हमारी इकनामी शटर हो गई, लेकिन वर्तमान वित्त मंत्री के प्रयास से फिर किसी भी क्षेत्र में अगर आप देखें, को सैक्टर हैं, ट्रांसपोर्ट है, पावर है और चीजें हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Panika, you can continue at 1400 hrs.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दस मिनट लेट हो गए, आपका इतना टाइम चला गया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members must make it a point that they attend the afternoon session before the quorum bell rings.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL), 1979-80—*Contd*

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1981-82—*Contd.*

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रावर्टसगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय वि. मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुपूरक और अतिरिक्त अनुदानों की मांगों के समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ था और मैं यह कह रहा था कि . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every hon. Member from the ruling Party should take not more than ten minutes.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : जिस व्यवस्थित ढंग से बजट पिछले दो वर्षों में प्रस्तुत किया गया है उस से हमारे देश का जनरल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर सुधरा है। परिणाम स्वरुप कृषि, उद्योग और अन्य क्षेत्रों में हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ा है। आप को याद होगा कि जनता राज के ढाई तीन साल के प्रशासन में समग्र क्रांति लाने का जो उन का कार्यक्रम था, उन तमाम कार्यक्रमों का नतीजा क्या हुआ? आप 79–80 का खर्च देखें तो राष्ट्रीय आय में 4.5 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। लेकिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा गांधी और वर्तनान वित्त मंत्री जी वकटरमन की कुशलता के कारण आप ने देखा कि पिछले दो सालों में उत्तरोत्तर हमारी जो एकोनामी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है उस में विकास हो रहा है। 1980–81 में हमारा कृषि का उत्पादन 19 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया। औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी साढे तीन प्रतिशत बढ़ा। यही नहीं, इस तरह से हमारा इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर क्रियेट हुआ है कि इस साल ओवरआल जो हमारा इंडस्ट्रियल उत्पादन है वह 8 प्रतिशत बढ़ने जा रहा है। कृषि का उत्पादन भी इसी तरह बढ़ रहा है।

[श्री राय प्यारे पनिका]

मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि जिस कुशल और व्यवस्थित ढंग से वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट प्रस्तुत किया है उसका नतीजा आज हमारे सामने है। इस से के अलावा जो और सेक्टर हैं चाहे सामाजिक सेक्टर हो या और दूसरा सेक्टर हो सब में प्रगति की तरफ हम बढ़े हैं। आखिरकार हमारी प्लानिंग या अर्थ-व्यवस्था का उद्देश्य क्या है? हम चाहते क्या हैं? हम चाहते हैं विकास और आधुनिकतम विकास। हम चाहते हैं सोशल जस्टिस आत्म-निर्भरता। इन सब मूलभूत आधारों को देखें तो सब में हम उत्तरोत्तर विकास करते जा रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा हमारे सामने कठिनाइयां भी आईं। कभी बाढ़ आई तो कभी सूख पड़ा। लेकिन इन सभी कठिनाइयों को पार करते हुए हम उत्तरोत्तर आगे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। साथ ही साथ हमारे देश की जो एकोनामी है उसकी तरफ सरकार को और हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना होगा। समतावादी व्यवस्था लाने के लिए जो कार्यक्रम शुरु किए गए थे जिनका लाभ विशेष कर लघु कृषकों, गरीबों हरिजनों एवं आदिवासियों को मिलना चाहिए था वह 20-25 साल की कोशिश के बाद भी नहीं हो सका। लैण्ड रिफार्म्स के जो कार्यक्रम चलाए गए थे वह राज्यों के द्वारा पूरे नहीं किए जा रहे हैं। पिछले सालों में 15.67 लाख एकड़ जमीन सरप्लस डिक्लेयर की गई लेकिन आज तक उस में से केवल 6.69 लाख एकड़ जमीन वितरित की गई। इस प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि जो सरप्लस जमीन मिली थी वह भी वितरित नहीं की जा सकी है। नतीजा यह है कि जो प्रोग्राम गरीब हरिजन आदिवासी भूमि-हीनों के लिए चलने चाहिए थे वह नहीं चल पा रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगला बजट जब वे प्रस्तुत करेंगे या जब भाषण देंगे तब वे इस बात का निश्चित आश्वासन यहां पर दें कि जो कार्यक्रम चलाए गए हैं उनको सेन्टर की ओर से स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को को डायरेक्टिव देकर पूरा कदाया जाएगा अन्यथा यह विकास लापसाइडेड हो जाएगा--बड़े और भी बड़े होते जायेंगे और जो छोटे गरीब लोग हैं वे और भी पिछड़ते जायेंगे। इस प्रकार से हमारी जो सोशल जस्टिस की कल्पना है वह कल्पना मात्र ही रह जायेगी। अतः इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए।

अब मैं इस सदन के समक्ष कुछ डाटा देकर यह बताना चाहूंगा कि विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थाओं के द्वारा जो ऋण वितरित किया जाता है उस में कितना भेद-भाव हो रहा है। 69.4 प्रतिशत आबादी को सहकारी समितियों से 15.6 परसेंट और नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से 6.1 परसेंट लोन दिया गया जबकि 3.9 प्रतिशत लोगों को 31.4 प्रतिशत सहकारी समितियों से और 21.3 प्रतिशत नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों से लोन दिया गया। इस तरह से आप देखें कि सेन्टर की जो नीति है और अपना बजट भाषण करते समय मंत्री जी ने जो कहा था कि एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में कितना जाएगा और उद्योग सेक्टर में कितना जायेगा उसके अनुरूप ऋण वितरित नहीं किया जा रहा है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि गरीब हरिजन आदिवासियों को 45-50 परसेंट सूद पर महाजनों से ऋण लेना पड़ रहा है।

इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि आप यह जानते है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने किसी क्षेत्र को बैकवर्ड घोषित करने के लिए 6 क्राइटेरिया रखे हैं--सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र,

रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र, बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्र, कोस्टल सेलाइन एरिया, ट्राइबल एरिया और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र लेकिन प्लान बनाते समय इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया । मिर्जापुर जहां से मैं आता हूं वहां पर इन 6 क्राइटीरिया में से 5 लागू होते हैं लेकिन फिर भी उसको प्लानिंग कमीशन की ओर से इण्डस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड घोषित नहीं किया गया है। वहां पर ट्राइबल क्षेत्र है, वहां पर पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है, वहां पर सूखा पडता है और बाढ़ भी आती है। किसी क्षेत्र का विकास करने के लिए जो आधारभूत सिद्धांत आपने बना रखे हैं वह सारे के सारे वहां पर लागू होते हैं। इसलिए अगर उनको वहां पर लागू किया जाए तभी वहां का संतुलित विकास हो सकता है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे देश में 50 प्रतिशत लोग जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं उनके विकास के लिए जो विशेष कार्यक्रम हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चलाए हैं--आई० आर० डी० पी० और एन० आर० डी० पी०--उनके लिए छठी योजना में रुपया एलाट किया जाना चाहिए था और हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए था कि इतने करोड़ रुपया इस में खर्च किया जाएगा मैं आपको आई० आर० डी० पी० का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि इस में छ सौ करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की थी कि उसको दो साल के अन्दर खर्च होना चाहिए था, लेकिन हम बजट देखते हैं 334 करोड़ रुपये का। इसी तरह से और जो आपके कार्यक्रम हैं, चाहे डी० पी० ए० पी० का कार्यक्रम हो या नेशनल रूरल एम्प्लायमेंट का कार्यक्रम हो--सारा रुपया जो उस में बढ़ना चाहिए था, वह घटता जा रहा है। इसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि जो 50 प्रतिशत जनता गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे है, उसको ऊपर नहीं ला पा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे इस ओर ध्यान दें।

साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट है, वह बिल्कुल आपको बदनाम करने में लगा है। जो भी स्कीम या जो भी लोन उसको देना चाहिए था, वह नहीं दिया जाता है, लोन में गड़बड़ी कर रहे हैं, इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट को कसें कि जो सरकारी नीतियां हैं, वह समझ बूझ कर बनाई गई हैं, उनका पालन होना चाहिए। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने गरीबों के उत्थान के लिए लोन की व्यवस्था की है, जिसके उनका विकास हो सके। अभी उप मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश गए थे, मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि स्पेशल काम्पोनेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए था आई० आर० डी० पी० के लिए जो रुपया वितरित होना चाहिए था, वह वितरित नहीं हो रहा है, कारण यह है कि बैंक सहयोग नहीं कर रहा है कोई बैंक कहता है कि स्टाफ नहीं है, कोई कहता है कि लोन कैपेसिटी नहीं है, जबकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसकी जिम्मेदारी लेता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप बैंको को कसें। आपने जो आधार बनाए हैं, एग्रीकल्चर के लिए जो रूपया निश्चित किया है वह एग्रीकल्चर में जाना चाहिए और जो रुपया आई० आर० डी० पी० के लिए निश्चित किया है, वह उसमें जाना चाहिए, तभी देश का विकास हो सकता है।

एक बात मैं और आपको उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं। उसकी आबादी और साइज को देखते हुए जितना रुपया विकास के लिए देना चाहिए;

[श्री रामप्यारे पनिका]

चाहे वह सैन्ट्रल इन्डस्ट्रीज सैक्टर में हो, चाहे एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर में हो, वह नहीं मिलता है इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आप रुपयों का वितरण करें तो स्टेट की बैकवर्डनेस को देखते हुए और वहां की विशेष परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए करना चाहिए

अभी हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में प्लानिंग शुरू हुई, उत्तर प्रदेश की इकोनामि या उत्तर प्रदेश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था सारे राज्यों से अच्छी थी; लेकिन आज हम बिहार को छोड़ कर नीचे चले गए हैं उसका कारण यह है कि सैक्टर से जो रुपया बंटता है वह सैन्ट्रल उद्योग धंधों को नहीं मिलता है इस ओर भी मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए

एक बात मैं और कहना चहाता हूं कि आदिवासियों अनुसूचित जन जातियों के कल्याण के लिए जो योजनाएं हैं, उन के लिए आप एक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी बनाइए आप रुपया तो दे देते हैं, लेकिन उस से काम नहीं चलने वाला है। आप एक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी बनाइए जो यह देखें कि जो राज्यों को रुपया दिया जाता है, वह ठीक से खर्च हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है । आप पसा तो एलाट कर देते हैं और हम यहां से बजट पास कर देते हैं और कह देते हैं कि हम ने यह विकास कर दिया , वह विकास कर दिया। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूं कि वित्त विभाग में एक एसी मशीनरी हो, एक ऐसा अंग हो, जो इस काम को देखे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्डस का समर्थन करते हुए जैसा मैंने कहा कि माननीय मंत्री जी की कुशलता और व्यवस्थित बजट के कारण हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था पीछे दो सालों में बढ़ी है और बढ़ती जाएगी। मैं इसका पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskantha): Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Mr. Venkataraman deserves all congratulations for handling the economic affairs in the very best manner. I know that for any Finance Minister to come with a demand for additional grants is not a happy task. But the post-budget events that have taken place nationally as well as internationally have compelled the Finance Minister to come before the House once again for additional grants. It is not a very easy task for the Finance Minister of a developing country, particularly a mammoth country like India to foresee all the eventualities in the context of the changing international situations and international economic policies. Still he has to re-build a squandered economy since he took over from his predecessor and therefore, the task before him was not easier. The last budget, as we saw, was highly acclaimed by not only members belonging to this side but by the entire nation as a whole. It was a great relief to the common man and the poor people. Definitely we can say that the last year's budget was a budget which put the economy once again on the right track. But thereafter particularly the oil prices had been increased, which cut across very heavily on our exchequer. I, once again, congratulate the Government and Shrimati Indira Gandhi that the apprehensions that were there on the oil front, had been completely belied. The agriculturists had apprehended that they would have to go from pillar to post as they used to do in the previous Government's regime, with a tin for fetching crude oil or diesel oil. This time, this Government has successfully met those contingencies. There was no shortage of diesel oil in any part of the country.

And because of this, we have been able to increase our agricultural production.

What are the other factors which have burdened the exchequer? The most important among them is the security environment. The big Powers want to see that India bend down on its knees before them. They want to squeeze India. Though Pakistan may not be in a position or cannot dare to attack us, still they are arming Pakistan to the teeth. This has put a great strain on our economy. Therefore, the Finance Minister has to come before the House with Supplementary Demands.

I would submit that aggressions these days are not committed by weapons only. These days, economic levers are pulled by the big Powers. That sometimes very adversely and effectively affect a developing country. That is what is happening in the international sphere. All the western big powers want to see that the Indian economy and India's march towards progress should be hampered and thwarted. With this evil design, they want to cut and squeeze India. That is why, our application to IFM for loan was objected by America. But our Government has successfully aborted all those attempts. I would compliment and congratulate our Finance Minister for that.

Criticism has been levelled by the opposition that the loan has been taken with conditions. I am proud to say that our Government, particularly Mr. Venkataraman, deserves all the praise and congratulations that he has been successful in securing a huge loan, which never in the history was available to India in the past, without any conditions. There are no restraints. The country can determine its own path of development. That is a great achievement of the Government. Only yesterday, I heard that countries like West Germany had started appreciating India's progress on the economic and industrial fronts. Growth of industries is better. On the agricultural front also, we know that in the past farmers had to burn their sugarcane. Now a balance has been struck between the consumer prices and production prices for agricultural produce. Therefore, now the entire country is happy. The farmer is happy. And the consumer is also, to some extent, happy. I do not say that prices have not risen. But I am sure and confident that our Government would take ample care to see that prices are brought down to a reasonable level.

During the period of the previous Government, the inflation rate was very high. This has now been contained and brought down considerably. That is not a small achievement in the present circumstances. So, I wholeheartedly support the additional sums which the Finance Minister is asking.

While supporting that, I would also like to point out one or two factors. it has been said, and surely with a grain of truth, that the gap between the rich and the poor is widening. There is a big gap between the purchasing power of the poor and the affluent. That is why it is said that the poor is becoming poorer and the rich richer. To solve this problem the rural sector should have a sense of investment. In spite of all we did, we are still not in a position to make them alive to a sense of industrial investment. Therefore, the thrust and the pressure is on agriculture. Despite making the metropolitan big cities, big centres for industrial growth, we should put in some infra-structure in the rural sector so that the entire country side can become a behave of industrial activity and the poor people can also invest their money in industry.

In the Sixth Plan you have contemplated investing a large amount for giving importance to the rural sector. I hope that the objective and vision set forth in the Sixth Plan will be vigorously translated into action. I am confident that under the able leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and our astute Finance Minister, Shri Venkaraman, this country would certainly be able to achieve it.

Last but not the least, whatever may be the tale of sophistry and jugglery

[Shri Bheravandan K. Gadhavi]

of figures, we cannot deny or explain away the fact that prices have risen. Only the other day, the Railway Minister said in the House that he had to come forward with Demands for Grants for meeting the extra expenditure and that he was going to increase the freight rates. The way things are going on, I visualize there would hardly be any consumer item left on which you could levy excise duty. So, you will have to find new avenues for raising more resources to the Exchequer.

No doubt, you have floated the Bearer Bonds. I wish you all success. So far as the morality of that is concerned, it can hardly be defended. It is only because of the grave position of the economy that it has been justified even by the Supreme Court. It can very well happen that after five years the bearer bonds which you have floated now may be sold at a premium. So, I want to put in a word of caution. You have to ensure that it does not again create a parallel economy. Otherwise, the very object of floating these bonds, namely, curtailing black money economy, will be defeated.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support the Demands for Grants.

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव (कन्नौज) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप का आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आप ने मुझे कुछ कहने का अवसर दिया ।

आज तो हालात देश में मंहगाई, बेरोजगारी और भ्रष्टाचार से पैदा हो गये हैं, उन के बारे में तो कुछ कहने से ज्यादा लाभ होने वाला नहीं है लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि किसानों की जो स्थिति है, उस से सब लोग अवगत होंगे। किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का सही मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता है और उस के बदले किसानों को जो माल अपने उपयोग के लिए और खेती का उत्पादन करने के लिए खेतों में डालना पड़ता है, उनकी कीमतें पिछले एक वर्ष में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ा दी गई हैं । चाहे खाद की कीमत हो, चाहे बीज हो, चाहे पेस्टीसाइड्स हो, चाहे पानी हो और चाहे बिजली हो, इन सब में काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है और इसके ठीक विपरीत किसानों को उन के उत्पादन का सही मूल्य नहीं मिल पा रहा है ।

उदाहरण के तौर पर, मैं सदन को बताने की कोशिश करूंगा कि अभी हाल में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने धान की कीमत 115 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निश्चित की है और सारे अखबारों में यह आ गया है कि सरकार ने इस की खरीद के लिए बहुत सारे सेन्टर खोल दिये हैं लेकिन मौके पर जा कर देखा जाए, तो कोई सेन्टर नहीं खोला गया और आज भी किसानों को अपना धान 95 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से बेचना पड़ रहा है और इससे भी खराब बात यह कि उत्तर प्रदेश में फारूखाबाद, जो आलू के उत्पादन के लिए बहुत प्रसिद्ध है, में आलू इस वक्त 40 रुपये, 45 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से बिक रहा है और ट्रान्सपोर्ट के माध्यम से उचित मार्केट के स्थान पर जो आलू पहुंचाना पड़ता है, उस के लिए किसान को 60 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल देना पड़ रहा है और यह रेलवे मंत्रालय की एक छोटी सी चूक के कारण हुआ है । वहां पर छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का काम काफी दिनों से चल रहा है। वह लखनऊ के पूर्व तक पूरी हो गई है लेकिन फारुखाबाद के साथ जोड़ने का कोई रास्ता शेष नहीं रह गया है ।

अपने माल को केवल ट्रक के माध्यम से भेजने पर किसान को 60 रुपये क्विंटल भाड़ा देना पड़ा । किसान को, जिसने कि आलू बोने में खाद और बीज डाला, उसको उसकी कीमत 40 रुपये, 42 रुपये और 45 रुपये क्विंटल मिली। इन सारी परिस्थितियों में यह कहने में मुझे कोई कठिनाई नहीं है कि आज किसानों की हालत बेहद

खराब हो रही है और अमीरी और गरीबी का अन्तर बराबर बढ़ता चला जा रहा है।

मिल मालिकों के माल की कीमत माल का उत्पादन होने से पहले निर्धारित कर दी जाती है कि इस भाव में उन का माल मिलेगा। लेकिन किसान के माल की कीमत वे लोग तय करते हैं जो कि उस को परचेज करते हैं। मिल के मालिक को कीमत पहले से निर्धारित हो जाती है और किसान के उत्पादन का भाव उस के तैयार होने के बाद निश्चित होता है कि इस भाव में वह माल बिकेगा। अगर किसान के उत्पादन का कीमत भी उस की बुवाई से पहले तय कर दी जाए तो किसान को यह सुविधा रहे कि वह उस वक्त कौन-सी फसल बोये, और कौन सी नहीं बोये, जिस से कि उस को अपने माल की उचित कीमत मिल सके।

आज देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की जो स्थिति है उस से रोज अखबार रंग कर आते हैं। यहां हम लोगों को ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे अखबार वालों ने घटनाओं को बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर पेश किया है। मैं आपको एक दुखद घटना बताना चाहूंगा जिस को सुन कर आप को इन घटनाओं के सम्बन्ध में ताज्जुब नहीं होगा। **

एक सभा इटावा में हो रही थी। यह पिछली 6 या 7 तारीख को हो रही थी। उस सभा में से तीन लड़के, तीन स्नातक या स्नातकोत्तर विद्यार्थी पुलिस ले गयी और उन का काउन्टर कर दिया। उन का अपराध यह था कि उन में से एक ने एक कालिज के प्रेजीडेंट का चुनाव लड़ा था और दो ने उस का समर्थन किया था। इन के नाम हैं- श्री साहिब सिंह यादव, पुत्र कुंवर सिंह यादव, सिरसो जुबरिहा, थाना सैफई, उत्तर प्रदेश, दूसरे का नाम है श्री मलखान सिंह यादव, पुत्र वसीदीन सिंह, खुड़ावा अकबरपुर।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making some allegations. Please do not do it.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is only narrating a story. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I will look into the record.

श्री खोटे सिंह यादव : तीसरे का नाम है श्री मादो सिंह यादव, नगला बल्ले, थाना छिवरमऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may stop it. You should not mention names because they are not there in the House to defend themselves. I will go through the record.

श्री खोटे सिंह यादव : अगर नाम लेने में कोई आपत्ति है, अगर मैं मरने वालों के नाम भी नहीं सुना सकता हूं तो कोई बात नहीं है।

1 जनवरी, 1980 को उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे तत्वों की संख्या 400 से कम थी जिनके बारे में पुलिस ने गोली से मारने या ईनाम देने की घोषणा की थी। एक वर्ष के अन्दर 15 हजार लोगों को मारने या काउंटर करने की घोषणा की है। इस तरह से एक जाति विशेष का सफाया किया जा रहा है और एक विशेष तरीके से बदमाशों का संरक्षण देने की बात की जा रही है। देउरा कांड में उस संतोषा या उस के आदमियों, जिन्होंने कि 26 आदमियों को मार डाला, ऐसे लोगों का काउंटर नहीं किया गया, बेगुनाह लोगों का काउंटर किया जाता है। यह कहानी सब कुछ बता रही है जिस को कि मैं सुनाना चाहता हूं। ऐसे लोगों का काउंटर न कर के दूसरे लोगों का काउंटर कर दिया जाता है।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What has it got to do with the Supplementary Demands? Come to the subject proper.

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव : यह केवल सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड्स के बारे में कहा जा रहा है । जिस सरकार की प्रजातंत्र पर आस्था न हो,प्रजा तन्त्र के तरीके से कार्य करने या सोचने का ढंग न हो उसी के बारे में कहा जा रहा है । 1975 और 1976 तक यही सरकार इस देश में थी । न केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के तीन-चार प्रदेशों में सरकारी समितियों के लोगों को हटा दिया गया । जिनके माध्यम से सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की देख रेख की जाती थी और मुट्ठी भर सरकारी अधिकारियों के जिम्मे यह व्यवस्था सौंप दी गई, जिसके कारण आम जनता की बहुत कठिनाई है। अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश में 24 हजार चुने हुए लोगों को केवल जुलाई के महीने में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने हटाया ।

जिस सरकार की आस्था डैमोक्रेटिक सैट-अप में न हो, किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने की न हो, जिस के समय में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति भी उचित न हो, जो सरकार गरीबी और अमीरी का अन्तर दूर न कर सके, मैं ऐसी सरकार के इस ग्रान्ट के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं ।

अन्त में माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय के लिये आभार प्रकट करता हूं कि उन्होंने मुझे कुछ कहने का अवसर दिया ।

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) which are laid on the Table of the House by the honourable Finance Minister. At the very outset, I convey my thanks to him for the able way in which he managed the economy of the country in the context of the difficult world situation of inflation. Our Finance Minister is definitely doing well, but when we come to the House and hear our Finance Minister speaking with facts and figures and giving elaborate speeches about different schemes and after that when we go back to our constituencies and try to explain the same to our people, people laugh at us. For that, I do not blame him. It is the implementation machinery which is responsible and that is not being geared up properly, and for that reason I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister—and I hope he will not be much disturbed by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mohan Dev, you would not have told your people in your constituency....

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Because Swamy Ji is very much excited today. This is the first day when I see him getting excited. Never in my life I have seen him getting excited.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. You would not have told.....

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Even for that matter you would also be excited.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I hope how you are cooled down.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, in your presence.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: About the schemes. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to one thing. I have written letters to him and some of the letters have been attended to by him and action is being taken. He is one of those Ministers who, when you draw his attention, takes action. That is why I wanted to draw his pointed attention regarding this. The IRDB scheme is a scheme where the bank has got a vital role to play. Recently I had been to my constituency for two days and attended a meeting of the Bank where

the Deputy Commissioner is the Chairman of the District Committee. Unfortunately, about 9000 petitions are pending in Silchar, Karimganj and Hailakandi in Cachar District which is a part and parcel of Assam where there is no agitation, no bandh, no civil disobedience and where everything is working properly. One Member who is a Minister, Mr. Laskar, is sitting here. And I am another Member from there. The whole of Assam has boycotted, but unfortunately we cannot give any benefit to the people, though the Central Government has given a scheme, because of the non-functioning of the banks. Banks come forward with different arguments. One of the arguments they put forward is because the Banking Service Commission in Assam is without a Chairman, they cannot appoint many M.Ds. the posts of which are being sanctioned by the Government in different banks. This is a very vital problem. So, I would urge upon the Finance Minister to see that this particular point is attended to and the Chairman of the Board of the Banking Service Commission is selected or elected—I do not know what is the procedure—as soon as possible.

As regards IRDB schemes, I would urge upon you to request or to instruct different Chairman of the nationalised banks to submit a report regarding the proposals which are pending before these different banks and what are the difficulties in the way of implementation. I am not making a charge against any bank. There might be some genuine difficulties, but it is our function to see that these are being overcome. When the hon. Finance Minister made the last Budget speech, I drew his attention to royalty in Assam. He was kind enough to say that that was under the consideration of the Government. I urge upon him that before it is too late, decision on this may be given.

As regards District of Cachar, the work is being done at Gauhati level. Unfortunately, in Gauhati there is some agitation. Regional Bank Manager's office is in Gauhati. Various proposals which are being sent from the people in Tripura, Cachar and Manipur and different banks to the Regional Office in Gauhati are not being processed. I will urge upon the Finance Minister to have a Regional Manager's Office at Silchar so that things can be cleared up and work can be done properly for the people of our area. I am not casting any aspersion on anybody but since we have fought election and it is difficult for our people to get things processed, so I will urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to look into this aspect.

The hon. Finance Minister was kind enough to give Divisional Office of L.I.C. I assured him them that the business would go up. Only two days back I met the Divisional Manager. He told me that they were getting more business. If Regional Office asked for is given, the realisation of money from Cachar from different banks will also go up. It would be better than what it is now.

The hon. Finance Minister has done a very good thing so far as the tea industry is concerned. It is earning two thirds of our foreign exchange. It is one of the export commodities. This benefit which has been given in excise for directly sending tea to the market, unfortunately, is going to a few business houses which are directly connected with the export market. Different commodity organisations have submitted different memoranda. Their delegation is coming to meet the hon. Finance Minister to-morrow. I will request him to look into this aspect and see how best this benefit can be given to the producers and not to the merchants specially in Darjeeling area. The hon. Finance Minister knows things for himself. He told me that one day he would do something whereby Darjeeling tea does not lose its market. The producer is not getting benefit because of some administrative difficulties. I would request him to look into this particular aspect.

It is the policy of the Government that for every Block Headquarters there should be a bank branch. In my District this is being followed.

[Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev]

Systematically it is going on. Is Assam and in my district there are certain remote areas which are far away from the present banking set up of Block Head-quarters. This is a case in Arunachal and Nagaland. I think it is Government thinking and that in such cases deviation should be made. I will request the hon. Finance Minister to clear this issue as per certain proposals from the evarious banks to deviate. The Bank Managers and Regional Managers have told him certain things. But it is to be cleared by the higher authority. This particular aspect shoud be tooked into. It is tribal belt people. In very remote areas they have to walk fifteen to twently miles. There is no communication. This particular aspect must be seen. I shall have enough time to speak on the Assam Budget, I thank you for giving me this chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Nagaratnam. Your Party has been allotted 7 minutes.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM (Sriperumbudur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, I would support the Supplementary Demand for Grants presented before this House by our hon. Finance Minister.

I would like to express my views on the Supplementary Demand for Grants. The hon. Finance Minister has sought the approval of this House for the additional gross expenditure of Rs. 333.42 crores besides a national provision of Rs. 12,000 crores which is required to cover adjustments connected with the discharge of treasury bills in the accounts. In the year 1980, our Government had inherited an economy which was in a bad state so that the growth of the economy was retarded. I must congratulate the Government for the steps taken in the field of inflation, development and supply management. I am very glad to note that the rate of inflation has shown a fall from 22.2 per cent to 14.8 per cent and further to 10.4 per cent from the year 1980. But most of the neighbouring countries have not controlled inflation. We have made import of wheat, edible oil and sugar. Timely action has been taken for the growth of our mixed economy.

I find that prices are rising, unemployment is growing and our balance of payment position is going from bad to worse, particularly in Tamil Nadu. They are in the black list. The Government without extracting work from the village Officers have been paying more than Rs. 6.00 crores. Now, the services of 24,000 village officers have been terminated about one year back by the way of an Ordinance. The Tamil Nadu Government were ready to pay the money without extracting work from the village officers and the Government had accepted this in a court of law.

The industrial units should be properly utilised. For this, the Government should give clear instructions to the private sector to follow the Government principles. Otherwise, their licences should be cancelled. The industries in the private sector are not following the Government procedures, rules and regulations properly. In that case, the hon. Finance Minister should give directions not only through the Industries Minister but also to the State Government to cancel the licences. People in the private sector approach the State Government to acquire land to start an industry but they get the permission for starting from the the Central Government. The private sector industries are doing business on their own principles but they are not following the principles of Central Government.

The petrol prices are very high. The production of food grains has gone up but the prices have not come down correspondingly. Now, our country has entered int a deal with the International Monetary Fund for getting the highest loan from that organisation. Therefore, I would request that allocation of funds to the State of Tamil Nadu may be increased.

The agriculturist position in Tamil Nadu is the worst . A false hope was

given by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during the time of election that he would wipe out all the loans of the agriculturists. But the loans are still pending and the poor agriculturists cannot repay the loans. Now the Chief Minister could not fulfil his false hope. Now I would request the Central Government and the hon. Finance Minister to give suitable directions to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu either to cancel the loans or wipe them out.

In regard to loans to the Central Government employees, the Budget provides Rs. 19 crores for the grant of house building advances to the Central Government employees and the employees of the Union Territory administrations. Now, it is estimated at Rs. 32 crores. Therefore, a supplementary grant of Rs. 13 crores is being sought. I welcome it. But the amount is not sufficient. I would like to bring to the kind attention of the hon. Finance Minister that most of the employees are not able to purchase even a plot with a loan of Rs. 30,000 which is given to them. How can they purchase a flat or construct a house? Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to increase the amount of house building advance for the employees.

In my constituency Sriperumbudur —the hon. Finance Minister knows very well that Chinglepet district is divided in two constituencies, Chinglepet and Sriperumbudur—particularly, Ponneri taluk, Gummudipoondi taluk, Uthukossai taluk, Tiruvellore taluk and Thiruttani taluk in Chinglepet district are very backward in industry as well as in irrigation. I would request the hon. Minister to start industries in those areas so that the people will get job opportunities and there will be economic development in those areas.

The Kalpakkam Energy Self-Sufficiency Scheme should be started early so that thereafter the energy supply will be very easy to get.

There are about 1 lakh fishermen living in my constituency on the sea shore of the Bay of Bengal, that is, in Pulicut—it is also the constituency of the Deputy-Speaker. The people cannot cross the channel, the black sea waters. There is one light house Kuppam near the sea shore. From Pulicut to Kuppam, they cannot cross the channel. It is a long-standing demand, pending for a long time. A bridge has to be constructed there which will be very convenient for the fishermen to carry fish and sell it.

Also, the Neyveli second mine cut is already over. I request the Finance Minister to consider at least the third mine cut in the next Budget, so that it can also be started.

Then, there is long pending Sethusamudram Canal project. The original estimate of expenditure was Rs. 25 crores. That was about 25 years ago. This cost estimate must have increased very much now. If it is started, I may say that it is equal to the Suez Canal. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to consider it and this project also may be started early.

I may be permitted to draw the kind attention of the Finance Minister that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu so far has not paid the income-tax. Why the Finance Minister has not asked the Chief Minister about it? The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is occupying a high public office. In the last Budget session, the Finance Minister said that the Chief Minister had promised to dispose of the property to pay the arrears. But I learnt that he has sold his property to his own son and wife.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Government to collect.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM: The Central Government must interrogate the Chief Minister on this matter.

Further, the Syed Yusufs' Brothers, The Sheikh Mohammad Rowther & Co. and the Syed Ibrahim Co., the private shipping firms, have violated the foreign exchange regulations. The Central Government must look into this matter.

[Shri T. Nagaratnam]

The Central Government must take up this matter.

Lastly, I would submit that Sudarsan Chit Fund in Madras have cheated....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That Bill is coming.

SHRI T. NAGARATNAM: Rs. 80 crores to chit holders. So far they have not been asked anything in this regard.

I request the Finance Minister to take up this matter and also he is not a poor man. He is running an international hotel in Madras. Therefore, his explanation must be called and report to the Central Government should be given.

I wholeheartedly support the demands.

I conclude my speech.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड्स सदन में विचारार्थ रखी हैं, उस का मैं स्वागत करता हूं और समर्थन करता हूं ।

खास तौर से मैं राजस्थान जिन कठिनाइयों से जूझ रहा है, उन के बारे में माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । राजस्थान में तीन साल से भयंकर अकाल है और उस अकाल की वजह से जो कठिनाइयां आज राजस्थान को भुगतनी पड़ रही हैं, उन कठिनाइयों के संबंध में जब तक भारत सरकार हमारी मदद नहीं करेगी, तब तक राजस्थान की पीड़ित जनता को जिस प्रकार काम काज देना चाहते हैं, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं, उनके फूडग्रेन की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं, जानवरों के लिए जो व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं और जो भी उन के सामने कठिनाइयां हैं, उन की व्यवस्था करना चाहते हैं—उस में माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय का पूर्ण सहयोग आवश्यक है । आप जानते हैं कि राजस्थान की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब है, 100 करोड़ रुपए का ओवर-ड्राफ्ट है । ऐसी हालत में पीड़ित लोगों को जब तक अकाल राहत काम नहीं दिया जाएगा, उन की जब तक रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी, तब तक उन की हालत नहीं सुधर सकती है । इसलिए नितान्त आवश्यक है कि भारत सरकार इस काम में ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करे । पिछले साल जिस प्रकार का अकाल था और आपने मदद की, उस की वजह से वहां के लोगों को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर राहत कार्य मिले, जिसकी वजह से लोग भी वहां ठहर सके और अपना कामकाज मजदूरी करके व्यवस्था को जमा पाए । दिसम्बर का महीना खत्म होने को आया है और अब भारत सरकार की स्टडी-टीम आज कल में

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED *in the Chair*]

वहां पहुंची है और उस के बाद स्टडी टीम अपनी रिपोर्ट देगी तथा उस की सिफारिशों को लागू करने में आप दो-तीन महीने का समय ले लेंगे । और उस के बाद आप कुछ राहत देने की कोशिश करेंगे । मेरा मतलब कहने का यह है कि जल्दी से जल्दी राहत मिलनी चाहिए, ताकि वहां के लोगों को काम काज जल्दी उपलब्ध हो—इस संबंध में मेरी विनम्र प्रार्थना मंत्री महोदय से है ।

दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि राजस्थान में 35 हजार गांव हैं, जिन में से 10 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं, जिनमें पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था दो-दो, चार-चार, पांच-पांच या सात-सात मील तक नहीं है । बहुत दूर दूर से पीने का पानी लाना पड़ता है । इस भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति में यह स्थिति और भी खराब हो गई है । जो कुएं 250–300 फीट गहरे थे, उनमें वाटर लैवल और नीचे चला गया है और इस से बहुत ही कठिन समस्या उन

गां ों के सामने उपस्थित हो गई है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि वहां टैंकर्स के जरिए से या अन्य प्रकार से पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की जाए तथा जो ट्यूब वैल 50–50 या 60–60 मील पर खोदे हुए हैं, उन ट्यब वैलों से पानी ले जाकर उन लोगों को मुहैया कराया जाए । इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं, इस संबंध में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था के लिए राजस्थान को बड़े पैमाने पर पैसा दिया जाए, ताकि वहां के लोगों को जानवरों को पीने के पानी को व्यवस्था की जा सके ।

15.00 hrs.

इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था वहां पर नितान्त आवश्यक है वरना हजारों लोग पीने के पानी के अभाव में दम घुट-घुट कर मर जायेंगे ।

इसी प्रकार से जानवरों के सम्बन्ध में भी बहुत जबरदस्त कठिनाई है । आप जानते हैं राजस्थान अपने जानवरों के लिये बहुत मशहूर है वहां पर गाय, बेल तथा दूसरे जानवरों की करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति है और जो वहां डेजर्ट एरिया है उस के जीवन-निर्वाह का साधन केवल जानवर हैं, दूसरा कोई साधन वहां पर मौजूद नहीं है । लेकिन वहां का लाइव-स्टाक आज बिना चारे और पानी के मर जायगा––इस सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है । इस के लिये आस पास के राज्यों से, चाहे हरियाणा हो, पंजाब हो, गुजरात हो, मध्य प्रदेश हो, बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर चारा मुहिया कराया जाय ताकि इस करोड़ों रुपयों की सम्पदा को मरने से बचाया जा सके । आप जानते हैं–हमारे लाइव-स्टाक ने राजस्थान की प्रगति में बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है और इन के द्वारा हम वहां पर सफेद-क्रान्ति लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं–लेकिन चारे और पानी के अभाव में यह सब समाप्त हो जायगा । इस लिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नितान्त आवश्यक है ।

इन समस्याओं का मुकाबला करने के लिए राजस्थान की धन से अधिक से अधिक सहायता की जाय । हमारी राजस्थान सरकार ने भारत सरकार से 235 करोड़ रुपयों की मांग की है । हमारे अकाल से पीड़ित लोगों को यदि मरने से बचाना है, उन को रोजी और रोटी देनी है तो भारत सरकार को इतनी धनराशि अवश्य देनी होगी, वरना वहां की हालत बहुत खस्ता हो जायगी और आगे चल कर आप को बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा । उन के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की जाय, अनाज की ज्यादा से ज्यादा सप्लाई की जाय, क्योंकि खरीफ की फसल तो पहले ही नहीं हुई और अब रबी की फसल भी पानी के अभाव में पैदा नहीं हो रही है । इसलिए फूड ग्रेन की सप्लाई ज्यादा से ज्यादा मात्रा में की जाय । जानवरों के लिये खास तौर से चारे की व्यवस्था की जाये । वहां की अकाल पीड़ित जनता के लिये रोजी और रोटी का इन्तजाम किया जाय । माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान मैं इस ओर विशेष रूप से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

दूसरा प्रश्न हमारे भीलवाड़ा में "मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल" है जिस का पहले सरकार की ओर से टेक-ओवर किया गया था । दो-तीन साल तक वह सरकार के पास रही, सरकारी अधिकारियों की व्यवस्था में उस मील से कम से कम करोड़-डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया कमाया गया । वह बहुत अच्छी मिल है और सरकार के समय में अच्छी व्यवस्था में उस को चलाया गया । लेकिन बाद में उस को फिर से पुराने मालिकों के सुपुर्द कर दिया गया । आज उस मिल के मालिकों ने फिर से उस को सिक बना दिया है, उस का सारा पैसा खींच कर नई इण्डस्ट्रीज में लगा रहे हैं तथा उस को फिर से सिक करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । मैं ने पिछली दफा भी उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलते हुए आप से निवेदन किया था कि मील का वापस टेक-ओवर किया जाय, वरना जो साढ़े तीन हजार मजदूर

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

वहां पर काम करते हैं, तथा उन के लगभग 15 हजार डिपेण्डेन्ट्स भूख से बिलख-बिलख कर मर जायेंगे । मैं फिर इस बात पर जोर देता हूं कि यह इण्डस्ट्री ऐसी इण्डस्ट्री नहीं है जिस को सिक इण्डस्ट्री कहा जा सके । अभी जैसा आप ने कहा कि हम सिक इण्डस्ट्री को लेकर भारत सरकार का पैसा बरबाद नहीं करना चाहते, मगर यह इण्डस्ट्री तो सिक नहीं है, इस का मालिक जान-बूझ कर इस को सिक बना रहा है । ऐसी हालत में अगर सरकार जांच करवा कर इस को अपने हाथ में ले तो निश्चित तरीके से हजारों मजदूरों और उन के परिवारों को भूखा मरने से बचाया जा सकता है ।

इस मेवाड़ टैक्सटाइल मिल में मजदूरों का प्राविडेंट फण्ड का 20 लाख रुपया गड़बड़ में पड़ा हुआ है । मैंने पहले भी निवेदन किया था – अभी तक इसके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है इस का मालिक ई० एस० आई० का 20 लाख रुपया खा कर बैठा हुआ है । मजदूरों का कन्ट्रीब्यूशन ले लेते हैं और अपना कन्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं देते हैं । वह सारा सारा पैसा हजम कर रखा है । ऐसे उद्योगपति के खिलाफ निश्चित तौर पर कानूनी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिये और इस को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये ताकि यह सही हाथों में जा कर चलती रहे और वहां पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों को काम मिलता रहे ।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान ऐसा प्रान्त है जिसकी तरफ आप की निगाह अभी तक पूरी नहीं गई है । वहां पर सरकारी उद्योगों के अन्दर 2 परसेन्ट से भी कम पैसा लगाया गया है । इस लिए मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि राजस्थान जैसे पिछड़े प्रान्त को आगे लाना है रीजनल इम्बैलेंस को समाप्त करना है, तो निश्चित तरीके से जो उद्योग धन्धे वहां स्थापित हो सकते हैं उनको वहां स्थापित करने की बात करनी चाहिये ।

जिंक का बहुत बड़ा भंडार भीलवाड़ा में आगूचा गांव में मिला है । वहां पर 5 करोड़ टन के भंडार मिले हैं । एक सुपर जिंक स्मेल्टर प्लांट वहां पर स्थापित हो जाए, तो वह एक बहुत बड़ा सेन्टर हो सकता है और उस से हजारों लोगों को रोजगार धंधा मिल सकता है । भारत सरकार की तरफ से एक इस तरह का उद्योग वहां पर स्थापित होना चाहिए और मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि इस तरह की व्यवस्था निश्चित तरीके से करनी चाहिए क्योंकि उस क्षेत्र में जिंक का इतना बड़ा भंडार है जो विश्व में कहीं नहीं है । अमेरिका में जो इस तरह के भंडार हैं उन के मुकाबले में यहां पर उससे 12 परसेन्ट जिंक पैदा हो सकता है । इस प्रकार का भंडार वहां निकला है और भारत सरकार को वहां पर उद्योग स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

माइका का बहुत बड़ा भंडार भीलवाड़ा के अन्दर है । बिहार में माइका के पेपर के कारखाने आप ने दिये हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में दूसरे नम्बर पर माइका का प्रोडक्शन हमारे यहां भीलवाड़ा में होता है । इसलिए वहां पर एक कागज के कारखाने को स्थापित करना चाहिए । पहले भी मैंने इस के बारे में निवेदन किया था । भीलवाड़ा में अभ्रक के कारखाने के बारे में जो हमारा केस था उस को रिजेक्ट कर दिया गया था मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उस केस का रिवाइव करना चाहिए । अगर मिटको की तरफ से वहां पर अभ्रक का, कागज का कारखाना स्थापित किया जाए तो इस से वहां की बेकारी भी दूर होगी और देश का भी बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा ।

इसी तरीके से बिजली के बारे में भी कहना है । वहां लिगनाइट के बहुत बड़े भंडार मिले हैं । वहां पर लिगनाइट से बिजली

के कारखाने स्थापित किये जाएं । राजस्थान में जो आर० ए० पी० पी० आप का लगा हुआ है, उस में करोड़ों रुपया आप का खर्च हुआ लेकिन वह बन्द पड़ा रहता है और वहां पर बिजली की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप डिमांड्स पर बोलिये ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं डिमांड्स पर ही बोल रहा हूं । इंडस्ट्री की डिमांड है और दूसरी डिमांडस है, इन के बारे में ही मैंने कहा है, और किसी चीज़ के बारे में मैंने नहीं कहा है ।

हाईवे के सम्बन्ध में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अजमेर से इन्दौर होते हुए बम्बई तक एक नेशनल हाईवे स्थापित की जाए ।

इसी प्रकार से खाद के तीन कारखाने स्थ त किये जाएं । पहला वहां पर पेट्रोलियम गैस पर बेस्ड, दूसरा राक-फासफेट पर बेस्ड और तीसरा जिप्सम पर बेस्ड हो । ये तीन कारखाने वहां पर खाद के स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए । इस वक्त गैस-बेस्ड प्लान सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगाने की बात चल रही है जबकि पहले तीन कारखाने लगाने की घोषणा की थी । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप राजस्थान को ऊंचा उठाना चाहते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से तीन खाद के कारखाने वहां पर स्थापित किए जाने चाहिए ।

इसी तरह से जेसलमेर के बारे में यह नि दन करना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर गैस के बहुत बड़ा भंडार हैं । वहां पर कुएं खोदे गये थे लेकिन उनको बीच में ही छोड़ दिया । आप ने देखा होगा कि बंगाल में करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करके सैंकड़ों कुएं खोदे गये और इतना रुपया आप ने बर्बाद कर दिया मगर एक पैसे का फ़ायदा नहीं हुआ । जहां गैस और पैट्रोल निकल सकते हैं, वहां पर आप ने कुओं की खुदाई के काम को छोड़ दिया और जहां पर नहीं निकल सकते हैं वहां पर राजनीतिक दबाव के कारण आप ने काम किया ऐसी पार्टी वाले यहां बैठे हुए हैं जो पैसे को हज़म करना चाहते हैं । ऐसी पार्टी के लोगों को बैनीफिट करवाते हैं और हमारे जैसे गरीब और पिछड़े लोगों की जो बात है, वह आप सुनते नहीं हैं । इसलिए वहां पर कुओं की खुदाई की व्यवस्था आपको करनी चाहिए ।

बैंकों के बारे में मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि रूरल बैंक आप ने राजस्थान के अन्दर दिये हैं, पिछली बार 12 स्थापित हुए हैं लेकिन अब भी बहुत से जिले अभाव में पड़े हुए हैं । इसलिए वहां पर भी रूरल बैंकों की स्थापना होनी चाहिए । वहां पर अकाल पड़ गया है और बैंकों द्वारा वसूली से लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ़ हो रही है । बैंक लोगों को परेशान कर रहे हैं और उन की नीलामी हो रही है । मेरा कहना यह है कि थोड़ा इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि अकाल के समय में उनकी वसूली स्थगित रहे । बंगाल में तो बड़े बड़े लोगों पर करोड़ों-करोड़ों रुपया बाकी है और उन से वह पैसा वसूल नहीं होता लेकिन जो छोटे लोग हैं उनकी कुर्की हो रही है । इसलिए इस को स्थगित कराने की आप व्यवस्था करें ।

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : सभापति महोदय, श्री वेंकटरमन आदमी बहुत अच्छे हैं लेकिन जब से ये वित्त मंत्री बने हैं, तब से इन की शिप कुछ लूज हुई है और बजट की पवित्रता खत्म हो गई है । उदाहरण के तौर पर मुल्क में एक आदमी इस देश का बजट देख कर अपने बजट को बनाता था, उसको बिगाड़ता था

[श्री सूरज भान]

संवारता था लेकिन अब तो उसको कुछ पता चलता ही नहीं। बजट के पहले और बजट के बाद दाम बढ़ा दिए जाते हैं। कोयले का दाम बढ़ा दिया, रेल भाड़ा बढ़ा दिया और खाद की कीमत बढ़ा दी। इस से जो बजट है, उसकी पवित्रता ही खत्म हो गई है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले चुनाव आप ने लोगों से यह कह कर लड़े थे कि मंहगाई कम की जाएगी। मंहगाई कितनी कम हुई है, उसके मैं थोड़े आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं जब आप लोग हुकुमत में आये उस वक्त 1980 के शुरू में वनस्पति घी 9.17 रु० किलो मिलता था और आज 14 रु० किलो मिलता है। उस वक्त सरसों का तेल 9 रू० कि०जी० था, आज 16 रु० के० जी० है। चीनी 2.40 रु० थी जो कि 15-16 रु० के० जी० बिक कर आज 6-7 रू० के० जी० पर बिक रही है। देसी घी का दाम 22 रू० किलो था जो कि 45 रू० बिक कर आज 35 रू० किलो बिक रहा है। दूध 1 रुपये 10 पैसे से 2 रुपये 20 पैसे किलो में बिक रहा है। कपड़े धोने का साबुन 4.20 रु० किलो था आज 7 रु० किलो है। दस डिबियाओं के माचिस का पैकेट एक रुपये में आता था आज वह दो रूपये में आता है। खाद जो किसान इस्तेमाल करता है वह पहले 70 रूपये की बोरी आती थी, आज वह 120 रुपये में मिलती है। कुकिंग गैस जो पहले 29 रुपये में आती थी, आज उसके दाम 50 रूपये से ऊपर पहुंच गए हैं। यह तरक्की हुई है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी के राज में एक हजार रुपये का नोट बंद किया गया था। आपने उसके बजाय दस हजार रूपये का नोट शुरू कर दिया है। ये नोट ही हैं। इस से ब्लैक मनी ब्हाइट होती है। आप दस साल के बाद दस हजार रुपये के बारह हजार रुपये देने जा रहे हैं। इस से तो, ब्लैक मनी खत्म नहीं होगी, और ब्हाइट होती जाएगी।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ब्लैक मनी खत्म नहीं कर सकेंगे क्योंकि आप उसको बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री अन्तुले हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री, श्री भजनलाल और ऐसे ही एक-दो और मुख्य मंत्री जो निदेश जाते हैं तो उनके बारे में आप लोगों की यह धारणा है कि वे वहां जा कर स्वीट्जरलैंड के बैंक में पैसा जमा कराते हैं। कुछ केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के बारे में यह धारणा है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी छानबीन करने के लिए, पलियामेंट की एक कमेटी बनाई जाए जिस में इकनो रिजर्व बैंक के आफिशियल्स को भी रखा जाए। यह कमेटी इस बात की छानबीन करे कि कितना रुपया बाहर दूसरे मुल्कों में जमा है। जो बाहर के मुल्कों से सौदे होते हैं उन में जो कमीशन मिलता है वह भी वहीं का वहीं जमा हो जाता है। इस सब की इंक्वायरी होनी चाहिए। अगर यह बाहर के बैंकों में जमा राशि को निकाल कर ले आया जाए तो एक साल तक आपको बजट में टैक्स लगाने की जरुरत नहीं होगी।

एक बात मैं अपने प्रदेश हरियाणा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। 1960 में पाकिस्तान के साथ इन्डस वाटर ट्रीटी खत्म हुई थी। जिस के मुताबिक पाकिस्तान को जो पानी जाता था वह बंद कर दिया जाना चाहिए। उसके बाद श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने एक अवार्ड दिया था

कि हरियाणा को 3.5 मिलियन एकड़ पानी दिया जाए हालांकि एक्सपर्ट्स के मुताबिक हरियाणा को ज्यादा पानी मिलना चाहिए था। उस वक्त के पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ज्ञानी जैल सिंह ने यह मान लिया था कि अगर हरियाणा एक करोड़ रूपया दे दे तो वे अपने हिस्से में तीस कि० मीटर की नहर बना देंगे। वह एक करोड़ रुपया दे दिया गया। चूंकि पंजाब के हिस्से में वह नहर अब तक नहीं बनी है इसलिए वह पानी जाया जा रहा है। अगर उस पानी को पंजाब ही इस्तेमाल कर ले तो भी कोई एतराज की बात नहीं थी परन्तु यह पानी मुफ्त में पाकिस्तान को जा रहा है। यह सैन्टर का फैसला है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि पंजाब इस नहर को बनाना नहीं चाहता इस लिए सैन्टर खुद इस नहर को बनाये। नहीं तो भाखड़ा व्यास मेनेजमेंट बोर्ड के जरिए से उसको बनवाया जाए ताकि वह पानी जाया न हो।

मैं एक अजीब बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसको कि हमें भुगतना पड़ रहा है। हरियाणा में एक मारकण्डे नदी है। उस पर लाखों रूपया खर्च कर के एक बहुत बड़ा पुल बनाया गया। उसका उद्घाटन मुख्य मंत्री भजनलाल जी की मौजूदगी में श्री ए० पी० शर्मा, ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर ने किया। इस पुल पर सिर्फ एक दिन ट्रैफिक चला और अब एक साल से वह पुल बंद है। क्या हरियाणा का कोई नया मुख्य मंत्री आयगा या न्यू ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर आयेगा जब यह पुल खोला जाएगा ? उसके लिए रीजन (कारण) यह दिया जा रहा है कि उस पर टोल टैक्स लगाना है और अभी तक वहां टोल टैक्स चौकी नहीं बनी है। एक तो जी० टी० रोड पर टोल टैक्स लगना ही नहीं चाहिए। अगर लगाना ही था तो उद्घाटन से पहले वह क्यों नहीं लगाया ?

एक मैं यह मांग करना चाहता हूं कि अम्बाला एक बैकवर्ड एरिया है। इस बिल में एग्रीकल्चर और कोआप्रेटिव डवलपमेंट का भी जिक्र है। उनके तहत एक कोआपरेटिव शुगर मिल वहां पर लगना चाहिए।

पूरा हरियाणा हवाई मैप पर नहीं एयर मैप पर नहीं है, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अम्बाला में जो आर्मी का एरोड्रम है, उसको ही पासियली सिविल ट्रैफिक के लिए खोल दिया जाये ताकि उसका इस्तेमाल हो सके।

पी० एण्ड टी के बारे में आपकी डिमांड है, आपने 9 करोड़ 37 लाख की मांग की है। इस बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री सिसोदिया जी ने कुछ दिन पहले 4 दिसम्बर को एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि रोटेशनल ट्रांस्फर बन्द कर दिये जायेंगे, कोई एडीशनल एक्सपेंडीचर नहीं होगा पी एण्ड टी डिपार्टमेंट ने उनका कहना माना या नहीं, लेकिन पिछले दो दिनों में मेरे पास यह 50 पोस्टकार्ड आये हैं इन्हीं रोटेशनल ट्रांस्फर आर्डर के खिलाफ। वह छोटे कर्मचारी हैं उनको उजाड़ दिया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि क्लास—III के रोटेशनल ट्रांस्फर बन्द किये जायें। एक आदमी ने मकान किराये पर लिया है, अगर उसका ट्रांस्फर करते हैं तो उसको आगे मकान मिलेगा या नहीं, कहीं मकान बनाया है तो उसको आगे जा कर दिक्कत होगी। इसलिए कम-से-कम क्लास III के रोटेशनल ट्रांस्फर बन्द होने चाहियें।

एक बात मैं यह नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं कि निरंकारियों के गुरु बाबा

[श्री सूरज भान]

गुरुबचन सिंह की मृत्यु हुई, उनका कत्ल दिल्ली में किया गया, यह यूनियन टैरेटरी है । उसके बाद निरंकारियों के एक अच्छे नेता जो सीनियर आई० ए० एस० आफिसर पंजाब; श्री निरंजन सिंह हैं, उन पर हमला हुआ और उनके छोटे भाई जो आई० ए० एस० के लिए सिलेक्ट हो गये थे, उनको जान से मार दिया गया । उसके किसी मुलजिम को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया, क्या कारण है, समझ में नहीं आ रहा है ?

लाला जगत नारायण जी सच्चे देशभक्त थे, ऊंचे दर्जे के पत्रकार थे और देश की एकता के लिये काम करते थे । उनको उन्हीं गुणों के लिय गोली का निशाना बनाया गया । एक आदमी मौके पर पकड़ भी लिया गया, उसने कुछ लोगों के नाम तो बतायें होंगे, लकिन उसमें से एक भी आदमी गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया । उसके बाद एक ड्रामा हुआ ।

संत भिंडरावाला को, जब वप चुंडकलां, हरियाणा में आये तो हरियाणा की पुलिस उनको गिरफ्तार करना चाहती थी, पंजाब की पुलिस भी आई, लेकिन मैं इल्जाम लगाना चाहता हूं, जो कि ठीक है कि केन्द्र से इंस्ट्रक्शन्ज गई कि इस आदमी को गिरफ्तार न करो और उसको वापिस जाने दिया गया यह ड्रामा कब तक होगा, ऐसा तो कभी सुनने में नहीं आया था कि एक आदमी को कहा जाये कि हमने आपके खिलाफ वारण्ट जारी कर दिया है और उससे रिक्वैस्ट की जाय कि आप मेहरबानी कर के सरैण्डर कर दीजिए ।

हरिजनों के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कफाल्टा और देवली में जो कुछ हुआ, उसको मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि कफाल्टा में और इसी तरह से कल्वनमनी में तंजोर डिस्ट्रिक्ट, तमिलनाडु में 1968 में हुआ था जितने भी हरिजन कत्ल हुए थे, उनके मुलिजमों को सब को बरी कर दिया गया था । वही कहानी फिर देवली में न दोहराई जाये । मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि वहां डाकुओं ने जो डाका डाला था, कत्ल किये थे, वहां के सबूत नष्ट किये गये, खून में लथपथ कपड़े नहीं ले जाये गये, डाकुओं के जूते वहीं पड़े हैं, खून में लथपथ चारपाइयां वहीं पड़ी हैं, लेकिन जैसा अखबारों में आ रहा है, केस ठीक से बनाए नहीं हैं, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वह मुलजिम भी बरी हो जायें ।

सभापति महोदय, आखिरी बात कह कर मैं बैठना चाहता हूं । मैंने 8 दिन पहले एक क्वैश्चन किया था, एडमिट नहीं हुआ; न जाने क्यों नहीं हुआ ?

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में गुडैडम गांव, श्रीमनगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में दुस्सा रैंजय्या नाम के हरिजन पर वहां के पटवारी ने इलजाम लगाया था कि मेरी लड़की बीमार है, इस हरिजन ने भूत-प्रेत इस पर कर दिया है और दिन-दहाड़े ग्राम की पंचायत के सामने पहले उसको पीटा गया और फिर लोहे की भारी कड़ी के साथ बांधकर जिन्दा उसको चिता में जला दिया गया । कब तक यह हरिजनों के साथ होता रहेगा ? मैं मांग करता हूं कि मुलजिम को गिरफ्तार किया जाये । 500 रुपये उसके लड़के को दे कर सरकारी तौर पर इस मामले को दबाने की कोशिश की जा रही है । यह सब कुछ कह कर मैं उन मांगों का विरोध करता हूं ।

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : सभापति जी, जनाब फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर साहब ने 1979–80 के बारे में एक्सैस (Excess) डिमांड्ज फ़ार ग्रांट्स और 1981–82 के दौरान इख़राजात के लिए जो 12,333.42 करोड़ रुपये की सप्लीमैंटरी

डिमांड्ज़ फ़ार ग्रांट्स इस ऐवान में रखी हैं, मैं उनकी ताईद करता हूं। हमारे जो मोहतरिम दोस्त उस तरफ बैठे हुए हैं, वे 1979–80 की डिमांड्ज पर एक्सैस ग्राण्ट्स को भी ओपोज कर रहे हैं। जब वे हुकूमत में थे, जनता पार्टी के मिसरूल में जो कुछ हुआ था, उसको रेगुलराइज करने के लिए ही आनरेबल फ़िनांस मिनिस्टर ने ये डिमांड्ज रखी हैं। उनको भी ओपोज करने की बात हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रही है।

डिमांड नम्बर 2 में स्टेट गवर्नमैंट के लिए शार्ट-टर्म लोन के लिए 25 करोड़ की मांग है और डिमांड नम्बर 6 में कोआपरेटिव्ज के लिए 7 करोड़ की मांग है, जिसमें फ़ार्मर्ज के लिए लांग-टर्म और शार्ट-टर्म लोन और क्रेडिट की बात कही गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक जायज मांग है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त जितने भी एग्रीकल्चरल फिनांसिज ऐवेलेबल हैं, उनसे ज्यादातर बड़े बड़ और रिच फ़ार्मर्ज ने ही फ़ायदा उठाया है और ग़रीब फ़ार्मर्ज उनसे ख़ास फ़ायदा नहीं उठा सके हैं। सरकार को इस तरफ ख़ास तवज्जुह देनी चाहिए, ताकि ग़रीब और छोटे किसानों को क्रेडिट और लोन आसानी से मिल जाएं। रूल्ज और रेगुलेशन्ज को सिम्प्लीफ़ाई किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि वे लोग इससे फ़ायदा उठा सकें।

एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च के बारे में भी एक छोटी सी मांग है। हमारा मुल्क एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च के फ़ील्ड में एक इण्टरनेशनल बाडी का मेम्बर बन गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक मुबारक स्टेप है। आने वाले दिनों में एग्रीकल्चरल साइंस और टेक्नालोजी में ज्यादा डेवेलपमेंट करने के लिए हमारा उस बाडी का मेम्बर बनना जरूरी है। मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार ने यह एक अच्छा कदम उठाया है।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के तहत एक टोकन ग्रांट मांगी है। मैं उनके नोटिस में अपने इलाके की कुछ प्राबलम्ज़ को लाना चाहता हूं। वहां पर एक छोटी सी स्कीम स्तकना हाइडल प्राजेक्ट है। मुझे याद नहीं है कि वह कब शुरु हुई थी। अभी भी वह हमें कम्पलीट होती नज़र नहीं आ रही है। स्टेट गवर्नमैंट का कहना है कि अगर आने वाले दो सालों में कम से कम हर साल ढाई करोड़ रुपया दिया जाये, तो शायद 1982 के दिसम्बर तक वह कम्पलीट हो जाए। यह प्राजेक्ट पहले ढाई करोड़ रुपये का ही था जब कि आज उसका टोटल कास्ट 18 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंच गया है। अगर इसके लिए हर साल थोड़े-थोड़े पैसे दिये जाएंगे, तो इसके पूरा होने में और भी कई साल लग जाएंगे और वह कम्पलीट नहीं हो सकेगी, क्योंकि कास्ट हर साल बढ़ती जा रही है। जनाब फ़िनान्स मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरी गुज़ारिश है कि हमें इसके लिए स्पेशल ग्रांट आने वाले दो सालों के लिए दी जाए। जहां तक जम्मू-काश्मीर स्टेट का सवाल है अनप्राडक्टिव स्कीमों पर खर्चा ज्यादा हो रहा है। इसकी तीन मिसाल मैं आप के सामने रखता हूं। जम्मू काश्मीर में टूरिज्म का कन्वर्जन (Convertion) काम्पलेक्स है 22 करोड़ का या कितने का मुझे ठीक पता नहीं, इसी तरह लेजिस्लेचर बिल्डिंग का भी कितने करोड़ का है, मुझे पता नहीं और एक हाई कोर्ट की बिल्डिंग का है। ये तीनों एकट्ठे बन रहे हैं। इस वक्त जब हमारे पास resources की कमी है तो ये सारा पैसा हम बिल्डिंग कांस्ट्रक्शन पर ही लगाएं, यह जरूरी नहीं है। जहां पर पावर की जरूरत है या ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर है उस को नेगलेक्ट (Neglect) कर रखा है और बिल्डिंग्स के कान्स्ट्रक्शन पर रूपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, जिस में कि

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

ऊपर से पैसे का लेन-देन का मामला चलता है और जिस में इंजीनियर या दूसरे पालिटिशियंस और मिनिस्टर्स या और बड़े बड़े ठेकेदार हैं उन की जेबों में करोड़ो के हिसाब से वह पैसा जा रहा है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि जो नान-प्रोडक्टिव स्कीम्स हैं उनको अभी अंडरटेक नहीं करना चाहिए। अगर करना भी है तो इकट्ठे सब नहीं करना चाहिए। लेजिस्लेचर बिल्डिंग का यदि जरूरी है या कन्वर्जन काम्पलेक्स की अगर जरूरत है तो कम से कम हाई कोर्ट की बिल्डिंग के लिए आप इन्तजार कर सकते थे क्योंकि यदि कोर्ट के लिए बिल्डिंग मौजूद है और किसी एक प्रोजेक्ट को रोक कर इन्तजार कर सकते थे। इस तरह से सारा पैसा इन अनप्रोडक्टिव कामों के लिए खर्च नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

वहां करप्शन बहुत हो रहा है। पिछले दिनों मैं ने एक अखबार में पढ़ा कि शायद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने 25 करोड़ का ओवर ड्राफ्ट मांगा है। एक दूसरे पेपर में लिखा था कि 40 करोड़ का मांगा है। यह मुझे मालूम नहीं कि करेक्ट फिगर कौन सी है जो उन्होंने मांगी है। लेकिन अगर इस तरह से स्पेंडिंग गलत कामों के लिए हो यह आप को नहीं देना चाहिए। हां, ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर हो, पावर सेक्टर हो या और किसानों के फ़ायदे की कोई बात हो तो जरूर आप को एंटरटेन करना चाहिए। यह आप को देखना चाहिए। मैं आप के ऊपर छोड़ता हूं।

इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में छोटा सा आप ने टोकन ग्राण्ट मांगा है। लेकिन मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारी स्टेट है या पहाड़ी जितने इलाके हैं वहां गाड़ियों की चेसिस नहीं मिल रही हैं। हम ट्रांसपोर्ट पर डिपेंडेंट हैं क्योंकि हमारे यहां रेलवेज नहीं हैं और आज जो चेसिस प्रोड्यूस होती हैं वह ब्लैक में जाती हैं। एक एक चेसिस चालीस चालीस और पचास पचास हजार ज्यादा रकम लेकर ब्लैक में बिकती है। जो जरूरत-मंद स्टेट्स हैं जैसे जम्मू काश्मीर का लद्दाख का इलाका है, सिक्किम है, या नेफ़ा के इलाके हैं वहां चूंकि रेलवेज नहीं हैं तो उन लोगों के लिए आप को प्रायरिटी देनी चाहिए और उनके लिए कुछ कोटा अलाहिदा रखने की जरूरत है, नहीं तो उन को मिलता नहीं है। यहां पर बड़े बड़े ट्रांसपोर्टर ब्लैक में उस को खरीद लेते हैं इस तरफ तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है। यह मेरी एक आप से गुजारिश है।

इसी तरह इन्फार्मेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग तथा पब्लिसिटी पर आप ने थोड़ी सी रकम यानि 8.86 लाख मांगी है इंटरनेशनल प्रोग्राम के लिए। मैं उसका फ़ायदा लेते हुए हमारे आल इंडिया रेडियो का लेह स्टेशन है उस की तरफ सरकार की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। वहां एक ही स्टूडियो है और उसी से आप को म्यूजिक भी, न्यूज भी और ड्रामा भी, सब कुछ ब्रोडकास्ट करना है। आप अन्दाजा कीजिए, एक स्टूडियो से क्या यह हो सकता है। नतीजा यह है कि वहां से जब न्यूज चल रहा होता है तो म्यूजिक वाले बाहर बरामदे में बैठ कर प्रैक्टिस कर रहे होते हैं। यह हालत है वहां की।

वहां पर हीटिंग एलावेंस जो सर्दियों में मिलता था वह अभी तक सैंक्शन नहीं हुआ। मैं जब परसों सुबह वहां से चला हूं, जब इंडियन एयर लाइन्स का प्लेन 9 बजे वहां लैण्ड हुआ तो माइनस 16 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड टेम्परेचर था। इस से आप वहां की हालत का अन्दाजा कीजिये। रात को

माइनस 25 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेट तक टेम्परेचर वहां हो जाता है। तो वहां पर हीटिंग एलावेंस जल्दी सैंक्शन करना चाहिए। मिनिस्ट्री आफ इन्फार्मेशन ऐंड ब्राड कास्टिंग इस को जल्दी स्वीकार करे। कम्पेन्सेटरी एलावस के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं। बहुत थोड़े से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मुलाज़िम वहां हैं। कुछ आल इंडिया रेडियो के हैं, कुछ पी ऐंड टी के हैं और कुछ पैरा मिलिट्री फ़ोर्सेज के हैं। ज्यादा उनकी तादाद नहीं है। आप सिर्फ उन को 6 महीने के लिए 20 से 35 परसेंट सी० सी०ए० देते हैं, जब कि जम्मू कश्मीर स्टेट वाले हमें 75 से 100 परसेंट सर्दियों में बेसिक पे पर कोई सीलिंग के बगैर देते हैं। तो इस तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए, इसमें ज्यादा अमाउण्ट इन्वाल्ब्ड नहीं होगा। इसलिए मेरी गुज़ारिश है कि उन कर्मचारियों का अलाउन्स बढ़ाया जाय। अभी ज्यादा अलाउन्स न मिलने की वजह से अच्छे अफ़सर आपके यहां से वहां जाना नहीं चाहते क्योंक देहली में उनको पे ज्यादा मिलती है अलाउन्सेज वगैरह मिला कर लेह में कम हो जाती है, क्योंकि सी० सी० ए०, हाउस रेंट आदि अलाउन्सेज़ कट जाते हैं इसलिए कोई क्यों वहां जायेगा ?

मैं मशकूर हूं सूचना मंत्री जी का कि न्यूज सर्विसेज लेह स्टेशन से चालू कर दिया है। लेकिन उनके लिए जरूरी फैसिलिटीज नहीं है, जैसे टेलीफ़ोन नहीं है, मोनीटरिंग (Monitoring) ऐक्विपमेंट नहीं है। क्योंकि टेलीप्रिन्टर लेह में नहीं चलता है, लिहाज़ा न्यूज के लिए रेडियो पर ही डिपेंड करना पड़ता है। मामूली सा सैट होता है टू-इन-वन, ताकि न्यूज सुन कर के लोकल कंजम्पशन के लिए उसे री ब्रोडकास्ट किया जा सके। मेरी मांग है कि यह सुविधा वहां दी जानी चाहिए।

हमारे सिविल ऐविएशन मिनिस्टर, श्री एस० पी० शर्मा ने नेफ़ा में जो कंसेशन जहाज के किराये में दे रहे हैं एयर पसेंजर्स को या जो सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं लद्दाख सैक्टर में भी कंसीडर करने की बात मान ली है। यह जल्दी इम्प्लीमेंट होना चाहिए क्योंकि लद्दाख में 7 महीने के लिए रास्ता बिल्कुल बन्द रहता है, सिवाय हवाई जहाज के और किसी तरह नहीं जा सकते।

इसी तरह से जम्मू में एक टी० वी० स्टेशन होना जरूरी है। पाकिस्तान का टी० वी० स्टेशन नज़दीक होने की वजह से लोग वहां का टी० वी० देखते हैं और उसके प्रोपोगेण्डा से हमारे बौर्डर एरिया के लोगों के मोरेल पर बुरा असर पड़ता है। लिहाज़ा जम्मू में टी० वी० स्टेशन बहुत जल्द सैंक्शन करना चाहिए।

इसी तरह रिहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। आप ने सुना होगा इस साल लद्दाख में बहुत ही जल्दी स्नोफाल हो गया। नवम्बर के पहले सप्ताह में 2 फीट बरफ पड़ गई और नतीजा यह हुआ कि हजारों भेड़ बकरियां और कैटिल सर्दी से मर गईं। मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर का मशकूर हूं कि उन्हों ने हैलीकोप्टर्स दिये फंसे हुए लोगों को निकालने के लिये और हवाई जहाज़ के जरिये राशन पहुंचाने या गिराने के लिए तथा जानवरों के लिये घास पहुंचाने के लिये हवाई जहाज और दूसरे ट्रांस्पोर्ट दिये। मेरी गुजारिश है कि वहां के लोगों के रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिये, केन्द्र सरकार कुछ ग्रान्ट और दे।

पैट्रोलियम और कैमिकल्स के बारे में यह कहना है कि लद्दाख जैसे इलाके में जंगल तो हैं नहीं इसलिये फ्यूअल वहां बहुत कम है इसलिए हमें गैस फिलिंग प्लान्ट इंडियन आयल के जरिये लेह में दिया जाय। अभी गैस सिलेंडर श्रीनगर से 450 किलोमीटर का सफर तय कर के ले जाना पड़ता है जिसमें रिस्क

[श्री पी० नामग्याल]

भी इनवाल्व (Involve) रहता है सिलेंडर के एक्सप्लोड होने का डर रहता है । इसलिये इंडियल आयल कारपोरेशन के जरिये कुछ स्पेशल ग्रान्ट दे कर वहां फिलिंग का प्लान्ट सरकारी तौर पर या कम्पनी की तरफ़ से लगाया जाय । मेरी यही गुजारिश है ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक प्वाइंट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आफ जसटिस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट – लेह और कारगिल के लिए सिर्फ एक ही डिस्ट्रिक्ट एन्ड सेशन जज है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a matter for the Central Government.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: It is at No. 68.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Please give him more time. It is a neglected area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ranga, he is asking for courts. This is not a matter for the Central Government.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि चाहे सेन्टर के पास हो या स्टेट के पास यह अधिकार हो, वहां पर दो सैशन डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज की जरूरत है । इस वक्त सिर्फ एक ही है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं जनाबे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब द्वारा जो सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रान्टस सदन में विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत की गई है, उसकी ताईद करता हूं ।

شری پی - نام گیال (لداخ) :

سبھاپتی جی - جناب فائنینس منسٹر صاحب نے ۱۹۷۹-۸۰ع کے بارے میں Excess گرانٹس اور ڈیمانڈس فار ۱۹۸۱-۸۲ع کے دوران اخراجات کے لئے جو ۱۲۲۳۳.۴۲ کروڑ روپئے کی سپلیمینٹری ڈیمانڈس فار گرانٹس اس ایوان میں رکھی ہیں میں ان کی تائید کرتا ہوں - ہمارے جو محترم دوست اس طرف بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں وہ ۱۹۷۹-۸۰ع کی ڈیمانڈز فار ایکسز گرانٹس کو بھی ابوز کر رہے ہیں - جب وہ حکومت میں تھے جنتا پارٹی کے مس رول میں جو کچھ ہوا تھا اس کو ریگولرائز کرنے کے لئے ہی آنریبل فائنینس منسٹر نے یہ ڈیمانڈ رکھی ہیں - ان کو بھی ابوز کرنے کی بات ہماری سمجھ میں نہیں آ رہی ہیں -

ڈیمانڈ نمبر ۲ میں اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹس کے لئے شارٹ ٹرم لون کے لئے ۲۵ کروڑ کی مانگ ہے اور ڈیمانڈ نمبر ۶ میں کوآپریٹیوز کے لئے ۷ کروڑ کی مانگ ہے جس میں فارمرز کے لئے لونگ ٹرم اور شارٹ ٹرم لون اور کریڈٹ کی بات کہی گئی ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک جائز مانگ ہے لیکن میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس وقت جتنے بھی ایگریکلچرل فائنینسز ایویلیبل ہیں ان سے زیادہ تر بڑے بڑے اور رچ فارمرس نے ہی فائدہ اٹھایا ہے اور غریب فارمرز ان سے خاص فائدہ نہیں اٹھا سکے ہیں - سرکار کو اس طرف خاص توجہ دینی چاہئے تاکہ غریب اور چھوٹے کسانوں کو کریڈٹ اور لون آسانی سے مل جائیں -

کاسٹ ۱۸ کروڑ روپیہ تک پہنچ گیا ہے اگر اس کے لئے ہر سال تھوڑے تھوڑے پیسے دیئے جائیں گے تو اس کے پورا ہونے میں اور بھی کئی سال لگ جائیں گے - اور وہ کمپلیٹ نہیں ہو سکے گی - کیونکہ کاسٹ ہر سال بڑھتی جا رہی ہے جناب فائنینس منسٹر صاحب سے میری گزارش ہے کہ ہمیں اس کے لئے اسپیشل گرانٹ آنے والے دو سالوں کے لئے دی جائے -

جہاں تک جموں کشمیر اسٹیٹ میں ان پرانے تھرو اسکیموں پر خرچہ زیادہ ہو رہا ہے - اس کی تین مثال میں آپ کے سامنے رکھتا ہوں - جموں کشمیر میں ٹورزم convention کمپلیکس ہے ۲۲ کروڑ کا یا کتنے کا مجھے ٹھیک پتا نہیں اسی طرح لیجسلیچر بلڈنگ کا بھی - کتنے کروڑ کا ہے مجھے پتا نہیں اور ایک ہائی کورٹ کی بلڈنگ کا ہے یہ تینوں اکھٹے ہی رہے ہیں اس وقت جب ہمارے پاس resources کی کمی ہے تو یہ سارا پیسہ ہم بلڈنگ کانسٹرکشن پر ہی لگائیں یہ ضروری نہیں ہے جہاں پر پاور کی ضرورت ہے یا ایگریکلچر سیکٹر ہے اس کو neglect کر رکھا ہے - اور بلڈنگس کے کانسٹرکشن پر روپیہ خرچ کر رہے - جس میں کہ اوپر سے پیسے پیسے کے

رولز اور ریگولیشن کو سمپلی فائی کیا جانا چاہئے تاکہ وہ لوگ اس سے فائدہ اٹھا سکیں -

ایگریکلچرل ریسرچ کے بارے میں بھی ایک چھوٹی سی مانگ ہے ہمارا ملک ایگریکلچرل ریسرچ کے فیلڈ میں ایک انٹر نیشنل باڈی کا ممبر بنا گیا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ ایک مبارک اسٹیپ ہے - آنے والے دنوں میں ایگریکلچرل سائنس اور ٹیکنولوجی میں زیادہ ڈیولپمنٹ کرنے کے لئے ہمارا اس باڈی کا ممبر بننا ضروری ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سرکار نے یہ ایک اچھا قدم اٹھایا ہے -

منسٹر صاحب نے رورل الیکٹریفیکیشن کے تحت ایک ٹوکن گرانٹ مانگی ہے - میں ان کے نوٹس میں ایک علاقے کی کچھ پرابلمس کو لانا چاہتا ہوں وہاں پر ایک چھوٹی سی اسکیم ہے - سمت کتا ہائیڈل پراجیکٹ ہے - مجھے یاد نہیں ہے کہ وہ کب شروع ہوئی تھی - ابھی بھی وہ ہمیں کمپلیٹ ہوتی نظر نہیں آ رہی ہے - اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کا کہنا ہے کہ اگر آنے والے دو سالوں میں کم سے کم ہر سال ڈھائی کروڑ روپیہ دیا جائے - تو شاید ۸۲ کے دسمبر تک وہ کمپلیٹ ہو جائے یہ پراجیکٹ پہلے ڈھائی کروڑ روپئے کا ہی تھا - جبکہ اب اس کا ٹوٹل

[شری پی - نام گھال]

لین دین کا معاملہ چلتا ہے اور جس میں انجینیئر یا دوسرے پالیٹیشین اور منسٹرس یا اور بڑے بڑے ٹھیکیدار ہیں ان کی جیبوں میں کروڑوں کے حساب سے وہ پیسہ جا رہا ہے - میری گذارش ہے کہ جو نان پروڈکٹیو اسکیم ہیں ان کو ابھی انٹرٹیک نہیں کرنا چاہئے - اگر کرنا بھی ہے تو اکٹھے سب نہیں کرنا چاہئے لیجسلیچر بلڈنگ کا بڑی ضروری ہے تو یا کلورزی کامپلیکس کی اگر ضرورت ہے تو کم سے کم ہائی کورٹ کی بلڈنگ کے لئے آپ انتظار کر سکتے تھے کیونکہ ہائی کورٹ کے لئے بلڈنگ موجود ہے - اور کسی ایک پراجیکٹ کو روک کر انتظار کر سکتے تھے - اس طرح سے سارا پیسہ ان نان پروڈکٹیو کاموں کے لئے خرچ نہیں کیا جانا چاہئے - وہاں کرپشن بہت ہو رہا ہے -

پچھلے دنوں میں نے ایک اخبار میں پڑھا کہ شاید اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹ نے ۲۵ کروڑ کا اور ڈرافٹ مانگا ہے ایک دوسرے پیپر میں لکھا تھا کہ ۴۰ کروڑ کا مانگا ہے - یہ مجھے معلوم نہیں کریکٹ فیگر کونسی ہے جو انہوں نے مانگی ہے لیکن اگر اس طرح سے اسپیلڈنگ غلط کاموں کے لئے کرے یہ آپ کو نہیں دینا چاہئے -

ہاں ایگریکلچر سیکٹر ہو پاور سیکٹر ہو یا اور کسانوں کے فائدے کی کوئی بات ہو تو ضرور آپ کو انٹرٹین کرنا چاہئے یہ آپ کو دیکھنا چاہئے - میں آپ کے اوپر چھوڑتا ہوں -

انڈسٹریز کے بارے میں چھوٹا سا آپ نے ٹوکن گرانٹ مانگا ہے لیکن میں صرف اتنا کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو ہماری اسٹیٹ ہے یا پہاڑی جتلے علاقے ہیں وہاں کاریوں کی چیسسز نہیں مل رہی ہے ہم ٹرانسپورٹ پر ڈپینڈ ہیں کیونکہ ہمارے یہاں ریلویز نہیں ہے اور آپ جو چیسسز پروڈیوس ہوتی ہے وہ بلیک میں جاتی ہے ایک ایک چیسسز ۳۰-۴۰ اور ۴۰-۵۰ ہزار زیادہ رقم لے کر بلیک میں بکتی ہے جو ضرورتمند اسٹیٹس ہیں جیسے جموں کشمیر کا لداخ کا علاقہ ہے سکم ہے یا نیفا کے علاقے ہیں وہاں چونکہ ریلویز نہیں ہے تو ان لوگوں کے لئے آپ کو پراریٹی دینی چاہئے - اور ان کے لئے کچھ کوٹا علیحدہ رکھنے کی ضرورت ہے - نہیں تو ان کو ملتا نہیں ہے یہاں پر بڑے بڑے ٹرانسپورٹر بلیک میں اس کو خرید لیتے ہیں اس طرف توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے - یہ میری آپ سے گذارش ہے -

اسی طرح انفارمیشن اور براڈ کاسٹنگ تھا ہیلتھ کی ہو آپ نے

بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں بہت تھوڑے سے سنٹرل یونیورسٹیز کے ملازم وہاں ہیں کچھ آل انڈیا ریڈیو کے ہیں - کچھ پی - ایںڈ ٹی - کے ہیں اور کچھ پورا ملٹری فورسز کے ہیں - زیادہ ان کی تعداد نہیں ہے آپ صرف ان کو چھ مہینے کے لئے ۲۰ سے ۳۵ پرسینٹ ہی - اے - دیتے ہیں جبکہ جموں کشمیر اسٹیٹ والے ملازموں کو ۷۵ سے ۱۰۰ پرسینٹ سردیوں میں بھی بہت پیسہ پر کوئی سیلنگ کے بغیر دیتے ہیں تو اس طرف آپ کو دھیان دینا چاہئے اس میں زیادہ ایمانوئنٹ انوالوڈ نہیں ہوگا اس لئے میری گذارش ہے کہ ان کرمچاریوں کا الاونس بڑھایا جائے - ابھی زیادہ الاونس نہ ملنے کی وجہ سے اچھے افسر آپ کے یہاں سے وہاں جانا نہیں چاہتے کیونکہ دہلی میں ان کو پیسے زیادہ ملتی ہے - الاونسز وغیرہ ملاکر لیہہ میں کم ہو جاتی ہے کیونکہ سی - سی - اے - ہاوس رینٹ آدی الاونسز کٹ جاتے ہیں اس لئے کوئی کیوں وہاں جائے گا -

میں مشکور ہوں سوچنا ملٹری جی کا کہ نیوز سروسز ونگ لیہہ سٹیشن سے چالو کیا دیا ہے لیکن ان کے لئے ضروری فیسیلیٹیز نہیں ہیں جیسے ٹیلیفون نہیں ہے - مانیٹرنگ (monitoring) ایکویپ تھوڑی سی رقم یعنی ۸۸۶ لاکھ مانگی ہے - انٹر نیشنل پروگرام کے لئے میں اس کا فائدہ لیتے ہوئے ہمارے یہاں آل انڈیا ریڈیو کا لیہہ سٹیشن ہے - اس کی طرف سرکار کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں وہاں ایک ہی اسٹوڈیو ہے اور اسی سے میوزک بھی نیوز بھی اور ڈرامہ بھی سب کچھ براڈ کاسٹ کرنا ہے آپ اندازہ کیجئے ایک اسٹوڈیو سے کیا یہ ہو سکتا ہے نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ وہاں سے جب نیوز چل رہا ہوتا ہے تو میوزک والے باہر برآمدے میں بیٹھ کر پریکٹس کر رہے ہوتے ہیں - یہ حالت ہے وہاں کی -

وہاں پر ہیٹنگ الاونس جو سردیوں میں ملتا تھا وہ ابھی تک سینکشن نہیں ہوا - میں جب پرسوں صبح وہاں سے چلا ہوں جب انڈین ایئر لائنز کا پلین نو بجے وہاں لینڈ ہوا تو مائینس ۱۶ ڈگری سنٹی گریڈ ٹیمپریچر تھا اس سے آپ وہاں کی حالت کا اندازہ کیجئے رات کو مائینس ۲۵ ڈگری سنٹی گریڈ تک ٹیمپریچر وہاں ہو جاتا ہے - تو وہاں پر ہیٹنگ الونس جلدی سینکشن کرنا چاہئے منسٹری آف انفارمیشن اینڈ براڈ کاسٹنگ اس کو جلدی سینکشن کرے - کمپینسیٹری الاونسز کے بارے میں

اسی طرح ریہیبلیٹیشن کے بارے میں بھی کچھ کہنا چاہوں گا آپ نے سنا ہوگا اس سال لداخ میں بہت ہی جلدی اسنو فال ہو گیا - نومبر کے پہلے ہفتہ میں دو فٹ برف پڑ گئی اور نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ ہزاروں بھیڑ بکریاں اور کیٹل سردی میں مر گئیں - میں ڈفینس منسٹر کا مشکور ہوں کہ انہوں نے ہیلی کوپٹرس دئے - پھنسے ہوئے لوگوں کو نکالنے کے لئے اور ہوائی جہازوں کے ذریعے راشن پہنچانے یا گرانے کے لئے - جانوروں کے لئے گھاس پہنچانے کے لئے ہوائی جہاز اور دوسرے ٹرانسپورٹ دیئے - میری گذارش ہے کہ وہاں کے لوگوں کے ری ہیبلیٹیشن کے لئے کیندر سرکار کچھ گرانٹ اور دے -

پیٹرولیم اور کیمیکلس کے بارے میں یہ کہنا ہے کہ لداخ جیسے علاقے میں جنگل تو ہے نہیں اس لئے فیول وہاں بہت کم ہے - اس لئے ہمیں گیس فلنگ پلانٹ انڈین آئل کے ذریعہ لیہہ میں دیا جائے - ابھی گیس سلنڈر سری نگر سے سارے چار سو کلو میٹر کا سفر طے کرکے لے جانا پڑتا ہے جس میں رسک بھی انوالوڈ (*Involved*) رہتا ہے - سلنڈر کے ایکسپلوڈ ہونے کا ڈر رہتا ہے - اس لئے انڈین آئل

[شری ہی - نام گیال]

میلنگ نہیں ہیں - کیونکہ ٹیلیپرنٹر لیہہ میں نہیں چلتا ہے - لہذا نیوز کے لئے ریڈیو پر ہی ڈیپینڈ کرنا پڑتا ہے معمولی سا سیٹ ہوتا ہے - تو - ان ون - تاکہ نیوز سن کر کے لوکل کلزمپشن کے لئے اسے ری براڈ کاسٹ کیا جا سکے - میری مانگ ہے کہ یہ سویدھا وہاں دی جانی چاہئے -

ہمارے سول ایویشن منسٹر شری اے - پی - شرما جی نے کہا ہے کہ نیپا میں جو کنسیشن جہاز کے کرایہ پر دے رہے ہیں ایئر پیسنجرس کو یا جو سبسڈی دے رہے لداخ سیکٹر میں بھی کنسیڈر کرنے کی بات مان لی ہے - یہ جلدی امپلیمینٹ ہونا چاہئے کیونکہ لداخ میں سات مہینے کے لئے راستہ بالکل بند رہتا ہے - سوائے ہوائی جہاز کے اور کسی طرح نہیں جا سکتے -

اسی طرح سے جموں میں ایک ٹی - وی - اسٹیشن ہونا ضروری ہے پاکستان کا ٹی - وی - اسٹیشن نزدیک ہونے کی وجہ سے لوگ وہاں کا ٹی - وی - دیکھتے ہیں - اور اس کے پروپیگنڈا سے ہمارے بارڈر ایریا کے لوگوں کے مورل پر برا اثر پڑتا ہے لہذا جموں میں ٹی - وی - اسٹیشن بہت جلد سینکشن کرنا چاہئے -

کارپوریشن کے ذریعہ کچھ اسپیشل گرانٹ دیکر وہاں فلنگ کا پلانٹ سرکاری طور پر یا کمپنی کی طرف سے لگایا جائے - میری یہی گذارش ہے -

سبھا پتی مہودے - میں ایک پوائنٹ ایڈمنسٹریشن آف جسٹس کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں - دو ڈسٹرکٹ ہیڈ اور کارگل کے لئے صرف ایک ہی ڈسٹرکٹ اینڈ سیشن جج ہے -

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a matter for the Central Government.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: It is at No. 68.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Please give him more time. It is a neglected area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ranga, he is asking courts. This is not a matter for the Central Government.

میں : نام گیال - میری بی

گذارش کرونگا کہ چاہے میجسٹر کے پاس ہو یا اسٹیٹ کے پاس یہ ادھیکار ہو وہاں پر دو سیشن ڈسٹرکٹ جج کی ضرورت ہے - اس وقت صرف ایک ہی ہے - ان شبدوں کے ساتھ میں جناب فائنینس منسٹر صاحب دوارا جو سپلیمینٹری گرانٹس سدن میں وچار ارتھ پرستوت کی گئی ہیں - اس کی تائید کرتا ہوں -

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to say a few words in respect of the Supplementary Demands that are before us.

With all humility I would say the ordinary citizen is not at all happy. Taking into consideration the experience of past eight months, we find that economic position of people is going from bad to worse. Day-to-day requirements of the common man are not being met in a satisfactory manner. Prices of food articles are going up without check. When I went to a Bazar last week in Bangalore, I was shocked to find that the rice was selling at Rs. 4/- per Kg. Never in the history of a rice State did I find such a high rate. It is on account of the folly of the Government where without making proper arrangement they have arranged to collect the levy from the mill. So, paddy is not coming to the mills and in the last two weeks the cose of rice has gone up 30 to 50 paise per Kg. Further, clothing is becoming costly day by day. Cost of textile goods is not less than Rs. 8 or Rs. 10. Even an ordinary cloth will cost more than Rs. 8 or Rs. 10. Here I may add never before in the history of silk trade tht cost of silk had gone up so high. Now raw silk costs Rs. 700/-. It is now three times more than what it was last year. Silk may not be a necessity, but it is a question of life for the weavers who have to provided with some help. Because of high cost, the weavers will be put to great hardship. Therefore, a lot on that side is to be done. With prohibitive material cost and the greater demand for housing, rent and pagari has become abnormal and the ordinary man finds it very difficult to get a shelter these days. When the Government is unable to give bare necessity-food, clothing and shelter—how can we say man is happy these days? Therefore, any Budget that is placed here must in the long run help the common man. I am sorry, Sir, the performance of the Budget during these eight months has

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

not given any relief to the common man.

We find here that we have to provide funds necessarily for Defence and that the international loans and the establishment charges are very high and the saturation point has already reached. So, it is not advisable to tax heavily. Therefore, my only suggestion here is that without additional tax, with economy and efficient management, the Budget is to be managed so that the people may not find it very difficult to make a living. I do have very great respct for our Finance Minister. He is a very honest and efficient person, but still I find that things have gone out of control. He is unable to see that things are brought to proper order. Growing unemployment is a serious problem. A time may come when it may be difficult to find one job even for every 10 or 15 persons.

We have now got hardly three months for the Budget year to be completed. I am sure we will have one or more demands. In the meantime, I plead with the Finance Minister to see that the life of ordinary people is made happier, to some extent at least. Government and the traders have a great responsibility in this. They have to see that people get their food and clothing conveniently.

Government of India is trying to import large quantities of wheat, sugar and cement. India is capable of producing large quantities of cement because we have got limestone labour and power. We know fully well that the dearth of cement during the last few years could have been avoided if Government had taken precautionary steps, and it would not have become necessary to import it. On the one hand, we say we have got a bumper crop, and on the other, we are importing wheat and sugar. Why should we?

The idea to have buffer stocks is good, but when we can produce them where is the need to import—that is my question. Further more, when arrangements have been completed to borrow large sums from World Bank, it is very necessary for us to build up foreign exchange reserves, not only to meet our foreign exchange needs, but also to see that our loan commitments are met to a large extent. If there is no careful planning, I am sure we will have to suffer in the near future. I hope Government will take all precautions to see that they have a well-balanced, well-calculated and scientific mode of Budget preparation. I hope that with economy and with efficient collection of revenues, Government will improve its financial position, so that the people may become happy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shiv Kumar Singh is not here. Mr. G. L. Dogra.

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : जनाबेआली, मैं आप का बहुत मशकूर हूं, आप ने मुझे मौका बख्शा है ताकि मैं अपने खयालात का इजहार कर सकूं। सब से पहले तो मैं अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद पेश करता हूं। एक तो इस बात के लिये कि उन्हों ने इन्फलेशन का रेट बहुत ही अच्छे तरीके से कम किया, उस पर काबू पाया। दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर हम सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स को देखें तो उस में सब से खास बात यह पायेंगे कि उन्होंने तमाम गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में फाइनेंशल डिस्प्लिन को इन्ट्रोड्यूस कर दिया है। इतने बड़ बजट के मुकाबले इतनी थोड़ी सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स और वे भी बहुत जरूरी हैं, इस से यह बात जाहिर होती है कि हमारे सरकारी महकमों में फाइनेन्शल डिस्प्लिन का एहसास किस कदर हो गया है; बावजूद इस बात के कि दुनिया के हालात ज्यादा पेचीदा हो रहे हैं, नये नये मसायल पैदा हो रहे हैं, उन से हम को भी दो-चार होना पड़ रहा है। डिफेंस का मसला आज बहुत ज्यादा पेचीदा होता जा रहा है लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी बजट को इस तरह से रखना;

एक काबिले-तारीफ बात है और न सिर्फ फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर बल्कि सारे फाइनेन्स डिपार्टमेंट के लिये तारीफ की बात है, वे भी मुबारकबाद के मुस्तहक हैं ।

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अब मैं कुछ खास बातों की तरफ आप की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं—हम अपनी इकानमी को इम्प्रूव भी करें, अपने इक्तसादियात को बढ़ायें, अपनी पैदावार को बढ़ायें, और कुछ ऐसे मसाइल हैं जिन को अगर हम ठीक तरीके से इस वक्त हल नहीं करेंगे, तो बहुत पेचीदगी मुल्क में पैदा हो जाएगी ।

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सब से पहली बात तो हमारी जो प्राइस लेबिल है, उस के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । प्राइस लेबिल के लिये इस वक्त जो हम फीगर्स नोटिस में लेते हैं, वे होलसेल प्राइस इनडैक्स वाली हैं मगर कन्जूमर को रिटेल प्राइस से दो चार होना पड़ता है लेकिन मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि रिटेल प्राइस को और होलसेल प्राइस में बड़ा फर्क है । यह एक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मसला है, समाजी मसला है और इक्तसादी मसला है, जिस को हमें हल करना होगा । हमारा जो कंज्यूमर है और खास तौर से वह आदमी जो आम वोटर है, उस का जो मसला है, उस को देखते हुए हमें इसे हल करना होगा । स्टेटिस्टिक्स उस को सैटिसफाई नहीं कर सकतीं । उस की जो आमदन है और उस का जो खर्चा है, जब तक ऐसे हालात न हों कि वह उन में उन को बैलेंस कर पाए, तब तक मुल्क में अमन व चैन नहीं होगा । यह ठीक है कि हम ने इन्फ्लेशन को पहले से कम कर दिया है और अगर कंट्रोल न कर पाते तो कुछ नहीं हो पाता । अब मौका है कि इस तरफ तवज्जह दी जाए और उस के लिए एक स्पेशल स्टडी कराई जाए और इस को आप हल करें । मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए जो कुछ मेरे दिमाग में इस बारे में है, वह मैं कहना नहीं चाहता । अगर मैं सब बातें लूं कहने तो पूरा टाइम उसी में चला जाएगा और बाकी जो दूसरी जरूरी बातें हैं, वे रह जाएंगी ।

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एक बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आपका पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है, यह शहरों में ही चल सकता है और यह कास्टली भी है और इस में कुछ कमजोरियां भी हैं । उन कमजोरियों को दूर कर सकते हैं मगर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही इस में सब कुछ नहीं कर सकती क्योंकि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स बीच में आ जाती हैं । इसलिये सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट सीधे इस में दखल नहीं दे सकती है और उस के लिए ऐसा करना मुमकिन नहीं है । इस को कैसे ठीक किया जाए, इस के बारे में आप को सोचना चाहिए । इस में सब से बड़ी बात यह देखनी होगी कि यह जरूरी नहीं है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर सारे का सारा करप्ट है, डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम करने वाले सारे व्यापारी करप्ट हैं, मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता । मैं ने पहले भी फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज किया था और आज भी करता हूं कि हमारे जो बैंक्स हैं, जो लोन देते हैं इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को, जो लोन देते हैं व्यापारियों को, वे इस में एक बहुत बड़ा रोल अदा कर सकते हैं । होर्डिंग को रोका जाए मगर सर्कुलेशन को स्ट्रेंगूलेट अगर कर दिया जाएगा, तो उस से मंहगाई बढ़ेगी, ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग बढ़ेगी । होर्डिंग हम नहीं रोक सकते, बैंक ही रोक सकते हैं । सप्लाई डिपार्टमेंट के अफसर या इंस्पैक्टर और पुलिस भी इस को नहीं रोक सकती । मैं इस बात को बखूबी जानता हूं क्योंकि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के साथ मेरा ताल्लुक रहा है । आप बेशक डेक्लेरेशन कर के इस को न लें लेकिन जब तक आप डाइरेक्शन्स नहीं देंगे, तब तक यह होगा नहीं ।

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एक बात और बैंकों के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं । हमारे यहां बैंक काफी बढ़े हैं और इस के लिए मैं मुबारकबाद देता हूं फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब को और उनकी

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

मिनिस्ट्री को । उन्होंने रूरल बैंकिंग का भी एक्सपेंशन किया है और रूरल एरियाज के लिए काफी किया है । वे सब एक नया बैंक बनाने जा रहे हैं जो इन्टेग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट को बढ़ावा देगा मगर इस के बावजूद बैंकों पर कंट्रोल रखने के लिए एक नई मशीनरी बनानी होगी क्योंकि पुरानी मशीनरी जो है, वह मैं समझता हूं नाकाफी है । रिजर्व बैंक के आदमी बम्बई में बैठ कर पूरा कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर सकते । यह सही है कि उनके कुछ ज़ोनल आफ़िस हैं लेकिन वहां पर एक-दो अफसर होते हैं और वे पूरी तरह से कन्ट्रोल नहीं कर सकते । वे यह नहीं देख सकते कि ठीक तरीके से बैंकिंग व्यवस्था चल रही है या नहीं। अगर थोड़ा सा करप्शन इधर-उधर है, तो उस को निकाला जा सकता है । करप्शन की बहुत सी शिकायतें आती हैं । उन में से बहुत सी गलत हैं और कुछ दुरुस्त हैं लेकन मैं यह चाहूंगा कि उन पर कन्ट्रोल रखने के लिए कोई अच्छा इन्तजाम होना चाहिए और इस तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जब आप के यहां किसानों ने इतनी ज्यादा गन्दुम पैदा की है, तो फिर आप ने इम्पोर्ट क्यों की है । कारण यह है कि लोगों ने अनाज अन्दर रखा है अब अगर सख्ती की जाए और जिन लोगों ने अन्दर उस को रखा हुआ है, उन से वह निकाली जाए, तब फिर दूसरी बातें कही जाएंगी । मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जितना फाइनेन्स प्रोवाइड किया जाता है, वह अमीर फार्मर्स ही ले लेते हैं । कोआपरेटिव बैंकों पर उन का कब्जा है और वह ही रूरल एरियाज में क्रेडिट देते हैं । इसलिए इस में कुछ चेन्ज करने की जरूरत है। आप के जो कमर्शियल बैंक्स हैं, उन के लिए तो आप ने यह रखा है कि उस का जो चीफ एगजीक्यूटिव है, वह रिजर्व बैंक की मर्जी से बनाया जाएगा और उस की कुछ रेस्पांसीबिलिटी है मगर रूरल बैंक का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, मैं ने बहुत दफा कोशिश की है और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब से रिक्वैस्ट भी की है, स्टेट कोआपरेटिव बैंकों के चीफ एगजीक्यूटिव भी रिजर्व बैंक को अपवाइंट करने चाहियें कि इस के बारे में गवर्नमेंट क्यों नहीं सोचती है, जिस से जितने भी इल्स रूरल एकोनामी में हैं, वे दूर हो जाएंगे आज वहां पर जो खराबी है, उस के लिए रूरल क्रेडिट का मिसयूज ही रेस्पांसिबिल है । जितना भी क्रेडिट आज रूरल एरियाज में जा रहा है उस के ज्यादा हिस्से का मिसयूज हो रहा है ।

दूसरी बात मैं अनएम्पलायमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा । इस में एजूकेटेड और अनएजूकेटेड अनएम्पलायमेंट दोनों आते हैं । गांवों के अन्दर यह हुआ है कि जो लैंड रिफार्म्स हैं, वे बड़े स्केल पर स्टकल हुए हैं । और शायद उस को वापस अमल में लाना [illegible] भी नहीं होगा । मगर जो लोग वहां रह रहे हैं, एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर है, जिस के पास एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं है, जिस को कि मशीनरी ने रिलेस कर दिया है, ऐसे लोगों पर तवज्जो देना चाहिए । एक तरफ मैन पावर बेकार है । दूसरी तरफ हमारा फारेन एक्सचेंज डीजल और पैट्रोल पर खर्चा होता है । वह कहां जाता है ? हमें अपने मुल्क की मैन पावर को फर्स्ट प्रेफरेंस देनी चाहिए । जहां वह इस्तेमाल हो सकती है वहां उस को इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए । जहां नहीं हो सकती है वहां दूसरी बात है । आखिर जमीन तो सब इन्सानों के लिए बनी है, चंद इन्सानों के लिए तो बनी नहीं है । 12½ वर्ष हो गए जिन लोगों ने हम को यहां भेजा है, उन की कोई बात नहीं करता ।

हमारे अपोजिशन के लोग, मुझे अफसोस है, मोनोपली हाउसिज के बारे में तो बोल हैं लेकिन जहां तक लैण्ड रिफार्म्स का ताल्लुक है इसमें वे चुपी साध लेते हैं । इस से अवाम का ताल्लुक है और हम सभी को

इसके बारे में एक राय से बोलना चाहिए। जो लोग नौकरी में हैं, वे आरगेनाइज्ड होकर जरिये से वे अपनी मांगे मनवा लेते हैं, और बहुत सी रियायतें हासिल कर लेते हैं। और जो लोग जरूरियात जिन्दगी पैदा करते हैं वे आरगेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में नहीं हैं। जो भाव बढ़ते जाते हैं उनका भी सामना करना पड़ता है। उन सब का बोझ गरीब आदमी पर पड़ता है। जनाबेआला इन चीजों की तरफ भी आपको तवज्जो देने की जरूरत है। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इसका कोई न कोई हल निकालें। मैं इस बात को समझता हूं कि इस में टाइम की जरूरत है।

हमें अपने मुल्क में प्रोडक्शन को इंक्रीज करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए हमें स्माल फार्मर्स, मार्जिनल फार्मर्स, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज और हेण्डीक्राफ्ट्स की तरफ तवज्जो देनी चाहिए। तभी गरीब आदमी की हालत सुधरेगी और इस से छोटे-छोटे लोगों के पास भी पैसा जाएगा।

जहां तक रिहेबलिटेशन का ताल्लुक है, वह भी एक बहुत जरूरी चीज है। जब हम डिफेंस करते हैं तो उसके लिए नयी-नयी मशीनरीज और माडरन हथियार हमारे पास होने चाहिए। हमें एफ-16 हवाई जहाजों से भी हिफाजत करनी है। लेकिन यह सब होते हुए भी जब तक हम बार्डर के लोगों के मसले हल कर के उन्हें कंटेनमेंट नहीं देंगे, तब तक हम अपनी हिफाजत भी बहुत अच्छे तरीके से नहीं कर सकेंगे। वार में हमारी सिविल डिफेंस भी बहुत बड़ा पार्ट प्ले करती है। पाकिस्तान या चीन के साथ 1947, 1962, 1965, 1971 की जितनी भी लड़ाइयां हुई हैं उन सभी में हमारी स्टेट जम्मू व काश्मीर के लोगों ने मार खायी है। उन लड़ाइयों में हमारी स्टेट के लोगों के मसले जो खड़े हुए थे वे अभी तक हल नहीं हो पाये हैं। हमने सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से पहले भी कहा था और अब भी कह रहे हैं। वह कर भी रही है लेकिन जितने ये मसले हल करने में देरी होती जाएगी उतने ही ये मसले बढ़ते जाएंगे। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इन मसलों को काम्पलीकेट कर रही है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि हमें इनकी तरफ भी तवज्जो देनी चाहिए।

हमारे लोग पाकिस्तान जाते हैं, सिख भी जाते हैं, हिन्दू भी जाते हैं। वहां वे लोग हम से बहुत मोहब्बत करते हैं। वहां अभी भी लोग गए थे। वहां उनकी बड़ी खातिर हुई हमारे लोगों को अपने घरों पर ले गए वे हमारी बातें सुनना चाहते हैं और हमारे खयालात जानना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक इंफोर्मेशन और ब्राडकास्टिंग का ताल्लुक है, चाहे वह टेलीविजन हो, चाहे रेडियो हो, इसकी तरफ पूरा जोर नहीं दिया जाता है। कभी कोई जहां आता है तो कह देते हैं कि हम जम्मू के अंदर एक टेलीविजन का स्टेशन बना रहे हैं, मगर अमल नदारद। यह शिकायत राजस्थान वाले भी करते हैं। इस तरफ भी तवज्जो दिये जाने की जरूरत है। हम अपनी बातें उन्हें टेलीविजन के जरिये दिखा सकते हैं और रेडियो के जरिये सुना सकते हैं। पाकिस्तान बार्डर के करीब हमारे रेडियो और टेलीविजन स्टेशन हर स्टेट में बजने जरूरी हैं। इस तरफ बहुत तवज्जो देने की जरूरत है। लद्दाख के रेडियो से हम तिब्बत के लोगों को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं। वहां भी आपको तवज्जो देनी चाहिए।

हमारी ट्रेड चीन के साथ और तिब्बत के साथ होती थी। चीन के साथ अगर कोई सुलह हो रही है तो ठीक है।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा]

मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारा व्यापारी, कलचरल और एजूकेशनल संबंध पहले की तरह तिब्बत और चीन से कायम हो जाएं। और फिर मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को, उनके डिपार्टमेंट और सारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को मुबारकबाद देता हूं कि जिस डिसिप्लिन का सबूत वह दे रहे हैं और जिस खूबी के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं उस पर गौरव कर सकते हैं मगर जिन बातों की तरफ तवज्जह देनी चाहिये वह सामने रख कर हमें अपने वोटरों को सैटिस्फैक्शन देना जरूरी है। मैं हाउस के मेम्बरों से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम सभी जिन गरीब आदमियों और वोटरों की मदद से यहां आये हैं हम भी उन की तरफ पूरी तवज्जह दें।

श्री झारखण्डे राय (घोसी) : सभापति महोदय, इस अनुपूरक बजट में नई दिशा-निर्देशन की आशा तो नहीं की जाती, लेकिन उस की थोड़ी झलक की आशा हमेशा की जाती है। ऐसी कोई झलक या दिशा निर्देश इस अनुपूरक बजट में हमको दिखाई नहीं पड़ता। बिलकुल रोटीन, रिचुअल, स्टेटस-को बजट है, जैसा इस सदन में पेश होता आया है। मैंने 16 साल यू० पी० असेम्बली में भी अनुभव किया, वैसे ही यहां भी 13 साल से किया है। कोई रेडीकल, कोई मूलभूत परिवर्तन की तरफ किसी बजट में न संकेत मिला है और न इस में मिला है। यह सब से बड़ा दुर्भाग्य हमारे देश की मौजूदा व्यवस्था का है।

पिछले 30 वर्षों में हमारे देश ने आजादी के बाद जिस रास्ते पर अपने पैर बढ़ाये, वह पूंजीवादी विकास पथ था, उस रास्ते से मौलिक परिवर्तन की कोई सूचना अब तक 35 साल में हमको या हमारे देश को, देश की जनता को नहीं मिली है। इसी कारण पूंजीवादी विकास पथ के जो अंजाम होते हैं, जो अनुभव पूंजीवादी देशों में हुआ है, अमेरीका, ब्रिटेन, पश्चिमी यूरोप के देशों में, जापान वगैरह में, वही हमारे देश में भी धीरे धीरे उभर कर सामने आ गये हैं और इन गुत्थियों में सरकार, जनता, विपक्ष सभी फंसते चले जा रहे हैं।

दिनों-दिन बढ़ती हुई कमरतोड़ मंहगाई का कोई समाधान 35 सालों में नहीं निकल पाया। सरकारें आई और गई, कांग्रेस सरकार रही, जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई, 6 महीने लोक दल की सरकार बनी, फिर कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार आई, लेकिन अब दो साल बीत गये, मंहगाई के ऊपर किसी का भी संतोषजनक नियंत्रण नहीं हो पा रहा है। इस का वित्त मंत्री जी क्या जवाब देंगे, यह लोग जानना चाहते हैं।

आंकड़ों की जगलरी और जिमनैजिम से किसी से इस का हल निकलता नहीं है। इसी सदन में एक सदस्य ने कहा था कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ढाई करोड़ रजिस्टर्ड बेकारों की समस्या है, थोड़ी कम हो या ज्यादा हो, उसका महत्व नहीं है लेकिन रजिस्टर्ड बेकारी ढाई करोड़ से अधिक जिस देश में हो जाये उसका समाधान नहीं निकल पा रहा हो तो क्यों ? यह हाउस जनता, राष्ट्र और जन-जन पूछ रहा है। यहां बातों से किसी को अकेले संतोष नहीं होता। संतोषजनक जवाब लोग चाहते हैं।

मध्यम और लघु उद्योग मिटते जा रहे हैं या गिरते जा रहे हैं, टूटते जा रहे हैं, बन्द होते जा रहे हैं, कच्चे माल का अभाव है, बिजली नहीं है। जो कुछ माल आखिरकार बनाया है, उसका बाजार नहीं है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि बेरोजगारी और कारोबार का बन्द होना बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहा है। यह क्यों ? इस "क्यों" का जवाब हम

16.00 hrs.

चाहते हैं। जो लोग ब्रह्म को मानते हैं, वे कहते हैं सर्वव्यापी ब्रह्म। सर्व-व्यापी ब्रह्म, घट-घट व्यापी राम, आम्नीप्रेजेन्ट गार्ड और हाजिर नाजिर खुदा की तरह भ्रष्टाचार हमारे सामाजिक और राजनैतिक जीवन के रेशे रेशे में, रग रग में रक्त के एक एक कार्पसल में, बढ़ता और फैलता जा रहा है। क्या इसका कोई समाधान निकलने की आशा दिखाई पड़ रही है?

अमीर और गरीब की खाई कितनी बढ़ी है? इसी सदन में सुप्रसिद्ध अर्थशास्त्री अशोक मेहता ने कहा था कि अंग्रेजों के राज्य की तुलना में अमीर और गरीब का अन्तर ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। मुझे उनके फिगर्ज ठीक से याद नहीं है। आंकड़े वित्त मंत्री बता देंगे।

आज चारों ओर अराकता, उच्छंखलता और अनुशासनहीनता है और जीवन मूल्यों का चतुर्मुखी ह्रास, स्टीप फाल होता जा रहा है। क्यों? इस "क्यों" का जवाब राष्ट्र के नए हुकमरानों से लोग पूछना चाहते हैं। हमेशा यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि तीन साल में श्री दंडवते ने बहुत गड़बड़ी की थी, हम उसकी सफाई कर रहे हैं। यही बात ये लोग भी कहते थे। मैं 1977 के चुनाव में हार गया था, मैं यहां नहीं था, लेकिन मैं पेपर्ज में पढ़ता था कि ये लोग कहते रहते थे कि ये कांग्रेस के तीन साल का कूड़ा-कर्कट साफ कर रहे हैं—और करते करते खुद साफ हो गए एक दूसरे पर छींटा कसने से सफाई नहीं होगी। इस देश के सारे हुकमरानों से, सब मंत्रियों से और आगे पीछे केन्द्रीय शासन में रहने वाली सब पार्टियों से देश, जनता और इतिहास से सवाल पूछते हैं।

मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था की चर्चा हल्के-हल्के अभी भी हो रही है। क्या वित्त मंत्री का हृदय यह कुबूल नहीं करता है कि मिक्स्ड इकानोमी का ऐक्सपेरिमेंट इंडिया में पूरी तरह से फेल हो गया है? आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि 35, 36 साल के अनुभव से सीख कर उस पूंजीवादी पथ को छोड़ दिया जाए और नये समाजवादी बिचारों और नई समाजवादी नीतियोंको ग्रहण किया जाए। लेकिन इस सरकार की नीति है कि जो पकड़ लिया, उसको छोड़ना नहीं है। वह मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी की नीति के साथ चिमटी जा रही है। बच्चा तो मर गया, अगर बंदरिया भी मर जाए, तब भी कोई बात नही है।

इस सदन में राष्ट्रनेता पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू प्राइम मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से एक बार आंकड़े पेश कर रहे थे—वे आंकड़े कहां से आते हैं, हम जानते हैं—कि देश में कितना विकास हुआ है और अलग अलग क्षेत्रों में कितना बढ़ कर उत्पादन हुआ है। बोलते बोलते उनके मन में भाव आया होगा कि यह नया धन और सम्पत्ति कहां गए। तो महालनवीस आयोग बन गया। उसको रिपोर्ट थी कि 70 फीसदी धन चन्द घरानों के पास चला गया और 30 फीसदी 60 करोड़ जनता के पास रह गया। अमीर और गरीब तथा अमीर और मध्यम वर्ग का अंतर बढ़ गया। तब राव कमीशन आ गया और उन 75 परिवारों की सृष्टि हुई, जिनका हिन्दुस्तान की दो-तिहाई सम्पत्ति पर कब्जा है।

क्या यह समाजवाद है या समाजवाद की विडम्बना है? क्या एक लोक-कल्याणकारी राज्य बन रहा है या समाजवाद के नाम पर अपार पूंजीवाद का विकास किया जा रहा है? लाखों के मालिक करोड़ों, करोड़ों के मालिक अरबों और अरबों के

[श्री झारखण्डे राय]

मालिक खरबों के मालिक बनने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। क्या यह देश के साथ धोखा है या आत्म-वंचना है? एक तरफ धन और सम्पत्ति का कैलाश, हिमालय एवरेस्ट, कंचनजंघा खड़ा हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ गरीबी, विभिन्नता अकिंचनता और दारिद्य का विशाल मरूस्थल और पाताल बन रहा है। ऐसा कुछ परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ, जिस से यह अन्तर मिटे। इस स्थित में शासन तो चल सकता है, लेकिन लोक-कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है।

इसका समाधान एक है। अगर 35 साल के अनुभव से कुछ सीखना है, तो वह यही है कि पूंजीवादी विकास का रास्ता हमको अब छोड़ना होगा और समाजवाद की ओर चलना होगा। देश कल्याण का और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। इस रास्ते में ठोकरें लगेंगी, अनुभव होगा, पीछे हटेंगे, आगे बढ़ेंगे, लेकिन पूंजीवाद से बेहतर सोशल और इकानोमिक सिस्टम समाजवाद है, यह सर्वमान्य और सत्य है। और किसी भी कारोवार में नहीं है।

मैं तो उस समय हक्का बक्का रह गया जब इसी सदन में पिछले 18 सितम्बर को अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो रही थी और इंदिरा जी बहस का जबाव दे रहीं थीं, बोलते बोलते शायद चित्त बसु जी उनके दिमाग में रहे होंगे, क्यों कि वह बेकारी के ऊपर ही बोले थे और तमाम आंकड़े उन्होंने दिए थे कि पहली दूसरी, तीसरी, चौथी और पांचवीं योजनाओं के बाद बेकारी की क्या स्थिति है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बाद क्या संभावना है, इसी पर कुछ कहा उन्होंने और मैं सचमुच उस दिन निराश हो गया, आखिरी आशा की जो किरण थी इस सरकार से वह भी खत्म हो गई जब उन्होंने कहा कि बेकारी तो सारी दुनिया में है। कहां नहीं है? क्या किया जाय? इसके माने हार मान ली। देश इस बात को जान जाय कि वह हार मान गई। आज के सर्वोच्च सत्ता सम्पन्न व्यक्ति ने हार मान ली कि वह नहीं रोक सकता न मंहगाई को रोक सकता है न बेकारी को। तब फिर क्यों आप वहां सत्ता में रहें? यह प्रश्न क्या नही उठता है? लाजिकल कारोलरी होती है कि आप लोग क्यों वहां रहें? क्यों न वहां सत्ता से हट जाएं? नया चुनाव कराइये और दूसरों को मौका दीजिए अगर वह विश्वास प्राप्त कर के आएं। ऐसा प्रवचन देते समय बाहर या भीतर कभी भी हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस बात को नहीं सोचतीं कि दुनिया का एक तिहाई समाजवादी व्यवस्था वाला हिस्सा ऐसा है कि जहां यह पूंजीवादी अभिशाप नहीं है। क्यों नहीं है? क्या उनके चार चार हाथ और पैर हैं? नहीं। केवल व्यवस्था परिवर्तन का प्रश्न है। पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के अंजाम यह रहेंगे उसके नतीजे यही रहेंगे। और सोशलिस्ट सिस्टम में यह सब खत्म होगा। वही तरीका अच्छा है। अनुभव-सिद्ध तरीका वही है। और हम इस रास्ते को बदलें।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कह कर खत्म करूंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं—पूर्वांचल, पर्वतीय और बुन्देलखंड, इनके द्रुत विकास का प्रयास अब तक नहीं हुआ। उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक पटेल कमीशन नेहरू जी के जमाने में बना था। वह भी सड़ सड़ा गया। उसको फिर से संशोधित कर के उत्तर मंहगाई को ही आप लीजिए। अब इस पर आकड़ों में तो हमारे भाई बोल चुके हैं, बहुत लोग बोले हैं, हमेशा बोलते हैं, तो आंकड़ों में मत जाइये। लेकिन यह सत्य है न कि हर चीज की मंहगाई थोक और

फुटकर बढ़ती जा रही है, बढ़ती जा रही है, रुकने का तो नाम ही नहीं है। कम होने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर इंदिरा जी ने इन्हीं दो बातों का नारा दिया था कि हम स्टेबिलिटी लाएंगे, स्थिर सरकार बनाएंगे और मंहगाई को कंट्रोल करेंगे? जनता पार्टी की असफलताओं से लोग थोड़े घबड़ाए हुए थे। उनको विश्वास प्राप्त हुआ, वह सत्ता में आईं। ठीक है, प्रजातंत्र का मतलब ही यही है। लेकिन वह इन दोनों बातों में बिल्कुल फेल हो गईं। किसानों के उचित मूल्य को लीजिए। क्या सचमुच यह सत्य नहीं है कि जो भी जीतता है वह किसानों के वोट से ही जीतता है, शासन में आता है तो किसानों के वोट से ही आता है? किसानो की दो ही तो राष्ट्रीय मांगें हैं। एक तो यह है कि एक बार उनका सारा जो किसानों कर्जा है, व्यापार का या दूसरे कामों के कर्जे को छोड़िये जो किसानों से सम्बन्धित काम के लिए ऋण है वह सारे देश में राइट आफ कर दिया जाय। वह कोई बहुत बड़ी रकम नहीं है और दूसरी बात यह है कि उनको उचित मूल्य मिले गन्ने का, कपास का, तिलहन का, मूंगफली का और गेहूं का। हर चीज जो वह पैदा करते हैं उसका उचित मूल्य उनको मिले। ये दो ही तो उनकी राष्ट्रीय मांगें हैं। लेकिन दोनों की तरफ माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बजट में कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं कि जिस से उनका समाधान हो कि अब इसके बाद हमें उचित मूल्य मिलेगा। यह तो एक तरह से असफलता मान लेना है।

गन्ने का मामला लीजिए, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की तो मुख्य नगदी फसल गन्ना है। बिहार में 35 रुपए क्विंटल की बात आ गई। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में और जगहों में तो 30 रुपए क्विंटल ही है। तो 30 रुपए क्विंटल की बात तो मान लीजिए, 35 की बात बात छोड़ दीजिए ताकि किसान अपनी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य पा सके। गन्ने के पूंजीपति तो भयंकर लूट करते हैं। इन के ऐसी लूट का रेट तो सिवाय गल्ले के व्यापार के हिन्दुस्तान में प्रदेश के 13 जिलों पर लागू कीजिए। भूमि सुधार को तो लगता है सरकार ने छोड़ ही दिया उस को छोड़ा न जाए। काला धन कितना है कितना नहीं है, आंकड़ों की बात छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन है और अकूत धन है, इस को निकालने के लिए सरकार ने और वित्त मंत्री ने कई प्रयास किये हैं, उस में कितनी सफलता मिली हैं, यह देश जानना चाहता है। श्री के० आर० गणेश ने एक बार कोशिश की थी। लेकिन वह विभाग उनसे छिन गया। बाद में उन्हें सरकार से निकाल दिया गया। बुनकरों के बारे में बहुत कहा जा चुका है। एक बात में बीमार कारखानों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह कि किसी भी बीमार कारखाने को अगर आप अपने हाथ में लेते हैं मैनेजमेंट की अक्षमता या नेतायकी की वजह से तो उसको किसी भी हालत में दुबारा मालिक के हाथ वापस न कीजिए। जैसे आपने डालमिया का सीमेंट कारखाना लिया है। तो जिसको लेते हैं उसको ठीक कर के फिर मालिक को वापस कर देते हैं, यह धंधा बन्द कर दीजिए। और देश में जल परिवहन पर अधिक जोर दिया जाए क्योंकि यह बहुत सस्ता पड़ता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया ताकि मैं अपने मन के भाव प्रकट कर सकूं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, एक जमाना था, मैं पुराने जमाने की बात कर रहा हूं . . .

सभापति महोदय: आप लड़कपन में थे या जवानी में थे?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : 1921 में जब बजट पेश हुआ तो 129 करोड़ का था। लेकिन जो आपने एक्सविस डिमान्ड्स पेश कीं, तो मैं पहले आपका ध्यान पी० ए० सी० की 57वीं रिपोर्ट की तरफ दिलाता हूं जिसमें लिखा है :—

"In this connection, the Committee are also constrainted to point out that as against the total Grants to the tune of Rs. 21,831.33 crores voted in Parliament, the Appropriation Accounts reveal savings to the extent of Rs. 1,910,49 crores, i.e. 8.8 per cent of the voted provision. The Appropriation Accounts (Civil) disclosed savings of Rs. 1,479.96 crores out of voted amount of Rs. 12,534.79 crores (i.e. 11.8 per cent) and savings of Rs. 1,711.16 crores out of Charged amount of Rs. 31,628.43 crores (i.e. 5.4 per cent). Thus total savings amounted to Rs. 3,191.12 crores (i.e. 7.2 per cent) of the sanctioned povision. Some of the vital sectors of the economy in which large scale savings have been reported in the Capital Section are Agriculture, Fisheries, Rural Development, Irrigation, Communication, Power Development, Medical and Public Health, Industry, Village and Small Industry, Textiles—Handloom and Handicrafts, Petroleum and Petro-chemicals Industry, Chemicals and Fertiliser Industry, Roads, Ports, Light Houses and Shipping, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development, etc. etc.'

इतने बड़े बड़े महकमों में रु० खर्च नहीं हुआ। यह आपके प्रशासन की योग्यता का एक उदाहरण मैंने आपके सामने रखा कि जो कुल रुपया दिया गया वह खर्च नहीं हुआ। और उन्होंने बताया है :

"The Appropriation Accounts (Civil) disclosed savings of the order of about Rs. 31,191 crores out of the total voted and charged amount of Rs. 41,163 crores. Such large scale savings are indicative of not only bad budgeting but also of the failure of the Departments concerned to make full use of the resources provided to them for the betterment of the people.'

तो सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इन विभागों ने जिनका मैंने जिक्र किया सारी रकम खर्च नहीं कर सके। अब आप इतने रु० की एक्सेस ग्रान्ट की डिमान्ड ले कर आये हैं। जब कि रुपया खर्च नहीं कर सके जैसे एग्रीकल्चर, इर्रीगेशन, रुरल डेवलपमेंट आदि विभाग रिपोर्ट को देखने से मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि जो रुपया इन कामों के लिए देते हैं, डिपार्टमेंट उसको खर्च नहीं कर पाता है और इसकी डिटेल में रिपोर्ट दी है।

आप 80 करोड़ रु० की मदद दे रहे हैं, उस आदमी को जो इम्पोर्ट करता है और बाहर एक्सपोर्ट करता है। उसके लिए आपकी तरफ से जो रुपए दिये जाते हैं, उसके बारे में मैं फैक्ट्स रखना चाहता हूं। आप जो रुपया देने जा रहे हैं, क्या उसके बारे में आपने सोचा है कि उसका क्या होता है ? आडिट रिपोर्ट को देखने के बाद 1,446 केसेज ऐसे हैं, जिसके अन्दर अभी तक मालूम नहीं है कि यदि एक करोड़ का माल तो एक्सपोर्ट किया और करने के बाद 15 लाख रुपया गवर्नमेंट से ले लिया, लेकिन फारन एक्सचेंज रिलीज किया या नहीं किया, यह मालूम नहीं है।

मैं आपको एक रिपोर्ट का हवाला देना चाहता हूं।

Advance Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year, 1979-80.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): That is why audit has been stopped. Only 8 per cent auditing is done.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am not quoting all instances but I am quoting one instance that is over pay-

ment of Rs. 2.04 lakhs to firm 'B'—Cash compensatory support on export of steel tubes and pipes was withdrawn with effect from 9th January, 1974. It was, however, noticed in audit that the dates of 'mate' receipts shown in shipping bills on 22nd December, 1973 and on 28th December, 1973 and on 8th January, 1974 had been erased and over-written. On these irregularities being pointed out by Audit, the JCCIE took up the matter with the Collector of Customs Bombay, who intimated that the actual dates of mates receipts were 20th, 7th, 20th, 28th, 15th, 16th and 16th January, 1974 respectively. Since no cash compensatory support was admissible on exports made on or after 9th January 1974, the erasures and overwritings had resulted in overpayment of Rs. 2.04 lakhs on account of cash compensatory support in 6 cases. Recovery of Rs. 2.04 lakhs was made from firm 'B', but no responsibility was fixed on either over-writings or erasures and the matter was not reported to the Police.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Some years ago it happened.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Nothing has happened till now. You see the report.

I say what has happened in 1,031 cases and the total amount is Rs. 3 crores and odd.

जो रुपया आप बाहर दे रहे हैं, वह किस को देते है। इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, क्या कभी इस का इन्टरनल आडिट होता है ? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं जो आप एक्सेस डिमाण्ड्स या सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्डस रखते हैं--उस के लिए अब कोई नया प्रोसीजर होना चाहिए, उस में इन्टरनल-आडिट की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। आप के पास पी०ए०सी० की रिपोर्ट जाती होगी, कभी आप उस को पढ़ें, अगर आप को उस पढ़ेंगे तो आप भी एग्रा करेंगे कि जो हमारा सिस्टम है वह डिफक्टिव है। हम पार्लियामेंट में जो बजट पेश करते हैं, उस के बाद जो प्रपोजल्ज होती हैं उन को देखने के लिए एक कमेटी मुकर्रर होनी चाहिए जो यह जांच करे कि जो रुपया जिस काम के लिए दिया गया वह किस प्रकार से खर्च किया गया, उस का क्या यूटीलाइजेशन हुआ, किस ढंग से यूटीलाइजेशन हो रहा र, सही हो रहा है या गलत हो रहा है। इस वक्त इस तरह की कोई कमेटी नहीं है।

चेयरमैन साहब, आप हमें यह बतलाइये कि इस में किस की एकाउन्टेबिलिटी है, इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are asking me of the Minister.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: आप जो कहेंगे मैं उस को मान लूंगा। जो आप का निर्णय होगा वह ठीक है। आप जज रह चुके हैं, आप जजमेन्ट दीजिए। इस रिपोर्ट में जो दिया गया है वह पढ़ने लायक है, कि कितना रुपया फारन-एक्सचेन्ज का रिएलाइज नहीं हुआ, पुलिस केस भी हो गया लेकिन कभी किसी का चालान नहीं हुआ, वर्षों से एन्क्वायरी चल रही है . . .

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : (भागलपुर) : सब पैसों की माया है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आज कल हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी कई जगहों पर बड़ी शक्ति से भाषण देते हैं कि हम पब्लिक अण्डरटैकिंग्स में काफी सुधार लायेंगे--लेकिन आप देखिए--टैनरी फुटवियर कारपोरेशन 1969 में बनी थी और शुरु से ही घाटे में चल रही है। बराबर घाटा ही घाटा है। 11 साल के बाद उस का घाटा 5 करोड़ 63 लाख रुपए तक पहुंच गया। लोगों के खून-पसीने की कमाई टैक्सों में लेकर हम किन लोगों को दे रहे हैं, उस का क्या यूटिलाइजेशन हो रहा है ?

हमारे यहां इन्जीनियरिंग प्राजेक्टस (इण्डिया) लि० को आपने 12 करोड़ रुपया दिया। हमारे इन्जीनियर्स बाहर जाते हैं, बड़ा अच्छा काम करते हैं, कुवैत में आप ने

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

कुछ बनाया, लेकिन 12 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो गया। मुझे समझाइये इस तरह से हम पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स को पैसा देते जाएं और वे घाटा-ही घाटा उठाती जायें तो इस से क्या फायदा है?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have put incompetent people in the management. That is why they are incurring losses.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : थे यह अर्ज कर रहा हूं...

श्री सोम नाथ चटर्जी : एक प्वाइन्ट डागा साहब का अच्छा था, लेकिन यह गड़बड़वाला प्वाइन्ट उन को मिल गया।

सभापति महोदय : अब, डागा साहिब, खत्म कीजिए, बहुत हो गया है।

श्री टी० एस० नेगी : (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : चेयरमैन साहब, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जब से सदन में मूल बजट पेश किये, तब से आज तक खाद्यान्नों की कीमतें करीब करीब दुगनी हो गई हैं और बहुत सी वस्तुओं की कीमतें तो तीन गुनी और चार गुनी तक पहुंच गई हैं और इस के लिए जवाब हम को यह मिलता है कि सारी दुनिया में कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं। वित्त मंत्री महोदय हम को यह बताएं कि दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों में मजदूरों को क्या मिलता है, पर डे उन की मजदूरी क्या है। उन की जो आमदनी है वह कितनी बढ़ी है और हमारे मुल्क में कितनी बढ़ी है।

हमारे मुल्क में आज भी 60 परसेण्ट (प्रतिशत) से ज्यादा लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। क्या वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने यहां के मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़ाई क्या कारखानों और दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले लोगों की तन्खवाहें बढ़ाई? इस पर उन को ध्यान देना चाहिए। अगर महंगाई के रेशो में इन्कम भी बढ़ती और महंगाई हो जाती, तो कोई ज्यादा परेशानी की बात नहीं थी लेकिन आमदनी तो ज्यों की त्यों रही और कीमतें बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि गरीब और गरीब होता चला जा रहा है और अमीर लाखों, करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया जमा कर रहा है।

यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस नंगे और भूखे मुल्क की सरकार कर्जा लेती जा रही है। अगर हम पिछले कर्जे को देखें और उस का हिसाब लगाएं तो प्रत्येक व्यक्ति हिन्दुस्तान में 200 रुपये का कर्जदार है और अब एक और नया कर्जा आई० एम० एफ० से लिया जा रहा है। इस से लोगों पर और कर्जे का भार बढ़ेगा। क्या इसी के लिए हम रुपयों की मंजूरी दें? इसी के लिए बजट मंजूर करें? हम यह देखते हैं कि सप्लीमेंटरी बजट जितने आते हैं उन से लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। मजदूरों पर टैक्स दिन ब दिन बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं गरीब और गरीब होता जा रहा है। हमारा मांस तो सरकार ने नोच ही लिया है, अब यह हमारी हड्डियों पर भी दांत चुभा रही है। जो इस बजट में रुपये की मंजूरी की बात है, तो क्या हम पुलिस की गोलियां खाने के लिए इस बजट की मंजूरी दें? आपको बताऊं कि पुलिस की गोलियों से 9 व्यक्ति एटा जिले में मरे थे। मैं वहां गया था। राज नारायण जी भी गये थे। मैं राज-नारायण जी के साथ गया था। वहां पर जाकर मैंने देखा और वहां लोग यह कह रहे थे कि ऐसी पुलिस से तो डाकू ही अच्छे हैं, यह पुलिस बदतर है। इस ने तानाशाही मचाई हुई है। हर गांव में महिलाओं की इज्जत लूटी गई और वहां कोई भी गांव ऐसा नहीं होगा, जहां पर लूटपाट न हुई हो। कोई भी गांव ऐसा नहीं है जहां पर इन्काउन्टर में लोग न

मारे गये हों या उन से रुपया न वसूल किया गया हो। इसी तरह से मैं देवली भी गया था। वहां पर 24 हरिजन मारे गये थे। वहां पर जो सवर्ण लोग थे, वे उस गांव से भाग गये थे। वहां पुलिस की दो तीन कम्पनियां पड़ी हुई हैं और उन तीन पुलिस की कम्पनियों के वहां होते हुए गांवों में जो सवर्णों के मकान थे, वे लूटे गये। 10-15 ऐसे मकान थे। वहां गल्ला बिखरा हुआ था और उन का सारा सामान लोग ले गये। पुलिस के वहां होते हुए, यह सारा काम वहां हुआ। तो क्या ऐसी पुलिस के लिए हम रुपया दें, पुलिस से गोलियां खाने के लिए रुपया दें, भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ाने के लिए पैसा दें? आप देखेंगे कि जब मजदूर कहता है कि हमारी मजदूरी बढ़ाओ और हमें उचित तनख्वाह दो, तो उन पर गोली। विद्यार्थी अपनी मांगों के लिए लड़ें, तो उन पर गोली। अगर किसान अपने उत्पादन के लिए जायज कीमत मांगें, तो उन पर गोली। जहां देखो, वहां गोली का राज है। कर्मचारी लोग अगर अपनी जायज मांगों के लिए आन्दोलन करें, तो उन पर गोली। आज बिहार की क्या हालत है। **शूट एट साइट** का वहां आर्डर है। एक नादरशाही मची हुई है जैसे इस मुल्क में कोई राज है ही नहीं। जो कोई मांग करे, उस के लिए **शूट एट साइट** का आदेश है। अगर कल को पुलिस वाले अपनी मांग रखेंगे, तो उन पर भी आप गोली चलवायेंगे। जब महंगाई इस ढंग से बढ़ रही है, तो वे लोग अपनी मांगें तो रखेंगे ही। इस सब के लिए आप रुपये की मंजूरी लेना चाहते हैं।

सरकार डीजल के दाम बढ़ा रही है, रेल भाड़ा बढ़ा रही है, पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ा रही है। हर चीज के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और गरीबों का शोषण हो रहा है। दूसरी तरफ हम यह देखते हैं कि जब बजट पेश किया जाता है, तो उस समय रेडियो से, टेलीविजन से यह बोला जाता है कि यह गरीबों के फायदे का बजट है। जब दाम बढ़ते हैं तो गरीब ही यह सवाल आप से पूछते हैं कि आप का वह बजट कहां गया।

मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में बाढ़ से करीब करीब सौ करोड़ रुपये का हर साल नुकसान होता है। जमना और गंगा जहां से निकलती हैं वहीं से सब से ज्यादा बाढ़ आती है और नुकसान होता है। सरकार हवाई-जहाजों से, हेलिकोप्टरों से देख आती है और लगता है बड़ा काम हो रहा है। एक-दो महीने वह काम होता है फिर दस महीने खामोशी छा जाती है। दरअसल बात यह है कि बाढ़ के लिए सरकार जो थोड़ी बहुत मदद देती है उस से कुछ तो प्रोटेक्शन वाल वगैरह बन जाती हैं और कुछ कर्मचारी और नेता लोग खा जाते हैं।

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*]

उस से वास्तव में कुछ काम नहीं होता है। अगर सही मायनों में बाढ़ को रोकना है तो इसके बारे में मेरे कुछ सजेशंस हैं।

अगर सरकार बाढ़ नियंत्रण का काम वार फुटिंग पर करे तो बाढ़ रुक सकती है। बाढ़ आने का मेन कारण यह है कि बाढ़ वाले क्षेत्र में जो जंगल हैं, पेड़ हैं उनको लोग काट रहे हैं। वे काटते इसलिए हैं कि उन्हें ईंधन के लिए, अपने मकान बनाने के लिए लकड़ी चाहिए। उन्हें अपने पशुओं के लिए चारा चाहिए। ये जरूरी चीजें हैं जिनको कि लोगों को पूरा करना पड़ता है। आखिर लोग खुले आसमान के नीचे तो रह नहीं सकते, उन्हें रहने के लिए मकान चाहिए। खाने पकाने के लिए ईंधन चाहिए। इन सब के लिए लकड़ी की जरूरत होती है।

[श्री टी० एस० नबी

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के जिस हिस्से से गंगा और जमना जाती हैं वहां 40 लाख की आबादी है । वहां काफी डेम बन रहे हैं अगर वहां के लोगों को बिजली मुफ्त या बहुत नोमिनल रेट्स पर दे दें तो आपके जंगल कटने से बच सकते हैं । अगर आप उनको कुकिंग गैस, मिट्टी का तेल, कोयला, सीमेंट और लोहा सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर दे दें तो वे इन वस्तुओं से अपनी जरूरत को पूरा कर सकते हैं । फिर उन्हें मकान बनाने के लिए ईंधन के लिए चारे के लिए लकड़ी की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी । आप काफी फारेस्टेशन की बात कर रहे हैं लेकिन जितना आप कर रहे हैं उतना ही लोग जंगल काट रहे हैं । आप एक करोड़ पेड़ लगाते हैं, दूसरे महीने सब खत्म । बहुत से उनमें सूख जाते हैं । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि बाढ़ को नियंत्रित करने के लिए आप वहां के लोगों को उनको जरूरत की चीजें सब्सीडाइज्ड रेट्स पर दे दें । आपको एक सौ करोड़ रुपया बचाने के लिए सिर्फ 20–25 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सीडी प्रति वर्ष देनी पड़ेगी । इसकी आपको अपने बजट में गुंजाइश रखनी चाहिए । इस बाढ़ को रोकने से देश को काफी फायदा भी होगा ।

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Mr. Crairman, Sir, while supoporting the Supplementary Demands, I wish to say a few words.

I have great regad for our Finance Minister's talent and capabilities to tackle the economic ills. But, price rise seems to be eluding his grip.

Probably, he may not be responsible for it. The other day, the hon. Railway Minister has increased the freight rates from 10 per cent to 15 per cent through the back-door budgetting.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The Railway Minister increased the freight because of the increased price of diesel oil.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: He has not increased the diesel price. So, Sir, it is a backdoor budgetting. Mr. Sethi, my hon. friend, increased the crude price in the form of cess of Rs. 300 per tonne. My hon. friend, Shri Tiwari, our Industries Minister, introduced beedi cess. Now, the Agriculture Minister is introducing Sugar Cess Bill. Now can you blame the Finance Minister? Every Cabinet Minister goes on coming with the Bills involving financial implications.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore, the Home Minister should be asked to shoot the people dead.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Naturally, the budgetting goes beyond the control of the Finance Minister. He has to control the price rise. Sir, Mr. Sethi last year increased petrol prices which brought Rs. 5000 crores to the Government. When there is increase in oil prices it leads to increase in prices of other commodities. Sir, I would like to also point out that our taxation policies do not yield any benefit to the common man.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM Sir, daily we read in the newspapers that Income Tax Department has undertaken so many raids leading to unearthing of crores and crores of rupees of unaccounted money. But, Sir, there is some lacunae. These cases keep on dragging for years and years and finally it goes to the Settlement Commissioner who imposes a nominal penalty of few lacks and closes the files. I would like to suggest that in such cases decision should be arrived at within three months. Whatever has been seized and how much penalty has been imposed should also be published in the newspapers.

Sir, Mr. Venkataraman is a very able Minister. He was Industries Minister in Madras and brought about lot of improvement in respect of industries in Tamil Nadu. But, Sir, there is a scheme called Kallpakam Atomic Power scheme costing Rs. 300 crores. It is already complete but there is non-avaliability of heavy water. Russia is prepared to give heavy water. Since

we are faced with power shortage all over the country why should we not import heavy water from Russia? At the moment we are importing all sorts of things like Soda Ash, Insulators, etc. which can be indigenously produced. We should stop import of these items and on the other hand import heavy water. Sir, in Tuticorn a heavy water scheme was started. It must be developed as so many atomic power plants are coming up in the country. Sir, the Hogenakal Power Project in Tamil Nadu is getting delayed. Unfortunately, Karnataka is holding up this scheme. Karnataka should be directed by the Government of India to extend cooperation in setting up this power plant. It will be one of the biggest power plant. (*Interruptions*) The Government of India should direct the Karnataka Government that they must cooperate. My friend Mr. Venkataraman comes from Thanjavoor District. It is in Cauvery Delta. There is the 1924 agreement with the Karnataka State. But they are not prepared to implement this 1924 agreement.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): It is an out-moded agreement. They have taken more water, they have taken our water, the river flows from my State. That remark is most uncharitable.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You may give a fitting reply to Mr. Lakkappa.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Riparian rights are there. These rights have to be protected. If this 1924 agreement is not implemented, what will be the fate of Tamil Nadu?

Regarding Chinnamuttam fishing project in my constituency, your Ministry has cleared it. But no provision has been made in the Supplementary Demands. I request that this provision should be made.

With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

श्री डी पी० यादव : (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, देश में विकास के लिए और सरकार के रख-रखाव के लिए कितना पैसा खर्च कर रहा है, और यह पैसा कहां से आता है, आज इस पर नये सिरे से सोचने की आवश्यकता हो गई है । करीब 25 से 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये सालाना हम रख-रखाव और सरकारी नौकरशाही पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। हम बहुत लम्बी-चौड़ी योजना बनाते हैं और कहते हैं कि 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये साल में खर्च करेंगे, लेकिन वास्तव में 6, 7 करीड़ रु०, भी खर्च नहीं कर पाते हैं । लगभग 7/8 हजार और अधिक से अधिक 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये की योजना बनती हैं, जिससे देश का विकास होना है । उसके लिए नौकर कितने का है ? —30 हजार करोड़ रुपये का 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये का मकान बनेगा और राज-मिस्त्री का खर्चा होगा 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये का । देश के सामने यह एक अहम सवाल खड़ा हो गया है कि इस खर्च को कैसे कम किया जाए ।

सभापति महोदय, मेरी तरफ ध्यान दीजिए । एक गरीब प्रदेश का गरीब एम० पी० बोल रहा है ।

सभापति महोदय, जब मैं सुबह-सुबह उठ कर अखबार पढ़ता हूं, तो सोचता हूं कि अच्छा समाचार पढ़ने को मिलेगा । लेकिन क्या समाचार सामने आता है ? मेरे पास ये पांच दिन के अखबार हैं । पहले दिन का समाचार है :—

"राज्य में हत्या, लूट और चोरी की घटनाओं से नागरिक त्रस्त ।"

दूसरे दिन यह पढ़ने को मिलता है :—

"मुंगेर जिले में हत्या, लूट और डाकेजनी का सिलसिला जारी" ।

तीसरे दिन :

"अल्मुनियम तार की चोरी से विद्युत् बोर्ड को 3 करोड़ की क्षति" ।

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

चौथे दिन :

"जहां-तहां हत्यायें और डाका"।

"एक ही रात 7 परिवारों में डाका"।

"बिना काम के 52 लाख रुपये की बन्दर-बांट का रहस्योद्घाटन।"

"चापाकल गाड़ने के नाम पर लाख रुपयों का घोटाला।"

पांचवें दिन :

"पथ परिवहन--एक सफ़ेद हाथी। पिछले 22 वर्षों में मूल पूंजी की लगभग आधी राशि स्वाहा।"

ऐसी ताज़ा खबरें रोज़ मिलती हैं। ये ख़बरें कहां की हैं, वह मैं नहीं कहूंगा, क्योंकि शायद लोग नाराज़ हो जाएं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सब बिहार की हैं।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : इस बजट से हम क्या करते हैं, यही मैं बता रहा हूं। इस बजट से राहजनी, डाकेजनी और न जाने क्या क्या हो रहा है। मैं श्री वेंकटरामन से निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर वह इस बजट को स्मगलिंग राहजनी और डाकेजनी में न खर्च करें, तो इस देश का बहुत बड़ा कल्याण होगा।

इतने अच्छे अच्छे डाकुमेंटस आते हैं जिनकी अंग्रेज़ी इतनी अच्छी होती है। सिक्स्थ फ़ाइव ईअर प्लान के बारे में एक-एक शब्द बहुत अच्छा है। डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में कहा गया है :--

"District Administration. As already stated, it will be necessary to make arrangements for horizontal linkages at the block level."

पहले था वार्टिकल, अब होता है हारिजेंटल।

"The task of planning and implementation for development programmes at the district level is acquiring greater complexity.

It will be necessary, therefore, to strengthen the district level administration by the appointment of District Development Officers who should have complete authority and responsibility with respect to development work and should enjoy the same rank and status as the District Magistrate Collector. Some State Governments have already acted in this direction and there is need to adopt this practice all over the country. The DDO's must have professional expertise and his continuity should not be disturbed at least during a plan period, if found to be effective and dedicated."

वेंकटरमन जी चले गये। मगन भाई बरोट से मैं हाथ जोड़ कर निवेदन करूंगा कि जो प्लानिंग कमीशन ने लिखा हैं वह करवा दीजिए, नहीं तो यह सफेद हाथी है आप के पास। और देश की जनता का जो हाल है वह हमारे प्रदेश में चल कर देख लीजिए कि क्या हाल हो रहा है।

अब चले आइए रूरल डेवलपमेंट पर। देश का कानून भी बड़ा अजीब बना है, उस के ऊपर भी आप को सोचना होगा। कहते हैं कि इंसेंटिव फार अरबनपोस्टिंग किसी आफिसर की अगर बम्बई में पोस्टिंग हो, वह बम्बई में रहे तो उस को स्पेशल एलावेंस मिलेगा। लेकिन देहात में रहने जायगा तो स्पेशल एलावेंस काट देंगे। तो मगन भाई जी से मैं कहूंगा कि एक नया कानन बनाइए कि बड़े शहर को छोड़ो और छोटे गांव में जाओ। इस के लिए इंसेंटिव दीजिए। बड़े शहर का जो इंसेंटिव है, बहुत सिटी कम्पेन्सेटरी एलाउन्स आप देते थे, अब रूरल डेवलपमेंट एलावेंस, रूरल पोस्टिंग एलावेंस कीजिए, तब जा कर आप देश का कल्याण कर पाएंगे। .... **(व्यवधान)** . .

एक निवेदन और करूंगा कि गरीबी मिटाना सब चाहते हैं। हम भी चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह फूड इम्पोर्ट क्यों कर रहे

हैं ? अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने क्या कहा विदेश यात्रा पर कि :—

Food will be used as international weapon for pressurising.

थर्ड साइंटिफिक ऐंड टेक्नोलाजिकल मैट पावर विश्व के अन्दर जहां हो और जहां पानी भी इफरात हो वहां फूड इम्पोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता क्यों हो गई ?

It is a great challenge.

इस के ऊपर जरा सा ध्यान दीजिएगा ।

कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री में एक टास्क फोर्स बैठता है और वह पालिसी डिटरमिन करता है कि क्या इम्पोर्ट करना चाहिए क्या नहीं करना चाहिए । मैं विनती पूर्वक निवेदन कर दूं कि हर टास्क फोर्स के पीछे वेस्टेड-इण्टरेस्ट दिल्ली में बैठा रहता है और कहता है कि अमुक चीज इम्पोर्ट करो और अमुक चीज बन्द करो । इस देश के गरीब सिल्क प्रोडयूस करने वाले लोग सिल्क प्रोड्यूस कर के सस्ते में बचें और विदेश से आप सिल्क महंगा मंगा रहे हैं ?

यही आपकी प्लानिंग और पोलिसी है ? टोटली क्यूरोक्रसी के हाथ में दे रखा है और इस देश का वह सत्यानाश कर रही है । इसलिए फूड काइम्पोर्ट बन्द कीजिए, और लग्जरी आइटम का भी बन्द कीजिए । इस के लिए राष्ट्रीय इरादे की आवश्यकता हो सकती है । जो राष्ट्रीय इरादे के साथ चलेगा उसको सफलता जरूर मिलेगी ।

इसी तरह से सिंचाई की योजनाओं को आप चल कर देखिए । जहां पर यह योजनायें लागू हैं 65 परसेंट इंजीनियर, ठेकेदार और ओवरसीयर के हाथ में पैसा जाता है और शेष 35 परसेंट डिलेड एक्शन और इन्फ्लेटेड रेट्स के आधार पर काम होता है । जब तक आप सिंचाई सुविधा नहीं देंगे तब तक कोई तरक्की नहीं होगी ।

इसी तरह से ड्राउट प्रोन एरिया प्रोग्राम हमने बनाया है मेरा निवेदन है कि दियारा एरिया जहां काफी अन्डर ग्राउण्ड वाटर पोटेंशियल है, उसको flood prone एरिया प्रोग्राम बनाइये । 40 लाख एकड़ जमीन में अनलिमिटेड अण्डरग्राउन्ड वाटर है । गंगा बेसिन में पश्चिम बंगाल से उत्तर प्रदेश तक आप डीजल पम्प्स लगाइये और इस अन्दर ग्राउण्ड वाटर को जो कि रीचार्जेबिल है उसके पोटेंशियल को एक्सप्लायट कर के इस्तेमाल कीजिए देश का बड़ा कल्याण होगा ।

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman Sir, I think that the second Supplementary Demand for Grants is a clear proof for a bad budgeting. If we look into for what the Finance Minister has come before the House, it will show that the Finance Ministry and many other departments have been doing most unimaginative work and it is the result of that. There categories of demands are there; One, Transfer to States—41.00 crores; two, Releases to Public Sector Undertakings—129.28 crores and three, Other Expenditure—163.14 crores. If you see these things, you will find that one grant for Rs. 10 crores is there for providing subsidy for production of Janta cloth. This has become a most scandalous thing today. Janta cloth is not reaching the common people. It is being purchased by the cloth traders, instead of its going to the common people. In my own constituency, once I visited a shop and I was surprised to see that there was no Janta cloth. I asked the manager of that cooperative shop, and he said that along with this cloth, it was compulsory to take certain amount of cloth manufactured by the National Textile Corporation, which was costlier than the price available in the market, and, therefore, he was not lifting that at all. He said that if he lifted that cloth, he would be a loser. The result is that this cloth is not being lifted and every body knows that. There are certain traders, who purchase this entire cloth and sell it in black market. This cloth does not reach the common and the deserving people.

[Shri Chandrajit Yadav]

If you see the second category of Demands, these include Rs. 89 crores for Coal India Limited for development of major coal projects linked to steel plants and thermal Power stations. Is it to go in a supplementary grant? Was it not thought of earlier? We have been talking of the development of coal projects for so many years. Why was it not included in the General Budget? I would like to know from the Finance Minister, why he has brought this in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Why was it not brought in the General Budget? It indicates a total unimagination on the part of the Finance Ministry and many other Ministries. If I give other examples, my time will be lost, therefore, I am not going to give any more examples.

I would like to say that today, the country is suffering from many things, whether it is high prices, or unemployment, or disparities between the various people or the backwardness. The main reason for this is that the entire Plan strategy of this Government is wrong. And it needs a drastic change. Plan priorities, investment policy, everything needs a drastis, change. But this Government is not listening to the wisdom which is being tried to be put in their mind. It is going on with the same old policies which is now responsible for this great economic disaster in our country. Today, for example, in this country there are 20 million educated unemployed and by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan this number will become 30 million. Unemployment kills the soul in every country. But particularly in India with such a low per-capita income, it is killing the soul and body of the young people and it is responsible for many social evils. Now, Mr. D.P. Yadav was giving examples of the law and order situation in the country. Whether it is law and order situation or train robbery or dacoity or sectional tensions in the rural areas, the main reason is that there is a very rapid erosion in the small income of the common man whatever he has been able to earn by giving his blood and sweat. The main source of all these crimes and law and order situation is the rapidly deteriorating economic condition of the common people in the country.

Now, Sir, he wants to give Rs. 86 crores for providing cash and compensatory support for export promotion. I say the export and import policy of the Government today is in a mess and the Government needs a serious review of its export and import policy. It has been rightly said here in this House that things are being imported, which need not be imported in this country. The things are being imported to meet the demands of the elite section of the society. There is no control. Why is the Government going in for imports of such things which are demanded by the elite class? Export has become a scandel. Major amount is being given in the name of export promotion and the undersirable elements are making full use of this. And the entire blame for this I put on the Government because it has failed to lay down proper rules and priorities and guidelines in its export and import policy.

Today there is a great unholy alliance between the contractors and the corrupt engineers in the country. It is well known whether it is power sector or the CPWD, Housing, everywhere more than 50 per cent of the money is going into the pockets of the contractors and the corrupt engineers and less than 50 per cent of the money is being invested in the interest of the people. I would like to know what has the Government done or is thinking to do to stop this kind of menace which is being carried on at the cost of the national interest.

I would also like to know from the Finance Minister what is he going to do to meet the inadequate use of the investment already made whether it is in the public sector or in the private sector? You are all the time coming up with new taxation proposals whether it is Railway or the State Government or the Central Government. Taxation policy today has become a killing policy to the comman man of this country and the real burden is going on increasing on the common people.

I would like to know: what are you going to do with the present low capacity utilisation? In the power sector, capacity utilisation is 40—50 per cent. In certain States it is 35 per cent. In Coal, it is 50 per cent; in steel, it is 60 per cent. Here thousands of crores of rupees have been invested, but with this low capacity utilisation, can this country afford to go ahead? When 50 per cent of this country's present capacity is going unutilised, how is this country going to prosper?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I know there is shortage of time, but I would like to point out the main points. I will say that because of the

17.00 hrs.

present policy of the Government, the common people are the hardest hit section of the society—due to rising prices. The Finance Minister has been making a very big claim. Ultimately, as an honest man, he himself admitted, saying: 'I have succeeded in controlling inflation, but I have not succeeded in getting the benefit of this controlled inflation to the common man.'

What is the position of the common man? Everybody knows that last year, the rate of Urea was Rs. 58/-; this year it is Rs. 125/-. EDP cost last year Rs. 125/-; this year it is Rs. 188/- to Rs. 190/-. Has it not gone up more than twice? Where is the benefit going? The prices of most of the essential commodities—whether it is grain, cloth, medicine, vegetables or vegetable oils i.e. everything being used by the common people today—have gone up by 200 per cent to 400 per cent, compared to last year. Why has the benefit not gone to the common man? The country, through this House, would like to know what measures he is going to take to see that this benefit reaches the common man.

Before he comes before us with the next General Budget, the Finance Minister must think seriously about this, and bring about a drastic change in plan priorities and Budget formulations, so that the common people are benefitted. Otherwise, the lives of common people will be made really difficult. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): We have had a mini-Budget debate. We did not confine our debate to the supplementary demands for grants, but covered practically all the ground that is covered during a general debate on the Budget.

Within the brief time which I have, it may not be possible for me to cover all the points, but I shall endeavour to meet some of the important points raised in the course of the debate. There has not been any positive objection raised to the approval of the excess expenditure in 1979-80. For the record, I will merely state that the excess expenditure in 1979-80 was of the order of Rs. 105.09 crores, of which Rs. 86.47 crores are for Defence, and Rs. 9.37 crores and Rs. 9.25 crores are for Posts & Telegraphs, and Civil expenditure respectively. If you examine this figure, you will find that the excess expenditure in 1979-80 is 0.21 per cent of the total sanctioned expenditure; and so, it is really a matter on which one need not get upset or worried, as Mr. Daga appeared to be. It is very much less than the usual figures.

Even in the matter of Defence, it was not any wrong or wasteful expenditure. It was for the acquisition of materials and stores. So, I do not want to say anything more. I thank the House for accepting the demand for excess grants.

So far as the demand for Supplementary Estimates are concerned, I wish to point out that the amount sought is Rs. 250 crores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Nobody referred to that

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: When it goes on record, there will be nothing said about supplementary demands. Therefore, I am filling the gap. Though the gross expenditure is Rs. 333.42 crores, a sum of Rs. 83 crores will be recoveries and therefore, it will be only Rs. 250 crores. The earlier supplementary demand in September, 1981 was only of the order of Rs. 145.78 crores,

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so that the total which I have brought so far as supplementary estimates during the current year is only Rs. 395 crores. Usually it is very much more. In fact, last year it was Rs. 825 crores. Even in this amount, Rs 41 crores is far transfers to the States—Rs. 25 crores are for the purchase of fertilisers and agricultural inputes and Rs. 10 crores are for providing subsidy for production of janata handloom cloth. About this, my esteemed friend, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav said some harsh things. If we do not provide the janata cloth a very large section of people will go without a cloth which is within their reach. In fact, every scheme has certain defects. But you must compare a defective system with the absence of a system. For the sake of rectifying the defect, if I simply cancel the scheme. . .

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I did not say 'cancel' the scheme'. I said, 'improve the scheme'.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you compare this with cancelling the scheme, the harm that wil be done to the people will be very much more. The sectoin of people who are now benefiting as a result of this janata handloom cloth is increasing today. This additional Rs. 10 crores goes with the earlier allocation which I have already made of about Rs. 37 crores. Therefore, it is a further improvement in the system by way of increased subsidy. Originally the subsidy was Rs. 1.25 per metre. Now we have increased it to Rs. 1.50. In the administration of janata cloth, certainly there is room for improvement and we will try to do our best. The distribution should be better. In fact, if we have a good distribution system through cooperatives many of the defects which we now see in the distribution of controlled cloth will disappear. The cloth is so advantageous that some of the people who are not eligible for it somehow get it. That is how the system comes under a lot of criticism. The cloth is not bad. Nobody complains about the controlled cloth or the subsidised handloom cloth. But everybody complains that those who are not eligible for it somehow manage to get it and deprive the people who are entitled to it. This criticism has got to be met. We shall certainly endeavour to see that the distribution is improved. If the State Governments come forward to have either fair price shops or cooperative distribution system, it will be greately helpful.

The second point, which takes a larger supplementary demand, is releases for the public sector units, of which Rs. 89 crores is for Coal India Ltd. Shri Chandrajit Yadav said, this should have been anticipated. He does not know that we revised the steel target and increased it from the target which we had fixed in the original budget. As a result of that, we had to provide other inputs like coal, dolomite, limestone and so on. If we had not increased the target, we would not have come before the House with this demand.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The Steel Ministry has drawn a long term planning even upto the end of the century as to how much steel we will need. Therefore, accordingly that should have been planned in the general budget.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That is a different thing. In the Budget, we thought we would achieve an 'X' target. But as we went along, we felt that this amount would enable the Steel Ministry to produce more than what had been targetted. On that basis, we had a meeting with the Steel Minister and we agreed that the target should be stepped up. If you step up the target, naturally, you have to provide for the output of other ancillaries like coal. I thought I would get a compliment for increasing the target. I have also revised upwards the coal targets. It has been increased to 124 million tonnes. On that account also we are going to provide some additional funds.

Regarding expenditure on cash compensatory assistance which is a major item, it is unfortunately true that in

order to enable our commodities to compete in the international market certain facilities have got to be given to compensate for either improved technology of other countries or for competing with the mass production and economics of scale resorted to by other countries. The reason why the competitive markets have an advantage for the developed countries is that they are producing on a mass scale and they have the economics of scale whereas we are producing lesser in volume with the result the overheads have got to be distributed over a smaller area and the price of our export goes up. That is why, we have to provide for cash compensatory assistance. If we withdraw this, I am afraid, our export will suffer. We always make a calculation whether this cash compensatory supprot is commensurate with our export earnings. If it commensurates, only then we give this assistance. But I may assure hon. Members that all the time this exercise is being done and it will continue to be done for the purpose of ensuring that our export earnings are not costlier than the export subsidies.

There was a usual complaint about prices. I have repeatedly said that the wholesale price index has shown a tendency to come down during the last two or three months. If we compare it on point to point bases, the rate of increase has come down substantially. We have been complimented by other developed countries whose rate of inflation is more than ours. It is 11 to 12 per cent in UK. (*Interruptions*) If you take from 1st of April, it is 3.4 per cent. Even if you take from 1st of January it is around 6 per cent. Therefore, it has started coming down. The average would be different only when there are fluctuations. But this year there has been a steady continuous fall. There has been no fluctuation. Therefore it is that you will find, on any calculation, under any method, it would be lower.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): But the consumer price index is going up.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will come to that. Do not be in a hurry.

So far as the consumer price index is concerned, it is affected by a number of imponderables, like transport bottleneck, strikes, so many other factors. If there is a flood in a certain area, suddenly the price of vegetable goes up in Delhi. If there is a newspaper report that onion is sold in Timbaktoo at Rs. 6 the Delhi trader raises it to Rs. 6. These are the various reasons, why, in a sensitive country like this the retail price index is not coming down, as fast and as effectively as the wholesale price index is coming down. Therefore, the only answer to that, as I have been repeating, is a better distribution system, for which a lot of support from the States is necessary. It is not possible for the Centre to establish fair price shops throughout the States.

A number of Members made the suggestion that the banking service has to be improved. I entirely agree. We shall endeavour our best to improve the banking services. In fact, they are doing well compared to 1969. There were 6,000 branches in 1969. Today we have 35,000 branches. Our total credit today is Rs. 35,000 crores, after nationalisation. We are doing our best. Certainly, there is room for improvement in a vast country like ours, where a vast mass of people are below the poverty line. We should try to improve the services in such a way that the banks render effective service.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am very glad that the Finance Minister has taken note of the need for improving the banking system, because some of the nationalised banks are standing in the way of the revival of sick industries. I believe it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister. Will he kindly look into this and say something on that?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We are also looking into this question of the revival of sick industries. If the

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Government are satisfied on appropriate appraisal that it will be a viable unit, then the banks are advised to take it up. But if the appraisal shows that it is not a viable unit and cannot be made viable, certainly it will not be throwing good money after bad.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: After the Government has taken over an industry, the bank is creating trouble. It has been purchased by the State Government. I am giving the instance of the India Paper Pulp; I am not crossing sword.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Your Chief Minister has spoken to me and I am looking into it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I had to go to the Supreme Court to defend this Company against the attack of the bank.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your Chief Minister has already spoken to him and he is looking into it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am reminding him, because he is the man who has to deal with it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Hon. Members have referred to the continuing losses in public sector undertakings. In the first six months of 1980-81 the loss was Rs. 299 crores. The number of enterprises which were making profits was 75 out of 139. The gross profit, as percentage of capital employed, was 5.14 per cent. I am very happy to report that during the corresponding period in 1981-82 the entire public sector has made a profit of Rs. 48.47 crores, as against a loss of Rs. 299 crores in 1980-81. The number of enterprises making a profit has risen from 75 out of 139 to 88 out of 170 and the gross profit as a percentage of capital employed has risen from 5.14 to 9.31. And I hope I will be able to present much brighter picture when I come up with my Budget later, I mean early next year.

So far as the IRD programmes are concerned, we are trying to accelerate the programmes. Actually, a meeting was held in which my esteemed colleague, Shri Maganbhai Barot played a leading and active role. He called for a meeting of the Chief Secretaries of States and the Bank Chairmen and thrashed out all the problems which were standing in the way of further accelerated support to the IRD programmes. I hope as a result of this, the programmes will be revitalised and we will be able to show some better results next time.

A number of points were made about the local grievances. Sir, it would be difficult for me to meet all of them. Rajasthan, for instance, wanted all the assistance and Rajasthan's overdraft is something like an astronomical figure.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL YAS (Bhilwara): What about famine? What help you are giving?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as famine is concerned...

चौधरी सुलतान सिंह (जलेसर): मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं माननीय मंत्री जी से कि बैंक कानून दो क्यों हैं। गरीब किसानों की तो जमीन गिरवी रख ली जाती है, सामान गिरवी रख लिया जाता है, लेकिन उद्योगपति को 15 प्रतिशत दिखाने पर ही लोन दे दिया जाता है। इस तरह से यह दो तरह के कानून क्यों है ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, because I have to close this by 5.30 p.m. I will reply to the points later on another occasion. In fact all the time I am here; I will be replying on one occasion or the other to the points which you raised.

So far as the famine is concerned, as soon as the Committee reports a

decision will be taken. But there is a procedure for giving drought and famine relief and that procedure has got to be followed.

I thank the hon. Members for the various suggestions which they made. I have noted them all and I shall give my utmost consideration to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1979-80 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1980. in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 16, 20, 22, 32, 38, 39 and 54".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1981-82 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1982 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12. 13, 29, 30, 42, 43, 45, 58, 59, 62, 68. 70, 79, 81, 85, 100 and 108."

The motion was adopted.

17.24 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 6) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1980. in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1980, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

I beg to move.†

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1980 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 16-2-1981.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1980 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up clause by clause consideration:

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"The Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.26 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 7) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VANKATARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

Now, I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri Sudhir Giri and Shri T. R. Shamanna have intimated their intention of speaking on the Appropriation Bill relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants and they have indicated points on which they desire to rise. In this regard, I have to invite the attention of the Members to the provisions of sub-rule (6) of Rule 218. I find that the points indicated by the Members are beyond the subject matter of the concerned supplementary Demands for

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordiorany, Part II, Section 2 dated 16-12-81.

**Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Grants. However, I will allow these Members today and request them to confine their remarks to the items constituting the present Demands.

Shri T. R. Shamanna has already spoken on the Demands. Therefore, now Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: I will not rise those issues. 2 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. You cannot make a second speech.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन चार बातों का मैं सिर्फ जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूं । पहली बात कि बिहार बहुत ही गरीब सूबा है । वहां बाढ़ भी बहुत आती है और इस साल वहां सुखाड़ भी है । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार को अधिक से अधिक खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति की जानी चाहिए। अभी 12 हजार या 14 हजार टन दिया जा रहा है जब कि जरूरत है 1 लाख टन महीवार की । अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो वहां सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली ठप्प हो जाएगी और लोगों को कठिनाइयां होंगी ।

हमारे यहां धनबाद में इंडियन स्कूल आफ माइन्स है जहां माइन्स से सम्बन्धित शिक्षा दी जाती है । वहां बहुत गोलमाल है और आप एक करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपया उसको अपने यू० जी० सी० के मार्फत देते हैं। उसमें गड़बड़ होती है तो उस को देखना आपका काम है कि वह ठीक से खर्चा होता है या नहीं । अगर उस में करप्शन है तो करप्शन दूर होना चाहिए ।

इसी तरीके से रांची में बिरला इंस्टीच्यूट आफ टेक्नोलाजी है, उस को भी आप बहुत पैसा देते हैं । लेकिन वह स्वतन्त्र है, रांची यूनिवर्सिटी के भी नियंत्रण में नहीं है । सरकार के भी नियंत्रण में नहीं है क्यों कि बिरला जी का वह इंस्टीच्यूट है । वहां शिक्षकों को बेकायदे निकाला जा रहा है, कर्मचारियों को निकाला जा रहा है, वर्षों काम करने वाले लोगों को निकाला जा रहा है । इस को ठीक कीजिए ।

इसके बाद सिटीज को अपग्रेड करने की बात है । अभी आप ने सेन्सस करवाया । एक दर्जन से ज्यादा सिटीज ऐसी हैं जिनका अपग्रेडेशन होना चाहिए । उस की तरफ आप का फौरन ध्यान जाना चाहिए । यह बहाना मत बनाइए कि आसाम में अभी जन-गणना नहीं हुई है ।

पटना में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया का रीजनल आफिस है । वहां प्रोमोशन में बहुत गोलमाल चल रहा है । अखबारों में बयान निकला है वह देखिए ।

आल इंडिया न्यूजपेपर्स एम्पलाईज फेडरेशन की मांग है कि आप का जो वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स ऐक्ट है उस को आप कर्मचारियों के लिए भी लागू कीजिए । यह ऐक्ट अभी केवल जर्नलिस्ट्स के लिए लागू है । नान-जर्नलिस्ट्स के लिए लागू नहीं है । सरकार को उस ऐक्ट को दोनों के लिए लागू करना चाहिए क्योंकि दोनों समाचार पत्रों में काम करते हैं और दोनों एक दूसरे के सहयोगी हैं।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has already asured the House that he will look into the functions of the banking system in our country. But in so far as the functions of the Reserve Bank are concerned, in relation to the eastern sector of our country, it is not satisfactory at all. It is extremely unsatisfactory.

The Reserve Bank of India is our central monitoring authority. It is our central Bank. It has a greater scope for reviewing the economic, industrial and commercial growth of

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

all sectors. But in so far as the eastern sector is concerned, the Reserve Bank of India is not doing its duty as it should have done. In view of all these difficulties and the constraints on the credit facilities given to the rural population, the West Bengal Government has proposed to set up a Bank of its own in West Bengal. They sent a memorandum or a proposal to the Central Government in January, 1981. In April, 1981 they issued a reminder. Thereafter, four reminders have been issued to the Reserve Bank. The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance said on the floor of the House that the Reserve Bank of India is discussing the issue with the State Government. But the Reserve Bank of India has not taken any initiative in this regard up-till now. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to take steps with the Reserve Bank of India so that the establishment of a Bank in West Bengal of its own is expedited.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, so far as the requirement of foodgrains from Bihar is concerned, if the Chief Minister writes, the Department will look into it. At the moment, I do not have any information about the request of 1 lakh tonnes of foodgrains.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: They have made a request.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the training of people in the School of Mines, Dhanbad, is concerned, is it is a matter which I will pass on to my colleague who is incharge of it and I will ask him to look into it.

So far as irregularities in the promotion of working journalists are concerned, at the moment, it is beyond the scope of legislation and some legislative enactment may have to be brought in if these people are sought to be covered.

As regards the other point made by the hon. Member, Shri Sudhir Giri, is concerned, if every State wants to set up a Bank, it would lead to a chaotic condition. Therefore, it will be very difficult to accept that principle. I do not think the Government of India are inclinded to accept the principle that every State should be allowed to set up a Bank of its own.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1981-82, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the title do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the enacting formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.36 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communications dated 16th December, 1981, from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, New Delhi, today:—

(i)

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers that Shri Vishvanath Sharma, Member of Lok Sabha who alongwith his 8 other party workers voluntarily violated prohibitory orders promulgated under Section 144 Cr. P. C. on Raj Path Rafi Narg crossing at about 2 P.M. be arrested in case FIR No. 634 dated 16-12-81 under Section 188 I.P.C. Police Station Parliament Street New Delhi. He is being produced before the area Judicial Magistrate"

(ii)

"Kindly refer to this office letter dated 16-12-81, informing you that Shri Vishvanath Sharma, Member of Lok Sabha was arrested in case FIR No. 634 dated 16-12-81 under Section 188 I.P.C. Police Station Parliament Street, New Delhi.

The Member of Parliament, alongwith his other party workers was produced in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, Patiala House, New Delhi at 15.15 hours. The court admonished them including the Member of Lok Sabha and set them free."

17.38 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Review of Coal Organisation

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we go to the next item, the Half-an-Hour Discussion. Shri B. V. Desai.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Richur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is an Half-an-Hour Discussion in connection with the Starred Question No. 125 dated 1st December, 1981.

In this connection, I would like to just read out what were the items which I had asked and how inconsistent the reply was.

Review of Coal Organisation: (a) Whether the entire coal organisation in the country is under review of the Union Government; what are the main recommendations of the Fazl Committee?

For this, hte answer is: "(a) and (b) Yes. sir."

When the question is "What are the recommendations of the Fazl Committee?", the answer is "Yes, Sir"!

This is a Starred Question and probably it was at the end of the List and they thought that they can brush it aside.

The Question was "Whether major recommendations of the Fazl Committee have been accepted by Government so far and, if so, to what extent its recommendations which had been accepted, have been implemented so far?

The reply was "Instructions have been issued to Coal India Ltd. recently to implement the accepted recommendations."

In the same way, on the same date, there was one more Unstarred Question.

"Whtther the Planning Commission has decided to raise 1981-82 allocations for the coal sector from Rs. 470 crores to Rs. 570 crores and, if so, whether the Commission has asked the Coal Department to supply it with relevant data that Government will be able to spend the allocations during the current year; and whether the Planning Commission is satisfited with the report submitted by the Department of Coal."

[Shri B. V. Desai]

"(a), (b) and (c). The question of allocation of funds for the coal sector during 1981-82 is under consideration."

On October 28th, the Planning Commission has finally decided to raise 1981-82 allocations for the coal sector from Rs. 470 to Rs. 570 crores. This was in October. In December still it is under consideration by the Department; that is what he has mentioned. But my concern is this. Actually coal is a very critical item so far as our economy is concerned, and for the last one year we have been grappling with the problem of shortage of coal due to some reason or the other. Because of shortage of coal, the power generation is hampered, steel production is hampered. I am not talking of other industries in the private sector which have gone to dogs...

AN HON. MEMBER: Railways.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Yes, Railways. Actually my own experience while going from Guntakkal to Bangalore was that twice the train was stopped because there was no coal. Probably now we are in a better position; I am happy about it. Nonetheless, we cannot forget that coal is such an important and critical item for our economy. Therefore, we cannot afford to be haphazard in this. With these intentions when we ask some questions, it is rather strange that such answers should be given. The hon. Minister was pleased to state in respect of some other question also that 'the allocations for the current year are being enhanced'. I would like to know what is the real, perspective planning for the entire coal sector. Unless the Government of India takes this critical item as their main concern, it will be very difficulty for us and for the Government to see that coal is supplied to different parts of the country and industries are run on some normal, rational basis. For example, to Karnatake from where I come, coal is supplied mostly from Nagpur side and Singareni colliery in Andhra Pradesh. For the last one year it has been very difficulty for the small scale industries and the medium industries, who consume coal and who are the regular customers, to get coal, it is practically impossible to get coal, and that has been represented several times. But the Coal India or the Coal Department say that they do not have the wagons, and when we approach the railway authorities, they say that there is no coal, they have left the wagons, but they are not being loaded. This was the position at that time, Today the coal production is better. Nonetheles the coal movement is not there. And whenever coal is available, it is transported by lorries which is exorbitant. The position is that not only the public sector but the cement industry and other industries in the private sector are also handicapped. Therefore, I would like to know what is the target for the year 1981-82 so far as coal supply is concerned, whether it can meet the demand, the demand not only on the hon. Minister's paper but the actual demand. When they take into consideration the demand—I do not know how this is worked out—it is only the public sector and the government—controled industrie s that they take into account, they leave out the private sector industries. After all, they are also running on coal. If coal for their requirement is not produced wherefrom can they get coal to run their industry and how can they pay off the loans and other things which they have taken from nationalised banks or other public institutions: that is also public money, but they do not consider that. Therefore, what I want to know is the real demand of coal that they have taken into consideration for 1981-82 and whether the target has been fixed so as to supply for that demand...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall I help you? You ask for State-wise demand and State-wise supply also.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Coal being an item which is available only in the eastern part of the country...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am helping you because you said about Karnataka only...

SHRI B. V. DESAI: All other States. Because coal is produced mostly in the eastern part of the country, all other parts are dependent upon that, specially for coke. It is only at certain places that ordinary coal is available apart from eastern sector. All the other parts are dependent on that. Government has to take special care in this regard. The private enterprise is ruled out in this because we have taken a decision on that. I entirely agree. But some States have asked that the smaller collieries should be exploited so that they can get coal, they want it at their own cost, by the state governments. But I think the Government of India has refused. I do not understand the logic behind it. They themselves are not exploiting them but they also refuse. For example, in Gujarat probably they have asked, probably some other states might have also asked, I do not know but when their own counterparts the state Governments—it is not the private industry—are asking them, there is no reason to deny that facility to them. It is not the theory that because they are not economic for them, they will not be economic for the states also. The salaries, perquisites, etc. of the state governments are much less than the central government's and so the state government's point of view may be different. This matter requires reconsideration.

Coal India sustained a loss of Rs. 33 crores last year, I do now know whether this year they will turn round or they will again incur losses. When coal is supplied by coal India they charge sufficient amount of commission for that, there is no reason for them to be in the red. Then why are they in red? Why do they not earn profit?

The Sixth Plan has allocated about Rs. 470 crores and probably enhancement of this allotment is in the process, I learn unofficiallly that it may go up by about 100 crores. Would the hon. Minister kindly enlighten this august House about this matter?

The World Bank report says that the demand for coal in the Sixth Plan period would be about 184 million tonnes and about 165 million tonnes may be the availability. That report was submitted to the government. The hon. Minister Mr. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri has just dismissed that report. We are a developing country and we do take loans from the World Bank. When they submit a report it should be taken seriously and we should try to understand it. The report here says:

> "The Minister dismissed the recent World Bank study which projected a big gapj between availability and demand for coal during the Sixth Plan period."

He says: we do not bother about it. But the Government of India goes and asks for loan from the World Bank. We want to know whether the projected gap is a real one or not. If it is a real, one, if the demand is 184 compared to availability of 165, what is the alternative? Has the government thought about it or have they just brushed it aside as not correct?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, Mr. Desai has shown great concern for the coal industry and he has raised certain issues regarding the policy of the Government, shortages, and so forth. Now, I shoud like to mention that there is considerable improvement in the supply of coal and in meeting the demand.

I would like to give you some figures to show that in fact this one industry has had a breakthrough in every sector. For that, the workers of the coal industry and the officers under the leadership of our Prime Minister deserve the full credit.

Sir, I would also like to point out that when the present Government took over in 1980, the production was 104 million tonnes of the total coal industry. Within one year, the production shot up by ten million tonnes and, by 1981-82, they are going to exceed even the target fixed by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission's target was 121 million tonnes. We had revised the target and raised it to 124 million tonnes which is much higher

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

than what the Planning Commission had envisaged. This shows the breakthrough that has occurred in the coal industry.

Between 1977 and 1980, the coal production had gone up by one million tonnes each year that is 102, 103 and 104 million tonnes. In two years, we have raised the production by 20 million tonnes. This is a great achievement for which the workers deserve the full credit. Sir, a question was raised about the shortages. I would like to inform the House that we have had again a breakthrough so far as shortages are concerned. We have initiated the free-sale of qualities coal excepting the superior grade coal. Anyone can go to the mine and buy this free-sale coal. The industrialists can go to the mine and give an affidavit that they are running the industry for which they need coal. They can get the coal. We will verify it later whether factually they need the coal or not.

We have not received complaints from the industrial sector or the small-scale sector in recent months complaining of shortages. It is true that in South there was a shortage about two to three months back because there was a strike in Singareni Colliery. But, to-day, the Singareni Coal fields have exceeded their target. If the hon. Member can bring to my notice any specific case, I shall certainly see to it that the demand is met in full.

Today, in fact, we have orver production of coal. I woul dlike to give you the figures. From April to November, 1980, that is, last year, the production was 67.75 million tonnes, from April to November 1981 we have already achieved 75.26 million tonnes, that is, practically seven million tonnes more than what we have produced last year. (*Interruptions*) As I said earlier, we have coal of 14 to 15 million tonnes lying in pit-heads. We would welcome the industrialists and those who require coal to go to the mines and take the coal from them. If they have certain problems, the hon. Member can bring that to my notice. So far as losses are concerned, the hon. Member would be glad to hear that the present Government has again had a breakthrough in this particular respect. In 1978-79 period the country was governed by different parties. The losses in that year were of the order of Rs. 241 crores. But, when we came into power in 1980, we brought that down to Rs. 33 crores in 1980-81. We have still brought it down to Rs. 33 crores from Rs. 241 crores. We have brought down the loss to Rs. 33 crores. This year, that is, in 1981-82, we hope to have a breakthrough and hope to have some profits also. Three of our companies had profits. In one company which is of the E.C.L. had a loss to the tune of Rs. 91 crores. In spite of best efforts, certain companies made a profit. The C.C.L. made a profit of Rs. 83 crores. That is the reason why this year we could not make profit. But, in 1981-82 I hope that we will have a breakthrough and we shall give profits in this industry also. So, Sir, so far as produhtion is concerned, I think, we do encourage. In the Sixth Plan, we hope to produce, according to the Planning Commission, 167 million tonnes. But here also we tthink we will be able to have a break-through. We are having a study done whether we can have seven days a week and whether we can introduce four shifts. A committee is going through this study and, I hope if we succeed in this particular respect another breakthrough may occur.

Sir, a question has been put about the shortages that the railways are facing. I would not like to comment much but all I can say is that the railways have improved. They have increased the transport of coal by 30 per cent which is a great improvement. This deserves congratulations and I hope, they will improve further. Most of the power stations have a reasonable quantum of coal and we daily monitor as to what quantity of coal they have and wherever there is problem we

try to have emergency coal rushed there.

Sir, so far as the World Bank report is concerned it is still under consideration. We have not thrown it out and we will give due consideration to this Report and if we find there are certain shortcomings we will try to overcome the same. I can assure the hon. Member that we are as much concerned as he is if not more.

So far as the point as to whether we replied the question correctly or not I would first like to quote the questions asked and our reply given. I quote:

"(a) whether the entire coal organisation in the country is under review of the Union Government;

(b) whether this was one of the main recommendations of the Fazal Committee;

(c) if so, whether 80 per cent of the recommendations of the Fazal Committee have been accepted by Government so far; and

(d) if so, to what extent its recommendations which had been accepted have been implemented so far?

Reply given:

(a), (b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Instructions have been issued to Coal India Ltd. recently to implement the accepted recommendations." Therefore, Sir, we have to the best of our understanding replied to all the parts of the Question. If the hon. Member wants to know in respect of each recommendation as to what extent we are doing it then it will take a lot of time. But summarily I would like to mention that out of 31 major recommendations of Fazal Committee 23 recommendations have been accepted. Sir, of these 21 relating to production and allied matters, financial management control and prices; personnel administration and marketing have been communicated to Coal India for implementation *vide* our letter dated 19th October. Most of the recommendations do not have financial implication.

The recommendations relating to captive power generation capacity and instalation of generators in Eastern Coalfields Ltd., and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., on a crash basis, weighment arrangements, introduction of overlapping shifts, training of workers and officers, setting up of coal depots would involve financial outlay and steps are being taken to implement most of them. We have already imported some generators; orders have been placed for weighing bridges and some coal depots have already been opened and others are being opened. If the hon. Member desires any further details I will furnish the same.

Sir, one of the recommendation was about 14 per cent return. That involves lot of consideration as to whether we should go in for inflation. If we raise the prices the whole structure can break down. So, we want to go slow Sir, we are accepting the recommendation that the Secretary, Department of Coal should be a person of proven managerial talent of a high order.

18.00 hrs.

Regarding the question of police force, the question of winding up Coal Controller's office, and creation of Principal Coal Adviser, we are not accepting these suggestions. There are some other points raised regarding the reorganisation of Coal India. These are under active consideration of the Government. We hope that we will soon be able to take a final decision in the matter. I think, I have covered all the important points which have been raised in the course of this discussion. If the hon. Member brings up any particular issue, we will enquire into it. Creation of this organisation is one of the biggest steps which the present Government took when they were in power earlier. It has benefited the working class. It has benefited the country at large.

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

It has raised the production. I think it will become a model in the country as such, so far as public sectors are concerned. With these words, I think, I have covered all the points raised and I thank you for the opportunity given for this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has covered all your points.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Only one point. If I remember right, the hon. Minister said that the pit-head stocks were 16 or 17 million tonnes. I would like to point out to him that these stocks consist of three types of coal. One is practically stone. Another is practically powder. This third one is that which is to be loaded in the wagons. The Minister was kind enough to announce that there is free sale for private individuals. May I know whether the Minister means the two heaps, just like two hillocks, which are of no use to any industrialist? May I know whether your statistics consist of those two heaps? If that is so, God help your statistics?

Then, Sir, regarding the availability of wagons, the Railway Ministry congratulates the Coal Ministry; the Coal Ministry congratulates the Railway Ministry; both of them combine together; we are dying...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Desai, any purchaser will have to select his own commodity. How can Government help you? If it is good you purchase it, not otherwise.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: That is true, but they don't give. That is the position. Now, regarding statistics, I would like to know whether they have marked it that way, as I mentioned.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: If the Member could give us any specific instance, we can enquire into it. But we have regular meeting of consumers with the officers; we also attend sometimes; sometimes the Minister also attends; we try to sort out these problems. But it would be too much to say that the industrialists do not get the quality of coal that they want. Well, as far as I am concerned, when we took over, there were lot of complaints from individuals and everyone, that quality is not good, and so on. Now there is hardly any complaint. There may be something once in a while. In fact, we are trying to look for any complaint to find out what is wrong and all that. If the hon. Member has any particular specific complaint we will certainly go into it and have it examined.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Desai is a complainant now.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: We will definitely look into whatever complaints he may like to bring to our notice. Coal India is fully seized of these matters and, as I said earlier, under the leadership of Prime Minister, we hope that it will become a model for the public sector in the country. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri. Mr. Desai has already covered all the points. He has made your task very easy.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, किसी भी देश के लिए कोयला, इस्पात और तेल, ये तीनों चीजें अति-आवश्यक हैं। देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए ये रीढ़ का काम करती हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं कुछ सवाल मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा।

इन्होंने फाजल कमेटी की सिफारिशों की चर्चा की और यह बतलाया कि 80 प्रतिशत सिफारिशों को मान लिया गया है और कुछ का उन्होंने उल्लेख भी किया। 20 प्रतिशत सिफारिशें नहीं मानी गई हैं। मालूम नहीं, उन सिफारिशों में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें हैं या नहीं और अगर हैं तो उनको मानने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है, यह इनको बताना चाहिए। कोयले का उत्पादन

खुद-ब-खुद नहीं हो जाएगा, प्लान बनाने से नहीं हो जाता। कोयले का उत्पादन श्रमिक करते हैं। उनके विषय में फजल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कुछ बातें कही गई हैं या नहीं ? यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं।

हमारे देश में कभी रेल की और कभी खान की दुर्घटनाएं रोज होती रहती हैं। अभी हम ने सुना कि शहडोल जिले में दुर्घटना हो गई है और बीस या तीस आदमी मारे गए हैं। जान सब की एक बराबर है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि फजल कमेटी ने दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के बारे में भी क्या कोई सिफारिशें की हैं ?

हमारे देश में कोयले का उत्पादन बहुत बढ़ गया है। इसको बहुत ही आशाजनक और सफलता की तस्वीर पेश की जाती है। जब कोयले की कमी नहीं है तो कोयले के दाम क्यों बढ़ते जाते हैं, उसकी कीमत कम क्यों नहीं की जाती है ? कोयले की कीमत को कम करने में क्या कठिनाई है ?

इन्होंने कहा है कि कोल इंडिया को इन्होंने अस्सी प्रतिशत सिफारिशों को लागू करने की हिदायत दे दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह आदेश कब दिया गया है ? फजल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट कब पेश हुई थी ? उन हिदायतों पर अमल का हाल क्या है ?

रेल मंत्री कहते हैं कि कोयले की कमी है और आप कहते हैं कि रेल के डिब्बों की कमी है। देश की जनता जानना चाहती है कि वास्तविकता क्या है ? क्या सचमुच में कोयले की कमी है कि रेल के डिब्बों की कमी है ?

अभी आपको 89 करोड़ रुपया भी मिल गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सिफारिशों के सिलसिले में और जो सवाल मैंने उठाए हैं, उनके सिलसिले में आप स्पष्ट उत्तर दें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): कोल डिपार्टमेंट ने राष्ट्रीयकरण जैसे पवित्र शब्द को बदनाम कर दिया है। राष्ट्रीयकरण जैसे शब्द का जिक्र किया जाता है तो यह कहा जाता है कि कोल विभाग को देख लो। कोयले के महत्व के सम्बन्ध में शास्त्री जी ने प्रकाश डाला है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन मेरी जानकारी यह है कि टोटल कैपेसिटी जो खानों की है उसकी केवल 55 प्रतिशत ही युटिलाइज हो रही है। इस की वजह से तीन तीन स्टील प्लांट जो लगने वाले थे नहीं लग पाए। सप्लीमेंटरी बजट में आपको 89 करोड़ रुपया मिला है। इस राशि को आप जनरल बजट के द्वारा भी ले सकते थे। खानों की सुरक्षा का मामला भी है। सुरक्षा व्यवस्था बहुत कुछ श्रमिकों और मशीनों के ऊपर निर्भर करती है। मशीनों का आधुनिकीकरण होना था जो नहीं हो पाया है। अच्छी किस्म के कोयले का जो उत्पादन होना चाहिए था नहीं हो पा रहा है। उस में राख की मात्रा अधिक रहती है। इस्पात कारखानों को अच्छी क्वालिटी का कोयला मिलना चाहिए लेकिन नहीं मिल पाता है। वह उपलब्ध नहीं है। कोयले के मूल्यों में भी वृद्धि होती जाती है ? जब मन में आता है मूल्य वृद्धि कर दी जाती है। सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि कोयले को राजनीति का अखाड़ा बना दिया गया है। इसकी चर्चा सदन में बहुत बार हो चुकी है। बिहार में जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं उनको आप देखें। प्राइवेट कोलियरी वाले गुंडागर्दी और दादागीरी करके आज पब्लिक सैक्टर को अपने हित में युटिलाइज कर रहे हैं। इन सब बातों को देख कर आप कोई कदम नहीं उठायेंगे या योजना

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

नहीं बनाएंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो समस्याएं हैं उनका निराकरण होने वाला नहीं है। डिब्बे ज्यादा बन रहे हैं। इस्पात का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, उस के मुताबिक आप को प्लान बनाना चाहिए। क्या खान विभाग ने कोई इस तरह की योजना बनाई है जो उसके साथ-साथ चले ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि फ़जल कमेटी की वह कौन-कौन सी रिकमेण्डशन्ज़ हैं जिन को आप ने नहीं माना है ? आज आप कह रहे हैं कि गोबर को खाद के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कन्ज्यूमर्स को सब्सिडाइज्ड रेट्स पर कोयला मिले इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या योजना है ? इसके अतिरिक्त मशीनों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए और अच्छा कोयला अधिक उपलब्ध हो तथा सेफ्टी वगैरह के बारे में आप की क्या प्लानिंग है, उस का ब्यौरा आप देने की कृपा करें।

श्री विक्रम महाजन : चेयरमैन साहब, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो सवाल उठाये हैं उन के बारे में मैं कुछ जवाब तो पहले दे चुका हूं, वे दोहराने पड़ेंगे। जहां तक फ़ज़ल कमेटी की रिकमेण्डेशन्ज़ का सम्बन्ध है, जो हम ने एक्सेप्ट नहीं की हैं, वे बेसीकली तीन हैं। उन में एक रिकमेण्डेशन यह थी ——कोल-पुलिस फोर्स होनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में बुनियादी बात यह है कि लाएण्ड-आर्डर स्टेट्सब्जैक्ट है और हमारे पास इण्डस्ट्रीयल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स भी है, फिर कोई नई फोर्स बनाने से लाभ नहीं होता। साथ ही साथ चूंकि कोल इण्डस्ट्री की वेजज़ बाकी पब्लिक सेक्टर अण्डरटेकिंग्ज़ से ज्यादा हैं इस लिए जो अन्य सिक्योरिटी फोर्सेज हैं उन पर इस का बुरा असर पड़ सकता था। इस बात को देखते हुए हम ने यह सोचा कि जो आल इण्डिया सैण्ट्रल इण्डस्ट्रीयल सिक्योरिटी फोर्स है उसी का लाभ उठाया जाय, कोई अन्य फोर्स बनाने का लाभ कम होगा।

इस लिए हम ने इस सिफारिश को नहीं माना।

दूसरी रिकमेण्डशन यह थी कि कोल कण्ट्रोलर का दफ्तर कलकत्ता का समाप्त किया जाए। लेकिन हमारा असेसमेण्ट यह है कि कोयले की जो ग्रेडिंग है, जो मानिटरिंग है, जो स्टेप्स हम कोयले के कन्ज़र्वेशन के लिए लेते हैं या जो स्टेटिस्टिक्स प्रिपेअर करते हैं उस के लिए एक आर्गनाइज़ेशन की जरूरत है इसी लिए हम ने इस रिकमेण्डेशन को भी नहीं माना है।

फिर उन्होंने कहा था कि जो प्रिन्सिपल कोल एडवाइज़ की पोस्ट है उस को स्पेशल सैक्रेटरी के बराबर कर दिया जाय और उसे एक इन्जीनियर को देना चाहिए। लेकिन हम ने आलरेडी एक पोस्ट क्रिएट की हुई है, अपने डिपार्टमेण्ट में, इस लिए कोई नई पोस्ट क्रिएट करने से लाभ नहीं होगा। यही तीनों बातें थीं जिन को नहीं माना गया।

जहां तक वर्कर्स की कण्डीशन का सवाल है——आप को जान कर खुशी होगी कि कोल इण्डस्ट्री का जो वर्कर है उस को सारे देश में—हो सकता है एक—दो इण्डस्ट्रीज़ को छोड़ कर——प्रेक्टकली सब से अधिक वेतन दिया जाता है। इस के अलावा जहां तक पढ़ाई-लिखाई की बात है या मैडिकल फैसिलिटीज़ का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर भी पूरा ध्यान दिया जाता है। हो सकता है एक-दो जगह कोई कमी पाई गई हो, लेकिन बाकी जगहों पर ऐसा नहीं है। इसका सुबूत यह है कि कोल इण्डस्ट्री में पिछले एक-डेढ़ साल से बहुत कम स्ट्राईक्स हुई हैं और यह उस वक्त है जब कि हम ने उन से यह कहा है कि आज कल हम आप को छुट्टी नहीं

दे सकते हैं क्योंकि मुल्क को कोयले की बहुत जरूरत है। इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने हमें पूरा सहयोग दिया है और यह इस बात का सुबूत है कि कहां तक कोल इण्डस्ट्री के वर्कर्स हमारे साथ हैं। जहां तक प्राइस रिडक्शन का ताल्लुक है, उसमें चूंकि डी० ए० बढ़ता है, हम वर्कर्स को उनकी जो सहूलियतें हैं, वह देते हैं। हर चीजों का, जो इन-पुट्स हैं, डीजल है या बाकी चीजें हैं, औजार हैं, उनकी कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं। साथ ही साथ जो कोयला हमारे गरीब भाइयों के शहरों या गांवों में काम आता है, जिसको सीपेट कोल कहते हैं, जो चूल्हे के काम आता है, उसको हम सब्सीडाइज करते हैं, हम उसको लास पर देते हैं। इसको देखते हुए हमने देखा कि अगर हम प्राइस कम करेंगे तो जो हमें मुनाफा इस साल होने जा रहा है वह भी खत्म हो जायेगा और हम पुराने वक्त पर चले जायेंगे।

जैसे मैंने फिगर्स दीं कि 1977–78 में 241 करोड़ का नुकसान कोल इण्डस्ट्री को हुआ। वह नुक्सान हम 1980–81 में 33 करोड़ पर लाये और अब 1981–82 में हम मुनाफा लेने जा रहे हैं। यह देखते हुए कि इससे मुल्क को नुक्सान हो सकता है, हमने प्राइस रिडक्शन का मसौदा नहीं रखा।

जहां तक एक्सीडेंट्स का सवाल है, मैंने हाउस में भी कई बार कहा और दोहराना चाहता हूं कि रेट आफ एक्सीडेंट्स इस मुल्क में कम होता चला गया है। मैं इसके उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। 1979 में एक मिलियन टन कोयला पैदा करते थे तो 1.44 रेट आफ एक्सीडेंट हुआ करते थे। 1980 में इसको कम करके 1.33 लाया गया; आज 1981 में 1.28 आ गया। आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता, जो कम मेजर्स ले रहे हैं, यह कम हो रहा है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यह एक्सीडेंट निल भी होगा या नहीं ?

विक्रम महाजन : यह भी हो सकता है, लेकिन अगर आप सहयोग दें। टोटल मैकेनाइजेशन अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड माइन्स का हम अगर कर जायें, जिसमें कुछ को बेकार होना पड़ेगा, जो कि सरकार की नीति नहीं है कि किसी भी माइनर को हम निकालें। आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता मैकेनाइजेशन करना पड़ेगा और जैसे-जैसे मेकेनाइजेशन करते चले जायेंगे, वैसे-वैसे एक्सीडेंट्स का रेट कम होता चला जायेगा।

दूसरे देशों में अण्डर-ग्राउण्ड माइन्स टोटली मैकेनाइज कर दी गई हैं। वहां का रेट आफ एक्सीडेंटस बहुत कम है, लेकिन चूंकि मैंने आपसे पहले कहा कि अगर हम उस ढंग से करेंगे तो मुल्क में अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की एक नई प्राबलम खड़ी हो जायेगी। हमारी सरकार की यह पालिसी है कि अन-एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं होने देनी, ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट करनी है। इसलिए जो भी हम मैकेनाइजेशन करेंगे साथ ही साथ उनके लिए जाब्स क्रिएट करनी पड़ेंगी। यह हमारी नीति है। इसलिए मैकेनाइजेशद स्लोली करेंगे।

जहां तक शार्टेज का ताल्लुक है, मैंने पहले भी कह दिया और अब भी कह रहा हूं कि हमारे पास हर क्वालिटी का कोयला है और सरप्लस है। जहां तक सिर्फ स्टील की बात है, हमारे मुल्क में कोकिंग कोल की कमी है।

जहां तक स्टील प्लान्ट का ताल्लुक है, उसके लिए हम दो तरीके इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, एक तो जो एग्जिस्टिंग माइन्स हैं, उनको डैवलप कर रहे हैं और दूसरे हम

[श्री विक्रम महाजन]

एक मिक्सचर कर के जो भी सुपीरियर ग्रेड का कोयला है, उसमें इन्फीरियर मिक्स कर के और भी एक्सपैरीमेंट शुरू कर रहे हैं, जिससे हम इस पर काबू पायें। यह जारी है।

जहां तक पालिसी का ताल्लुक है, हमारे देश में कोयले की अभी तो कमी है नहीं, जो थोड़ी-बहुत हमारे सदस्य कहते हैं उसे हमें दूर करना है और मुल्क में सरप्लस कोयला करना है। हमारे पास जो इन्फीरियर कोयला है उसे हम एक्सपोर्ट करने की भी सोच रहे हैं। क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई इण्डस्ट्री उसको लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

हमारी नीति है, जैसा हमने पहले भी कहा हमें कोयला इण्डस्ट्री को हिन्दुस्तान में पब्लिक सैक्टर का माडल बनाना है और आपके देश के, भाइयों के और वर्कर के सहयोग से हम इसमें कामयाबी हासिल करेंगे।

18.19 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I beg to present the 24th Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 17, 1981/Agrahayana 26, 1903 (Saka).